THE CONSTITUTION
WISHES YOU
A Merry Christmas,

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES
1 to 12.

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DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

J. M. HIGH
STILL -:- -:- AHEAD

Some who cannot compete try to slander.

"THE -:- HIT -:- DOG -:- ALWAYS -:- YELPS!"

"The Barking One Never Bites."

CLOAKS!

The Cloak season has been immense. High is amply satisfied with the business already done and proposes to wind up stock now on hand at what they will bring. If you want a bargain, come and get it.

A few more all wool Kensington Jackets to go at 95c.

One lot Newmarkets and Raglans cut from $3.50 and $4 to $2.25. This is a bargain for anybody wanting a cheap wrap.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.

One lot of Newmarkets and Russian Circulars, good goods, reduced from $6.50 to $3.75 to close.

Red ink sale of fine Newmarkets with plain, bell and angel sleeves, cut from $9 to $5.75. They must go.

All-over Braided Jackets, imported goods, worth from $12.50 to $16.50, to be closed up at $7.50. These goods cost more to make, and are grand bargains.

One lot Black Mourning Jackets to be closed. Come and name your price.

One lot elegant braided Modjeskas worth $10, $12, $15 and $16.50, to be closed now at $7.50, $10 and $12.

Remaining stock of children,s garments bought from two of the country's best manufacturers—bought at one-fourth their value and to be sold in the same way. Bring in the children and have them fitted up.

Lots at $2, 2.50, $3.50, 4.50 to the finest garments offered to the trade.

A Few Plush Garments Left.

What better for a nice Christmas present? All we have will be sold this week. Come and get a Seal-Plush Jacket for $11; or a Plush Modjeska for $14; or a Plush Sacque for $17. Anyone of which is worth twice the money asked.

Hundreds of Shawls and Jerseys and Infants' long and short Cloaks of every variety, style and price. Anything you want at any price you want to pay for it.

Don't miss High's winding up of Christmas goods Monday. Somebody's going to get some bargains, and it will be your own fault if you are not among the number. All the fancy goods must go, price or no price.

⊲UMBRELLAS⊳

Just the thing for an elegant and useful Christmas present for either lady or gentleman is a nice gold or silver handled umbrella.

High has a magnificent stock of all grades and prices—artistic Oxidized Handles, lovely Gold Handles. Finest goods offered by any dealer in Atlanta.

Best Puritan and Umbria Silks made by the finest manufacturers in the country.

Fine Gold and Silver Handled Gloria Silk Umbrellas at $1.75, worth $3.

Gloria at $2, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.50.

Puritan and Umbria Silks from $4.50 to $10.

Holiday Goods.

What I have in fancy goods, toys, albums, plush cases and bric-a-brac, must be sold. My plan is never to carry over one dollar in these goods that can be sold at any price.

Come and see what I have. Christmas presents for everybody—men, women and children.

Don't fail to come to High's Monday if you want bargains in Christmas goods. They are going at any price. THEY MUST BE SOLD.

High will give away every doll left on hand after Monday night. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

Fine French Flannels 75 and 85c goods at 59c. How's this for a bargain?

Colored embroidered Flannels for ladies' skirts 75c, $1 $1.25. Beautiful goods.

GIVEN AWAY—High will give away every doll on hand after Monday night. Come Monday and see the fun. Cut prices will have the day. High will carry over nothing that a price will sell.

PRACTICAL PRESENTS.

High offers besides the usual holiday goods an array of useful and necessary articles that are highly suitable for presents. You can find your Christmas presents at High's—for old or young—and at popular prices.

White satin damask table sets—cloth and napkins to match—elegant quality cloth, size 8x12, with dozen large size napkins to match for $4.75.

For $7.25 I have some elegant sets, 8x14 cloth, with dozen napkins. These are grand values.

White figured 8x12, with dozen fringed napkins to match at $5.75, worth $8.

Ecrue fringed sets 8x14 cloth, napkins to match, for $7.90.

Plain white and colored border fringed cloths with napkins to match, 8x12 cloths for $4.40.

Here Are Some Beauties.

White and cream fringed and drawn thread, open work borders, lovely and artistic goods, marked in stock at $12, to go at $9.10.

High has the finest line of piece Damasks ever shown in any house. Napkins, both plain and fringed, to match all.

One lot we call simply grand. The price is $2.75 yard, and it is worth it, every cent—lovely designs, elegant quality, with full 18-inch border on either side.

Silk embroidered Piano Covers, all colors, large sizes, $4.50 to $9.50.

Fancy Table Covers

Plush Centers, tapestry borders, 25c 50c, 85c, $1, $1.50, according to size.

Chenille table covers from $1.25 to $7.50.

Raw silk table covers $1.50, $2 and $3.50.

Table scarfs and lambrequins of every color, design and fabric.

Lovely effects in silk tidies, figured silks, tied fringe and hand-painted tidies, in the most delicate designs, from 29c to $2.

Linen tidies from 5c to any price, stamped and plain.

Stamped and art work Bouffe Scarfs 35c to $1.75, white and colored.

Last call on fancy goods Monday. They are going to be sold. See that you don't miss your opportunity. Some grand values are going to be had.

HIGH'S.

Handkerchief Stock

is simply immense. Embracing everything from the cheapest to the finest, both in linen and silk. Grand line of specials for Monday. See the bargain counters.

Christmas presents can be had at High's to suit everybody. Silk and Wool dress patterns, Gloves, Hosiery and Handkerchief, table sets, Umbrellas, and anything and everything made to wear, besides a full line of novelty and holiday goods and toys.

Black Silks.

Special Holiday Sale.

I have just received from the manufacturers $5,000 worth of Black Silks. Added to stock already on hand, this makes by all odds the grandest line of Black Silks ever offered to the trade south. I propose to offer this week such bargains as are hardly to be had once in a lifetime.

First—I have a lot of Special Silk Patterns for the holiday trade, lengths from 15 to 20 yards, which are to go at from $9 to $16. These make elegant Christmas presents, and something that any woman will appreciate.

At 65c, I offer a Gros Grain Silk that will surprise you for its value.

At 87½c, I have an elegant number, just as good as our friends—the small dealers—sell for $1.25.

High's $1 Black Silks have a record which cannot be surpassed. The quality cannot be duplicated for less than $1.50.

Gros Grains at $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 to $3.50, foreign or domestic makes, to please everybody.

Good quality Satin Rhadames at 75c.

At 98c, I offer a Satin Rhadame which would make any woman an elegant suit. The same number cannot be had for less than $1.35.

$1.22½ buys this week a Rhadame marked in stock at $1.50. This is a plum.

French Failles and Armures, the popular new weaves, are having a big run. I have fine numbers at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2. See them, and compare with what our neighbors offer at same prices.

A pointer to the trade—High does not depend on any one line for his profits, therefore can afford to take closer profits than those who derive their entire revenue from one thing. A little all-round makes up the grand total.

DRESS GOODS.

Simply see High's stock.

This will cover the entire ground.

High sells more dress goods than any two Atlanta houses combined.

This department alone is large enough to incorporate the entire stocks of some of our small friends who talk so big.

Specials For the Holidays.

350 Combination Suits, Woolens with Braids, Silk and Velvet combinations: all the new and standard shades and cloths, from $2.40 to $25. Elegant suits at $4, $5 and $6.

Just received from consignment sale 2 cases Ladies' Broadcloths. All colors extra fine grade. Been selling all the season at $1.25. Price for this week 85c. Think of this. A good grade Broadcloth for 85c.

Again we have placed our entire stock of all wool, silk finished Henriettas at 85c. These are the same goods that have been selling for $1.35 the entire season. Latest shades just in this week.

3 cases received this week, wool filling, lisle work Henriettas, full 36-in wide, at 25c.

Just the thing for cloaks and children's dresses—65 pieces, all wool, 54-in plaids, reduced from $1.50 to 90c. Another lot, same width reduced from 75c to 50c.

38 inch flannel—A hummer at 19c, well worth double.

All wool Surah Serges, all colors, at 35c, worth 50c.

Novelty Pin Striped Suitings, worth three times as much, to be sold for 8½c.

BLACK GOODS

Here's a point of interest to buyers of black goods. High's stock of black goods is turned over more than twelve times during the year. This keeps the stock perfectly fresh every day in the year. That is, the stock is entirel new, more than twelve times every year. High's black goods department has no dull season—good all the year round. If you want black goods go to High's.

Good double width cashmere at 15c yard.

At 23c a tip top grade all wool cashmere, worth 40c.

At 49c High is offering all wool cashmeres that would be good value at 65c.

At 29c job lot tyrol serge, all wool, a grand bargain.

At 72c, all wool foule serge that would bring $1 in any market.

42 inch silk finished Henrietta, an elegant number cut to 75c. This is a beauty.

The celebrated silver brand Henriettas, $1.25 number cut to 85c. These goods please every time.

Armure—This is a very popular fabric—and justly so. It is one of the prettiest on the market. At 63c High offers a good number worth 20 per cent more.

Big line fancy weaves, of every variety and price. Some extra fine values offered.

High still controls the market on B. Priestly & Co.'s celebrated silk warp fabrics.

SEE THE TABLE.

85c for $1.25 silk warp Henrietta.
98c for $1.35 silk warp Henrietta.
$1.15 for $1.65 silk warp Henrietta.
$1.25 for $1.75 silk warp Henrietta.
$1.50 for $2 silk warp Henrietta.
$1.75 for $2.35 silk warp Henrietta.
$2 for $2.75 silk warp Melrose.
$1.65 for $2.50 silk warp Crepe Cloth.
$1.67 for $2.50 silk warp Drap D'Alma.

NOTIONS!

Ladies' Morocco purses, kid lined, two apartments, worth 75c, for 35c.

Ladies' kid lined Russian kip purses, three apartments, 50c and 75c.

Ladies' imported Russian purses, oxydized trimmed, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

35c a cake for Balsam soap; 2 pounds Balsam fir given with every cake.

500 10c leatherett cuff and collar boxes given away at 5c.

School bags, worth 20c, for 5c.

Pure Vasaline 7c a bottle.

Whisk broom holders 10c.

Tortoise shell and amber hairpins 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each.

French shoe polish 10c.

Colgate's Extracts 25c, 50c and 75c a bottle.

Hand bags in black, tan and patent leather 20c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 and up to $2.50.

Cut steel hairpins 7c.

Tetlow's Gossamer Face Powders, with fancy puff boxes, 25c.

Tetlow's Swansdown 15c. A bottle perfume given with each box.

Glove buttoners 3c.

Shoe buttoners 5c and 10c.

Silver thimbles 25c.

Bay rum 10c a bottle.

White Wing Toilet Soap 20c a box (2 cakes in box.)

Jewelry, Jewelry!

I bought a drummer's samples of a Philadelphia manufacturer for about one-fourth their value, and will sell them for a small margin or one-fourth their value.

25c detachable collar button for 10c.
50c cuff button for 25c.
90c cuff button for 50c.
$1.50 cuff button for $1.
50c ladies' lace pin for 25c.
85c lace pin for 50c.
$1.75 lace pin for $1.
$3.50 lace pin for $2.
$1.85 diamond cut eardrops, with solid gold catch for $1.

Come to High's and get one of those elegant gold or oxydized silver handle umbrellas. Over 800 now on hand, being sold dirt cheap. Some of the most artistic handles ever shown. See them.

Ladies', Mens' and Children's UNDERWEAR

To be closed out at actual half-price.

200 dozen Gent's fine Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 35c each; to go at 19c each.

136 dozen Gents' Scarlet all wool Shirts and Drawers, worth 60c each, at 35c each.

Gents' extra fine merino shirts and drawers, worth 75c, at 49c each.

Finest quality Gents' Camel's Hair Suits, worth $4.00 a suit; to be closed this week at $2.20 a suit.

All odds and ends of this department can be had at your own price.

Ladies' Underwear!

1 lot of ladies' fine merino pants at 37½c, worth 50c.

76 dozen best grade ladies' merino vests and pants at 49c, worth 65c each.

Ladies' extra fine camels' hair pants worth $1 at 59c.

Ladies' all wool scarlet pants at 60c, worth $1.00.

Jersey ribbed vests at 50c, 85c, $1 and $1.49, worth twice the price.

CHILDREN'S

We have on hand a large lot of childrens' odd lots, soiled goods, etc., that you can have at your own price. Be sure to see this lot.

If the men who don't know what to give their wives for a Christmas present, will call at High's Monday they can find just what will most please, and will not be asked fancy prices because it is Christmas. Don't fail to go to High's for whatever you want.

HOSIERY!

Ladies' black, seamless Hose, 2 pars for 25c.

Heinrich Schopper broad ribbed, Fast Black Hose, 25c.

Ladies' black and solid colors, all wool Hose, seamless, 25c; worth 35c.

Misses' broad and Jersey ribbed Hose, extra heavy, full regular, 5 pairs for 95c; worth 35c pair.

Boys' extra long black Jersey Hose, double heel and toe and knee, 25c.

Gents' colored seamless Sock, three thread heel and toe, 12½c.

Gents' super stout British Socks, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c pair.

Gents' red ribbed Shaker Wool Socks, 25c; worth 40.

J. M. HIGH.

DRY GOODS.

THE BEE HIVE

30 Whitehall Street.

Thanks for the most liberal patronage ever bestowed upon this house tremendous Holiday trade the past week. Monday the last day and its our intention to make the greatest sacrifice on the balance of our Xmas goods combined with a still further reduction on every piece of Dry Goods in this house. Prices no object. We must clear our counters and Monday the day we shall do it.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Tomorrow (Monday) will be the greatest day for low prices on Dry Goods ever known in Atlanta. The Bee Hive intends to make it the banner day of the year, and every lady who does not visit the Bee Hive will make a

GREAT MISTAKE!

Come early. Bear in mind that our stock is all new fresh goods, no old stuff that is not worth the taking away. Facts—The so-called Big Un cannot compete with The Bee Hive on prices. The Little One leads him on trade and bona fide bargains.

The Public Admit This Assertion.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

93 pieces 42 inch Tricot in all the beautiful shades worth and are sold by others for 50c. Our price for Monday will be 25c.

114 pieces of 38 inch cashmere. Our former price for these were 35c. In order to make the trading people of Atlanta appreciate our holiday trade we will offer a special bargain at 12½c per yard. We have just recived 20 pieces of French Cheviot which we will sell this week for 37½c and we defy any house in Atlanta to match it for less than 50c.

To close what we have left of our 54 inch Tricot in all shades we will sell them at 49c; never before sold for less than 75c.

13 pieces of mixed striped Flannels at 19c in order to close this lot during the Xmas we will sell at 19c. This flannel is 40 inches wide and is worth 35c. Our price this week is 19c.

The entire lot of those beautiful plaids 54 inch wide to go this week for 50c. These have never been sold even by us for less than 85c.

74 pieces of surah serge 48 inches wide. These goods we have sold all the season at 85c. Our price this week will be 49c.

All of that beautiful lot of 48 inch Henrietta will be sold this week at 59c. These are lovely goods and are actually worth $1.25.

If you want to buy a broadcloth dress just see our prices. You can buy our $2 broadcloth at $1.25; our $1.50 broadcloth at $1; our $1.25 broadcloth for $75. We defy our compotitor to match us on broadcloths.

The Bee Hive the place for real genuine bargains.

BLACK GOODS!

21 pieces of herring bone Cloth at 75c, sold by our neighbor for $1.25.

19 pieces of French Ottoman in black, at 76c, never sold in Atlanta for less than $1.50.

32 pieces of black English Drap De Alma at 85c, sold everywhere for $1.50.

1,600 yards marbelized Suiting, in black, only at 91c; others advertise these at $1.50.

All of our stock of Black Goods will go this week regardless of cost. If in search of a nice black dress, you will do well to examine our stock.

CORDUROY.

71 pieces of English Corduroy just received, and will be sold for 49c; these are worth, under the hammer, $1. Be sure you look at these. All fashionable shades 49c.

22 pieces of Black Satin Rhadames at 59c. This number is sold by others at $1.

30 pieces of lovely quality of colored satin Rhadames at 50c, worth $1.25. This is the quility we had such a rush for last Monday. Remember we reserve the right again to limit each customer to one dress pattern.

Don't fail to see our 50c Satin Rhadames in lovely shades.

17 pieces of Black Gros Grain Silk, sold everywhere at $1; our price Monday will be 69c.

A lovely line of black and colored Surahs at prices that will surprise you.

Black and colored Moire at half price.

Look at our 50c Satin Rhadames can't be matched in the city for less than $1.25.

UNDERWEAR.

100 dozen Ladies' Grey Mixed high neck and long sleeve Ribbed Vest, worth $1.25, to go this week for 50c.

20 dozen Ladies' Corset Fitting Mixed Vests, worth in any market 85c; these will be sacrificed this week at 37½.

74 dozen Men's Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth $1; we will close the lot this week at 50c each.

Very fine quality of all wool Ladies' Vest, our price for these all the season has been $1.50. They go this week for 75c; only one pair to each customer.

93 dozen Ladies' Merino Ribbed Vest, never sold for less than 50c; our price this week will be 25c; be sure you look at this lot, as others advertise them at 49c; we sell them for 25c.

⊲HOSIERY⊳

312 dozen Ladies' Fast Black hose to sell this week at 15c; these are sold by our neighbor for 25c.

400 dozen Ladies' Heinrich Schopper Fast Black Ribbed Hose at 19c; others advertise them at 33½c.

800 dozen Ladies' and Children's Hose in the celebrated Ethiopian Dye. Remember we guarantee every pair of these not to crock; if they do we will refund your money.

Another shipment of C. & G. Hose last week, and we will throw them on the counter Monday for 14c per pair, reserving the right to limit each customer to 4 pair.

410 dozen Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, very fine quality, to go this week at 29c; these are worth from 50c to 75c.

Holiday Goods Must Go.

Here are prices that can't be matched for the Holiday sale.

Beautiful novelties for the holidays to be found at the BEE HIVE.

On Monday we are determined to close out every fancy article remaining in our store, so you can get goods at almost your own price.

We have some elegant goods in Dresden China, Hungarian Ware and numberless other novelties.

Look at Some of Our Prices.

Cut glass toilet bottles 15c each.

Lubin's perfume 50c per bottle, sells at 75c everywhere.

Pears' toilet soap 40c per box, regular price 75c.

Pint bottles pure bay rum only 37½c.

Murray & Lanman's large bottles of Florida Water only 50c, worth 75c.

Cashmere Bouquet Soap 19c.

Cape May Soap, fully as good as Cashmere Bouquet, only 15c.

Large package Sachet powder only 10c.

Japanese table mats only $1 per set.

Large fancy Japanese baskets only 15c each.

Handsome covered Japanese baskets only 25c.

A large lot of beautiful celluloid novelties at very low prices.

Handsome Rose Jars only 25c.

Large Japanese rose jars 50c.

Pot Pourri 25c box.

CHINA SILKS, CHINA SILKS!

The greatest bargains and the most beautiful line of these goods ever seen in Atlanta.

We received on Friday 25 new pieces of China silks, which, owing to late arrival, are marked at the very low prices of 50c and 75c per yard. These are very choice patterns and are big bargains.

Zephyrs, Yarns and Saxony.

Special price for Monday:
Zephyrs 5c an ounce.
Midnight yarn 15c a skein.
Saxony yarn 10c a skein.

Get all you want of these. You won't have another chance at these prices.

Chenille cords, silk cords, soft silk cords, all kinds of plush balls and chenille ornaments.

PERSIAN TIDIES.

Persian tidies, rose pillows, down rolls, down sofa pillows in 18, 20, 22 and 24-inch square.

Elegant Indian embroideries, tea coseys, Venetian lace doylies and piles of other beautiful goods to select from.

Remember, they are bound to go at some price on Monday.

Stamping done to order at short notice.

Holiday and New Year RECEPTIONS.

A superb line of Drapery, Nets and Silk Novelties for evening wear.

Persian Drapery Nets, embroidered in pearls, silver beads, gold beads, and jet.

Drapery Nets, all colors, with tinsel stripes.

Handsome stripe Nets, 52 inches wide, only 50c.

Silk Handkerchiefs.

Silk Handkerchiefs.

Our Silk Handkerchief department has been crowded the past week. Why, we never saw handkerchiefs so cheap! everyone exclaims.

Large white Silk Hemstitched Handkerchief, only 23c each.

50 dozen colered Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c; would be cheap at 37½c.

30 dozen elegant colored Silk Handkerchiefs at 35c, are same as sold elsewhere at 50c.

50 dozen very heavy Silk Handkerchiefs in every shade at 50c.

25 dozen Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs with colored borders, only 50, reduced from 75c.

10 dozen elegant fancy Silk Handkerchiefs at 75c, reduced from $1.

White Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs at all prices. Just the thing for a nice present to a gentleman.

Mufflers. Mufflers.

Our stock of mufflers is immense, both of silk and cashmere.

Be sure you see them.

10 doz. large Cashmere Mufflers at 25c each.

5 doz. fine Cashmere Mufflers at 50c each.

10 doz. full size white Silk Mufflers at 75c, regular price $1.25.

5 dozen elegant brocade Mufflers at $1.50, are worth $2.25.

5 doz. superb Mufflers at $1. We will guarantee you can't match them less than $1.50.

Our line of Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers is simply unapproachable, and you will find no such values at any other house in the city,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

We are headquarters for these goods.

500 dozens Children's Handkerchiefs at 10c dozen.

500 dozen Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 50c dozen.

2,000 dozen White and Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 12½c. These handkerchiefs are some edged with double rows of tucks, some double hemstitched, some elegantly embroidered, and any of them are worth from 15c to 25c each. Get some before they are gone.

Gent's Handkerchiefs in White and Colored Borders at 12½c, 15c and 25c.

10 dozen Gents' Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c.

Gents' Handerchiefs, elegantly embroidered, 50c.

The BEE HIVE is headquarters for Handkerchiefs, and don't be misled by others.

SATTEENS. SATTEENS.

120 pieces of very fine quality of Lassington Satteens to be sold this week for 12½c; sold by our neighbors for 25c.

TABLE LINENS.

Last week our buyer purchased 150 pieces of Damask in very fine quality. This week we will startle the linen trade by putting such low prices on table linen Towels and Napkins as was never known in Atlanta before.

⊲EIDERDOWN⊳

A few pieces of lovely quality of Eiderdowns. You can buy these at 50c on the $1, this week as we are determined to close them out.

EAGLESTON BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETA'L.

30 WHITEHALL ST

UNCLE PETER'S STORY.

By Will N. Harben.

Fancy, reader, a tall, meagre figure attired in a patched suit of doubtful color; a negro, more than sixty, doubtless, with a complexion as swarthy as the most positive type of his race, and features equally as characteristic.

The kinks in his hair are hidden, rather than subdued, by white threads wound tightly around bunches thereof, which, to one unaccustomed to this pathetic endeavor to destroy a despised race characteristic, appears eminently grotesque.

Behind him, as he stands with the handle of what he calls a "grubbin' hire" in hand, picture a wide, rolling reach of meadow verdure extending to the banks of a creek of which the water is obscured by a continuous canebrake, growing on its banks, save where the wagon road crosses a shallow ford and winds on up a gentle slope to a typical Georgian farm house of goodly proportions. This, however, is only to be seen in part, owing to the intervening negro cabins, of which there is no small number, bespeaking that the owner of the mansion with white veranda columns, dormer, windows, and mullioned gables, had been the owner of numerous slaves.

I paused in my walk, and leaned over the rail fence near him. He looked up from his work of digging sassafras roots, and fixed his meek eyes drowsily on me.

"Didn't Mr. George Sanford once live there?" I asked, indicating the house with my hand.

"Yasser, long time ergo—he's dead now, suh," he returned in a sad voice, removing his old bell-shaped hat deferentially and regarding me with an interested stare.

"Did you know him?" I questioned. He looked at me deprecatingly. The lines which the ooze of Time's irremediable leak had washed in his face seemed to brace themselves against the onslaught of an active sense of the ridiculous; presently, however, the first gave way and humor held the facial field.

"He-he-he, well, I reckon," he laughed; "I uster b'long to um; you didn't know dat? I s'pose you don't live near dis place, suh. You ax anybody in dese parts does dey know Peter en dey laugh at you shoo.

"I was wid de Sanfo'ds thoo all deir trouble, bofe de ole marster en de young one.

"Shuh? Yasser; de place ain't nuffin ter w'at 'twuz den. Ain't none de ole set er niggers lef' 'cep' me en Ma'y, all um gone way en hits er good riddance, suh; darkeys ain't no use sence dey come free—mebby you known dat, too. But the maste's' trouble wuz way fo' de wah.

"You see, suh, de Sanfo'd fambly wuz des de curi-sest white folks 'at ever lived. Ma'y knew mos' ez much 'bout um ez me.

"Ole Colonel Tom Sanfo'd, Marse Geo'ge's father, wuz my master w'en I wuz born'd; me 'n' Marse Geo'ge, suh, wuz boys toge'r. Well, suh, dat boy wuz cert'ney a captain,—perhaps you heerd some'n' 'bout his shines ef you ever bin to Massachusetts wha' dey sen' 'im ter school.

"He wuz 'bout eighteen w'en his paw sen' 'im off; en' it wuz den 'at ole marster 'gin ter act so curi's. Sence ole miss die' he wuz goin' down cownstant, but atter Marse Geo'ge gone he git wuss. He des gwine roun' de plantation, from place ter place, mopin' en hangin' his head like he half [illegible].

"De ole darkeys say he gwine crazy like his father 'at hung hisse'f in de ba'n hay-lof' wid a calf rope. Yes, suh, 'at's w'at dey talk roun' 'mongst deirse'fs; but you know nobody ain't gwine tell marster w'at dey say.

"Well, suh, Marse Geo'ge finish his schoolin' en come home. Den we 'gun ter think ole marster gwine do diffunt; but no, suh, he des git wuss; en Marse Geo'ge git 'at serious I feel pow'ful anxious 'bout 'im.

"He keep his eye on his paw day en night, en los' so much sleep he wo'k hisse'f down ter a shadder.

"One day he say ter me, down at my mammy's cabin,—en, suh, he wuz actu'ly cryin':

"'Peter,' he say, 'whyn't you write me 'bout father?'

"'Why, Marse Geo'ge,' I say, 'you know I cayn't write.' En den he say: 'Dat's so, Peter, you ain't ter blame, do somebody orter le'me know.' Den he tu'n'd roun' en go ter ole marster in de orchard; en w'en I pass um present'ng, Marse Geo'ge des laughin' en kyarin' on with his paw, en Ole Marster des lookin' grum en troubled same ez Marse Geo'ge not in a mile ur 'im.

"'Twuzn't long atter dat 'fo' it come, en I wisht I may die ef I didn't want ter be dead 'at day.

"Marse Geo'ge rid ter town in de morn', en w'en he come home 'bout dusk he ax' wha' Ole Marster. En nobody ain't seed 'im. Den Marse Geo'ge rear roun' en cha'ge. en sot all um, women en mens, to huntin' 'im. Dey look in all de cabins en scour de woods. Den Marse Geo'ge tell um all 'cep' me to stay back, en we go ter de ba'n.

"He wuz breathin' like er dog 'at's bin runnin' atter er rabbit, en his eyes wuz flashin' like dey had fire in um, en he wuz ez white ez a sheet.

"We went in de ba'n, en he wuz so weak 'at he couldn't hardly climb de ladder ter de lof'. I stay at de foot en wait fur 'im,—I knowed de wuzn't no use in two gwine up dar.

"I heerd 'im walkin' on de fodder en hay, but he ain't say nothin'. Den twuz des ez still ez er graveya'd; en, present'ny, I heerd some'n' nur like a rat nawin' on de roof; en den som'n' went like somedody layin' down on de lof' flo'' en Marse Geo'ge come ter de ladder wid a piece er rope en his pocket knife in his han'. He th'owed um fum 'im en come down de ladder.

"He walk straight up ter de big house en tell um to go fetch his father doun fum de ba'n lof'.

"Well, suh, atter ole marster done put in de groun', Marse Geo'ge git mighty bad. He didn't hab nothin' to say to nobody. De darkeys say he sho'ly gwine like his paw—'at all de Sanfo'd fambly gwine to be ha'nted till the de last one dead."

"Well, suh, it went on 'at way fur two year, en Marse Geo'ge des de same. He manage de fairs pow'ful well do; ain't no body is gwine 'spute dat. De slaves do purty much ter suit deirse'ves, en hab dis w'at de wans, but de think so pow'ful much er him 'at dey do ve'y well.

"Marse Geo'ge done give up fishin' en huntin'—'pears like he des cogitatin' wid hisse'f all de time. Sometimes he call me in his room en ax me:

"'Is eve'ything gwine right 'mongst de slaves, Peter?'

"En I tell 'im dey doin' well 'nough, en he say, 'All right, Peter; 'at's all; you kin go.'

"De wuz a gre't change come ter 'im do. One summer evenin' me'n 'im wuz down dar at de bars wha' de branch cross' de big road. De sun wuz dis down, en it wuz gittin' a little dark.

"Miss Peters, at uster hab a plantation back over dar j'inin' our'n, come doun de road wid Miss Avery, her niece, 'at wuz visitin' 'er from Virginy. Miss Peters didn't hab no chil'ren er her own, you know.

"She al'ays mek like she think a heap up Marse Geo'ge w'n he wuz a boy; so she stop en interduce 'im ter Miss Alice. You cayn't fool me in white folks; I done seed too many uv um, en I knowed 'at dat young lady wuz quality soon ez I seed 'er.

"Dey all stan' a few minutes talkin' togerr, en de whole time, suah, Marse Geo'ge ain't tek his eyes off'n Miss Alice's face. En I wuzn't s'prised, fur she cert'ney wuz purty, en had sich er 'greeable way 'at you boun' to tek to 'er.

"Miss Peters say, w'en she start ter go, 'at Marse Geo'ge mus' not forgit ter come over right away; en Marse Geo'ge git pow'ful raid en say he gwine come sho.

"Den me 'n' 'im start home, en right dar I mek up my mind 'at Marse Geo'ge's mightily satisfied. He never is gwine say nothin', do you know he ain't gwine talk ter a nigger; he too high strung fur dat. He des strut 'long wid his head up like his father uster do.

"Terectly we come to de pasture fence, en Marse Geo'ge say:

"'Peter, see dat fence?'

"En I say, 'Yasser, Marse Geo'ge: I see um.' Den he say:

"'Peter, didn't I uster beat you jumpin'?'

"Marse Geo'ge know he al'ays do dat, but I kinder projec' wid 'im; so I say, 'Marse Geo'ge I'm not sho' 'bout dat; hit's bin so long I mos' furgit how dat wuz.'

"'Well, cut yo' patchin',' he say, en run'd at dat fence en hop over de whole eight rails des ez light ez a rabbit over a log. I know I gwine bre'k my neck ef I try it; so I mek like I do my level bes' en des roll over in de bull-rushes like I completely outdone.

"W'en I ketch up wid 'im he laughin' like he 'bout ter kill hisse'f.

"Nex' mornin' he say ter me: 'Peter, I wish you would bresh de dus' off'n my black suit. Hit ain't bin fittin' to wear kase hit ain't had no 'tention.'

"Den he tell Sam, de stable boy, he mus' tek de single-seat buggy fum out'n de shed en wash it off good en grease de wheels,—'at he b'lieve he'll drive roun' some.

"'Bout free 'clock he strock out; en, suh, he driv his bay mar' 'at had bin in 'is stall so long 'at she ve'y skittish, en kyar her head high up.

"I watch um en de go straight to'ds Miss Peter's. I neva say nothin' 'bout whar he gone ter de niggers, do I know mighty well.

"'At night Marse Geo'ge didn't come back tell mos' twelve o'clock. I wuz sittin' up, kase I know Sam gwine be sleep, en somebody mus' be ready to tek his hoss.

"W'en I come fum de stable Marse Geo'ge settin' on de po'ch. En, suh, he sot dar fur mos' en hour. Den he come back to my room wid his lamp in his han' en say:

"'Peter, is you 'sleep?' en I say, 'No, Marse Geo'ge,' do I wuz in de bed, en you know dey is ve'y few niggers 'at ain't drap ter sleep ve'y soon ez dey struck de bed.

"Den he des stand' in de middle de flo' foolin' wid de lamp like he tryin' ter tu'n de wick up. Den he git little raid en say:

"'Peter, I b'lieve you go ter see Ma'y, at Miss Peter's ain't you?' en I say, 'yes, Marse Geo'ge.' Den he study a minute en say, Peter, has you heerd Ma'y say anything bout Miss Peter's niece, how long she 'ten' to stay, en w'at kind er lady she is?'

"I tol' em Ma'y say Miss Alice ve'y fine lady, en uster darkeys; but she ain't never say how long she gwine stay wid um. Den he say ez he tu'n ter go out; 'Peter, ef you en Ma'y think you cayn't git long widout onenurr, I reckon I buy her mebbe; Miss Peters say she got mo' women 'an she need.'

"I never wuz so glad.

"De fus' thing de nex' day I start to go over to Miss Peters' ter tell Ma'y w'at Marse George say, en, bless you! it seem like Marse Geo'ge know my mind, fur he laugh, en up en say he want me ter tek a note w'en I go.

"He gi' me it en I kyar it to Miss Alice. She wuz on de front po'ch tyin' de honeysuckles ter de lattice. Her yaller har' wuz loosed en hangin' over 'er shoulders, en she look pow'ful nice wid 'er clean white apron on. I ain't s'prised 'at Marse Geo'ge los' his head 'bout 'er.

"W'en I han' 'er de note, she open it mighty quick, en blush a little en look like she never know if she mus' laugh ur be seriour over it.

"While she writin' de answer, I wuz roun' 't de kitchen tellin' Ma'y w'at Marse Geo'ge done say 'bout buyin' 'er. En w'at you reckon dat nigger say? She say I pow'ful big fool-nigger ef I think she gwine go 'way fom ole Miss—'at she don't keer a snay 'bout marryin', much less gwine leave her mitis fur er ole nigger.

"I des let 'er talk; she wuz des in one ur 'er tantrums, fur she's mighty nigh 's'tracted w'en I stay 'way der er little while even.

"Terectly she give out, en say, mighty consolin' like: 'Peter, does you think yo' master is settin his cap fur Miss Alice?'

"I never say n'thin', [illegible] I know she comin' roun', en I want ter pay 'er back. She wait a little while; den w'n she done put on de cabbage ter bile she say:

"'Miss Alice mighty fine lady; I'd like ter wait on er, she'd mak Marse Sanfo'd a powerful good wife, better'n he gwine do in dis county.'

"Wid dat Ma'y up en tell'd how Miss Alice play on de pianer, en sing, en w'at er fine housekeeper she is en all; en dat Miss Alice is er orphan en ain't got no livin' kin folks 'cep' Miss Peters.

"Well, suh, de slaves dis mo' 'n open dey eyes at de way Marse Geo'ge kyarin' on. He wuz cownstant er flyin' rown' in his buggy en er takin' Miss Alice wid 'im eve'y wha.'

"I seed um togerer at de spring one day; seem like dey partial tu 'at place, kase de wuz trus all roun' it, en dey ain't so li'ble ter be 'sturbed. Dey wuz settin' close 'side one nurr. Miss Alice what 'er lap chuck full er flowers, en Marse Geo'ge wuz lookin' at um mighty close. en seem like he drap 'er han' w'en I go by—I dunno, I may be mistaken do. Dey both laughin en talkin' des ez happy ez two birds on er nes.'

"One day in 'bout er mont' Marse Geo'ge tell me he gwine ter git married in de fall; en he put de darkeys all ter wo'k cleanin' de house from bottom ter top, en had er man frum town ter chune up de pianer 'at never is bin tetch'd sence ole Miss died.

"Well, suh, right on top uv it all de trouble come; en, suh, Yenke's en de wah wan't nothin' to it. Marse Geo'ge come home one day des at dusk—des zactly de time o' day 'at he fine ole marster up in de hay-lof'. He look like he trouble' 'bout som'n' nurr. I wuz in de hall w'en he come in at de front do'.

"He went in de library, wha' dey kyar'd his paw in de coffin, en 'terrectly he call me to 'im. En, suh, w'en I git dar he tremblin', en he say:

"'Peter, w'at dat in de middle dis room?' en, suh' he p'int des zactly wha' ole marster's coffin wuz. I didn't see nothin' 'cep' de roun' table, en I tell 'im 'at's all it is. He look like he never is gwine b'lieve w'at I say, fur he go up ter de winder en pull de curtain 'way tell de light come in.

"Den he sot down in er cha'r en kiver his face wid his han's, en tell me ter leave 'im 'lone.

"Atter 'while he git up en go up stairs ter his room. W'en he come down he got er note in his han'; en he say 'at he want me ter tek hit over ter Miss Alice; but he stan' dar studyin', en ain't give me it. Terrectly he tored it up, en say: 'Never mine, I guess I go over myse'f;' en, suh, I ain't never seed 'im look so outdone.

"At night I went ter see May. I want ter see of she know w'at ails Marse Geo'ge. Her cabin had er little back po'ch kivered over wid vines en in dar me 'n her uster stay, kase it wuz cool in summer time.

"Me'n her had des got started w'en, bless me, Marse Geo'ge come en sot on de gyarden seat in the moonlight, no furder fum us 'an 'at stun dar. I chunk Ma'y wid my arm to mek her keep still, fur I didn't want Marse Geo'ge to know I'm dar.

"Den we heerd 'im tell 'Linda ter ax Miss Alice ter cum ter 'im. En w'ile he waitin' he kep' his face kivered wid his han's all de time.

"Terrectly Miss Alice come er trippin' thro' de grape vines, singin' ez lively ez a mockin' bird; en she go 'ight up ter 'im en put 'er han' round' his neck. Marse Geo'ge looked up at 'er en den he pulled her down wid 'im on de seat.

"Miss Alice look at 'im kinder steady and en s'prised-like, en ax 'im w'at's de matter wid 'im. Marse George des hang his head en look like he aint nuver gwine ter say nothin'. She ax 'im ergin en plead wid 'im ter tell 'er w'at made 'im so much changed; en she tuk hold er his han's en look 'im right in de face des like she gwine bust out cryin' she so put out.

"Den Marse George put his arm roun' 'er wais' en say he gwine tell 'er some'n' he oughter tol' 'er long time ergo—'at he almos' furgot hit, kase he so much tuk up wid 'er.

"Den, suh, he 'gun en tol' 'er all 'bout his gran paw, hangin' hissif, en 'bout his own paw doin' de same in de barn lof', en 'at he pow'ful feard 'bout hisse'f sometimes—'at he feared he doin' wrong ter ax 'er ter marry 'im.

"You ain't never seed nothin' like it sence you born, suh. Miss Alice act fur de worl' like she los' 'er mind.

"She jump 'way fum 'im en stan' dar in de moonshine like er corpse.

"'O Gord! O Gord! stop! stop! fur Gord sake stop!' she say, holdin' 'er han's up to'ds 'm en swingin' back'ards en for'ards like er willow tree in de wind: 'I know des w'at you're gwine tell me. My own gran'-mother en my mother done gone dat way. O Gord, de ain't nothin' lef' fur me ter do but ter wait en wait tell my time comes.

"'I thought perhaps you gwine ter drive it way fum me kase I hain't been troubled 'bout it sence I seed you; now hits wuss'n ever.'

"Marse Geo'ge got up fum de seat en stood 'fo' 'er es white as er sheet. He look like his tongue froze stiff in his mouf.

"Miss Alice kiv'or 'er face wid 'er han's en look way from 'im to'ds de house. Marse Geo'ge re'ch out his han's, but she done lef 'im, en he loss his balance and fell flat down on de grass. He lay dar double' up fur a little while like he dead. Den he get up en look at de big house er minute en stagger off to'ds we all's house like he blind.

"I follered 'im all de way home en seed 'im go in his room. De nex' day Merce Geo'ge sick in bed, en Ma'y say 'at Miss Alice done packed up en gone home ter Virginy.

"Well, suh, Marse Geo'ge ne'er lef' his room atter dat. De doctor say he tuk brain fever. Dey done all dey could to save 'im, but 'twuzn't no use, he des lived er bout er week atter he got down.

"De plantation went ter de Marshes—dat wuz Marse Geo'gs's mother fambly, en dey livin' dar now.

"Suh? No, suh, I ain't never heard anything 'bout w'at come er Miss Alice, kase Miss Peters moved way endurin' de war.

"But I must go no, suh," the old man concluded. "May's callin' me; she want dis sassafax' fo' supper time. We layin' off ter git some coffee from the sto' atter while. Dese roots do fus' rate, do some say hit mek de blood thin."

LITTLE JOHNTS' CHRISMUS.

We got it up a-purpose, jes' fer little Johnts, you know;
His mother was so pore and all, and had to manage so—
Jes' bein' a war widder, and her pension mighty slim.
She'd take in weavin', er work out, or anything fer him.

And little Johnts was puny-like—but law! the nerve he had!—
You'd want to kin'do pity him, but couldn't, very bad—
His pants o' army blanket and his coat o' faded blue
Kep' hintin of his father like, and pity wouldn't do!

So we collogued together, onc't, one winter time, 'at we—
Jes' me and mother and the girls, and Wilse, John-Jack and Free—
Would jine and git up little Johnts, by time 'at Chrismus come.
Some sorto' doin's, don't you know, 'at would su'prise him some!

And so, all on the quiet, mother she turns in and gits
Some blue janes—cuts and makes a suit, and then sets down and knits
A pair o' little galluses to go 'long with the rest—
And puts in a red flannen back, and a buckle on the vest.

The little feller'd be'n so much around our house, you see,
And be'n such he'p to her and all, and handy as could be,
'At mother couldn't do too much for little Johnts—No, sir!
She ust to jes' declare 'at "he was meat and drink to her!

And Piney, Lide and Madaline they watched their chance and rid
To Fountaintown with Lijey's folks; and brought a book, they did,
O' fairy tales, with pictur's in; and got a little pair
O' red top boots 'at John-Jack said he'd be'n a pricen there.

And Lide got him a little swoad, and Madaline, a drum;
And shootin crackers—lawzy day! and they're so dangersome!
And Piney, ever' time the rest would buy some other toy,
She'd take and turn in then and buy more candy fer the boy!

Well, thinks, says I, when they got back, your pocketbook is dry!—
But little Johnts was there hisse'f that afternon, so I—
Well, all of us kep' mighty mum, tel we got him away
By tellin him be shore and come tomorry—Chrismus Day—

And fetch his mother 'long with him! And how he scud acrost
The fields—his tow head, in the dusk, jes' like a streak o' frost!
His comfert [illegible] as he run—and old Tige, don't you know,
A-jumpin' high fer rabbits and a-plowin' up the snow!

It must a be'n most ten that night afore we got to bed—
With Wilse and John-Jack hoppin' up, and Freeman in the shed,
And Lide out with the lantern while he trimmed a Chrismus tree
Out of a little scrub oak top 'at suited to a T!

All night I dreamp' o' hearin' things a-skulking round the place—
And "Old Kriss," with his whiskers off and freckles on his face—
And reindeers shaped like shavin' hosses at the cooper shop,
A-stickin' down the chimbly, with their heels out at the top!

By time 'at mother got me up 'twas plum daylight and more—
The front yard full of neighbors all a-crowdin' round the door,
With Johnts' mother leadin'; yes—and little Johnts his'ef,
Set up on Freeman's shoulder, like a jug upon the she'f!

Of course I can't describe it when they all got into where
We'd conjerd up the Christmus tree and all the fixin's there,
Fer all the shouts o' laughture—clappin' hands and crackin' jokes,
Was heap o' kissin' goin' on amongst the women folks.

Fer, lo, behold ye! there they had that youngun! And his chin
A-wobblin' like; and, shore enough, at last he started in—
And—sich another bellerin', in all my mortal days
I never heerd, er 'spect to hear, in woe's app'inted ways!

And mother grabs him up and says: "It's more'n he can bear—
It's all too suddent for the child, and too su'prisin'! There!"
"Oh, no it ain't"—sobbed little Johnts—"I ain't su'prised—but I m
A-cryin' 'cause I watched you all and knowed it all the time!"

—James Whitcomb Riley in the Bookbuyer.

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To the Invalid.

Existence without *health* is not a *pleasure*, but a *burden*. Many are sufferers today who would give *all* to be restored to health. Still they neglect *so-called* lesser trouble. *Rectal diseases* are very common, and by many regarded as productive of pain only and does not do any further harm. *Piles* are dangerous from loss of blood and complication and other diseases. *Fistula* is loathsome, because uncleanly, and, still further, because it is a symptom of *rectal ulcer*, which is *deadly*, for the reason it is so often not recognized, and, when known, not producing much pain is nearly always neglected.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

The business man who has for years suffered from piles and constipation finds his digestion impaired, his sleep unrefreshing, his nervous system unhinged, his manhood impaired and unfitted generally to follow his avocation in life. He may think he is overworked; he may take medicine for *dyspepsia*, *torpid liver* or anything else he imagines the matter, but none will do good, for he is the victim of a serious *rectal* disease, which will, sooner or later, claim him as one of its many victims.

The once happy wife or mother whose life was the joy of the household, who now feels as a burden to herself, who has tried to find relief from disease peculiar to her sex and failed. Why? because they have been treated for something they never had. Many are victims of *rectal ulceration* and not, as they have been told, some womb disease. Physicians are human, they make mistakes; may not this mistake be made with you? After trying for years without relief is it not time to try to find the *true* cause of so much trouble? for if it were found you can be cured and restored to health and happiness. You may have some *rectal* troubles that is causing so much suffering. I place it in your power to know whether such is the case, for to consult me costs you nothing; it may save your *life*. I do not go beyond the powers of man and claim to cure *everything*, but I am able by a plain common-sense treatment to cure all such class of troubles. You need not fear the use of harsh measures, as I use neither *knife* nor *caustics*, and all consultation, either personal or by correspondence, are strctly *confidential*. To all who wish information I extend a cordia welcome to visit or write me. To the skeptic, have this to say, *too late* you may find you hav made a mistake. Respectfully,

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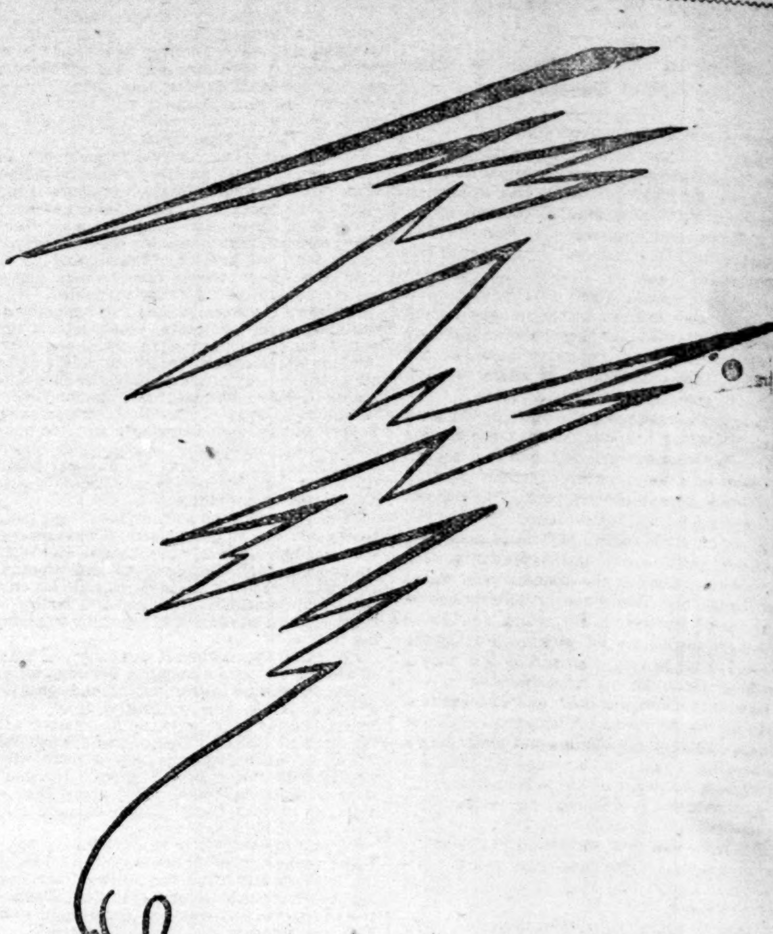

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JEWELERS.

"Colorow's" Grave.

A Story of Christmas in the Far West.

Charles A. Metcalf in New York Journal.

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Immunity made him bold and in sheer bravado one day he pulled off his glove—Bill was always careful of his hands—and picked up a rattlesnake, which he intended to offer as a sacrifice at the shrine of his jaded palate.

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"Hash!" again yelled Hank, as the horse-herder drove his band of chargers to the wagon, in order that the men in camp might catch fresh horses and relieve the hungry boys who were herding the cattle. The boss and three other men soon came into camp under this arrangement, and then for the first time a tiny black dot was seen through the sizzling atmosphere moving slowly toward the camp.

It slowly resolved itself into a horseman, who rode up to the wagon, reined his tired horse and, after a searching look at the camp, briefly said, "Good day."

"Howdy," answered the boss, looking up. "Get down and eat."

"I think I will," and the stranger descended to pull the bridle from his animal, who immediately began his own dinner on the short buffalo grass while his owner took the tin plate handed him by Hank, and proceeded to explore the simple mysteries of the bread and bacon.

While he ate in silence we had a chance to examine him. He was tall and broad shouldered. His garments were of eastern make, but sadly tattered. He had blue eyes and a yellow beard of three months' growth. An indiscribable poise of his head and a visible aversion to risking and enlargement of his mouth through the use of his knife in eating convinced us that he must come from the east, as far back as Missouri possibly.

Anyway, he accepted an offer of $60 a month from the boss to help drive the herd to Colorado, and assumed care of the horses which the lamented Bill had left behind, and also took his position at the tail end of the herd. The Staked Plains were crossed and in the due course of events the weary cattle reached Colorado, where a big O Z was burned on the shrinking hide of each beef before he was allowed to go free again. No event of importance occurred on the trip except that our new comer, whom we had nicknamed "Colorow," had a slight difficulty with one of our Mexicans named Sandoval, who tried, by placing a prickly pear in the new man's saddle blankets, to get him thrown.

A couple of pistol shots and Sandoval tied a hankerchief around his arm to stop the blood. "Colorow" earned the respect of all concerned.

During the fall and winter the boys remained at the ranch watching the horses and doing other necessary work. "Colorow" had made friends with every one, and although a very silent man, he could talk when he chose about things none of us had ever seen, such as the elevated railroads in New York, the underground in London, and the salt water, which we had sniffed. To Sandoval, having made up their quarrel, he would on occasions speak Spanish, and Heidacker, the German saloon keeper in River Bend, he delighted by speaking German. An old French trapper who passed the ranch one day was so overjoyed when "Colorow" addressed him in his native tongue that he scandalized the outfit by trying to kiss him on both cheeks.

However, all the artfully contrived traps we arranged to make him tell something of himself failed and at the end of four months we knew nothing more of him than the day he joined us. He never wrote letters and never received any, but a newspaper, no matter how old, he would scrutinize carefully and with deep interest.

Christmas Day came around and we decided to ride into River Bend, eighteen miles distant, where the passenger trains on the Kansas Pacific railway stopped to allow the passengers to go through the motions of eating a dinner. We reached the half dozen houses just as the west-bound train had got there, and after looking after our mail, which occupied a few minutes considering that we helped ourselves to whatever appeared interesting, we rode down to the train.

The passengers were just emerging from the eating house and stopped on the long plank walk to examine our looks and accoutrements with the usual curiosity of eastern tourists. The last to come from the restaurant, was a little party of three, two gentlemen and a lady. The latter was a revelation to us, who had rarely seen such perfection of grace and beauty. Her checked traveling dress and dainty patent leather boots, her delicate hands and, above all, her face, caused us to stare with unconcealed admiration.

Her features wore a sad look and her eyes gazed over the bare prairie as though earnestly searching the plains for something she expected to see, and yet it was a look of hoping against hope. Suddenly she caught sight of us and her eyes lighted up with a little interest. Then her whole expression changed. Her eyes grew large, her face turned whiter than the horse I rode.

She was looking at "Colorow," and a little gasp from him caused me to turn my head. He, too, had seen the woman, and his face grew ashy even beneath the sunburn and bronze. He opened his mouth as though to speak, and I thought his lips framed a woman's name, but cluthing at his breast he reeled and fell from the saddle. Before I jumped off to see what was the matter I caught another glance of the woman. She had rushed to the edge of the platform and leaned over the rail, clutching it with both gloved hands until the delicate kid of her gloves had split.

She looked like one dead, all save her eyes, which shone with a tender expression I had read of in novels but never before had seen.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and the engine bell tolled its warning notes.

The gentlemen who had accompanied the lady stood, not know what to make of their componion's action, until a sight of "Colorow's" face, white and upturned from the sandy soil, awoke recognition in them, too, and grasping the woman by each arm they hurried her, fainting, on board the Pullman.

With the whistle shrieking like a triumphant demon the train rolled away.

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Heart disease perhaps, and ungovernable emotion possibly, may have stopped his pulse, but all we knew was that he had passed away, taking his secret, if he had one, with him. We buried him that day in the little graveyard a quarter of a mile from town. He made the eleventh there and the only one who had died a natural death. We found a silver chain about his neck, soldered fast, and at the end a heavy locket, which we opened. There was a picture within, and a was the face of the woman whom we had seen at the train. This we buried with him.

That was a sad Chrismas in River Bend, even though Whiskey Hank acquired an entirely new and varied assortment of snakes, and it was with a sad heart that we tied him

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EWELERS.

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That was a sad Chrismas in River Bend, even though Whiskey Hank acquired an entirely new and varied assortment of snakes, and it was with a sad heart that we tied him on his horse for his eighteen-mile ride homeward.

The next year was the same as usual in Colorado. We often spoke of "Colorow," and exhausted our ideas wondering what his history had been or what connection the woman who was on the train had with his death. When the next Christmas morning broke and the sun shone over the plains, white with snow, we were all in River Bend again.

George Clark, the tele graph operator, in the little shed called by courtesy a railroad station, came up to Heidacker's saloon and told a queer story to the effect that there were ghost in River Bend, as he had seen a woman, black-robed and pale, flit by the big reflector in front of his door, and he swore that it was the woman of the train, whose face he had plainly seen on the day of "Colorow's" death.

Whiskey Hank asseverated in language not untinged with profanity that Heidacker's whisky was enough to make anyone see things, but this statement was received coldly and in silence, for every one remembered that a few months before Hank had rung in a man said to be blind to play pool with the German saloon keeper, but as the man turned out to be not so blind as he looked, and Hank and himself were discovered dividing their booty behind the water tank, the cook's remarks were held as evidence of prejudice.

"Let's go and look at the grave," suggested Rocky Moore, the postmaster. The suggestion was adopted, and every one except Heidacker tramped through the snow toward the little graveyard. Eleven boards with rude lettering stood like sentinels guarding the bodies beneath, but on one of them something was hanging.

The party approached it carefully and walked around the yard a moment before entering. The postmaster lagged behind and consulted a black bottle surreptitiously, from which courage issued apparently, as he entered with the rest and looked. There was silence, still it was not much they saw, only a little white wreath with the word "Kismet" in violets, hung on the headboard. Still there was silence, and after a hasty glance at each other they walked back to the saloon.

When they were all in front of the bar again, Hank spoke: "Blankety blank blank blank: if I ever see any blank thing like that, blank me," which sentiment wrestled with Heidacker's Old Crow, and was successfully drowned. The only solution that could be evolved was that some one, the woman possibly, had arrived in River Bend on the eastern night express, which reached there only an hour before the west-bound train came through. This hour would have given her time to have placed the wreath where it was found and taken the train again.

The day passed away and no further excitement occured, save that the postmaster had his eye knocked out by a beer glass during the evening in a trifling discussion with Hank over the best way to hang a man.

Before Christmas again there were twelve graves in the little enclosure, the last being that of a gentleman from Texas who was caught in the act of stealing a halter and claimed that he did not know of the close proximity of a certain horse whose head was inside the halter.

He died game, though, and his funeral was simple if not impressive.

There was considerable curiosity in the town when the next anniversary of "Colorow's" death occurred, not to speak of the prospects of a fight between Heidacker and Hank on account of some strychnine which the former had playfully mixed in the latter's whisky, which had the effect of making Hank a little ill.

When Christmas came, and every one was assembled in the saloon, it was again proposed to visit "Colorow's" grave and see what was there. The earth was not wrapped in snow, but a cold wind that froze everything it touched howled and careered over the desolate plains.

Through the biting air, that left little icicles on the mustaches even in that short walk, the men stamped toward the grave. There was something there. A blank, misshapen mound, like a heap of clothes, was at the foot of "Colorow's" headboard, and two black lines seemed to encircle it. Another step, another look.

"Blank it! It's a woman," whispered Hank, as he noiselessly tiptoed on and roughly shook the recumbent mass. The arms fell from around the board where they had been clasped, and the body, slipping down a little under the shock, exposed a white, frozen face.

It was the woman of the train, and dead, frozen in the pitiless western cold.

She was borne tenderly to the houses, and the only woman in River Bend prepared her winding-sheet. A chain similar to that on "Colorow's" neck was on hers, and his picture was in the accompanying locket, but no other marks of identity were found. We laid her beside him, and added an inscription to the head-board: "A woman, frozen to death."

Amelie Rives's Father.

From the Chicago Herald.

Colonel Alfred G. Rives, father of Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chanler, has gone to Europe to consult De Lesseps. Colonel Rives was graduated from a famous school in Paris many years ago. He is general manager of the Panama railroad compana and consulting engineer for the Panama canal, at a combined salary of $25,000.000 a year.

MEDICAL.

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PROF. PIETRA SANTA, OF PARIS, the world renowned specialist on pulmonary diseases, in his work published in Paris, speaks of the JOHAN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT as follows:

"I can highly recommended this pleasant remedy in restoring weakened digestion. As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to the Practitioner to bring to his aid a pleasant remedy like the GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, which will act not only as a tonic but as a nutritive as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant.

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New York, No. 6 Barclay St.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations. The GENUINE hasthe signature of **"Johann Hoff"** d **"Moritz Eisner,"** (Sole Agent,) on the neck, comes in flat squatty bottles with a German el thereon.

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OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS ROADS AND revenues of Fulton county, John T. Cooper, clerk, Atlanta, Ga., December 8th, 1888.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 o'clock a. m. on the 8th day of January, 1889, for building and furnishing material for the following bridges, towit: One over the branch on Rockwell street, another on Green's Ferry avenue and Mitchell street and another over Nancy's creek at the place known as the Johnston bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to me.

By order of the commissioners of roads and revenues.
JNO. T. COOPER,
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

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Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 40 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis......12 15 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati 12 33 am	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Hot Springs and Asheville......7 00 am
*No. 11, from Cincinnati and Nashville. 2 22 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......2 37 pm
*No. 16, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......9 20 pm	*No. 15, for Macon......7 50 am
*No. 15, from New York, Knoxville and Alabama points....6 45 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville, Asheville and Chattanooga......10 10 pm
*No. 12, from Macon......12 05 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......12 43 am

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 3, fast express, from Waycross, Albany, Savannah and Macon......6 40 am	*No. 2, for Macon, Savannah, Eufaula and Albany......6 50 am
No. 15, accommodation from Griffin....7 25 am	*No. 14, for Macon, ...9 10 am
‡No. 17, special Sunday accommodation from Griffin......7 35 am	*No. 12, for Macon and Columbus, Albany and Eufaula......2 15 pm
*No. 11, from Macon, ...1 10 pm	‡No. 18, special Sunday accommodation for Griffin......3 00 pm
No. 19, accommodation from Hapeville, 1 40 pm	*No. 4, fast express for Savannah, Albany, Waycross and Brunswick......7 15 pm
*No. 1, through express from Savannah and Macon......5 40 pm	No. 20, accommodation for Hapeville....12 01 pm
*No. 13, from Eufaula, Albany and Macon, ...9 00 pm	

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*...6 32 am	To Cha'tan'oga*. 7 50 am
From Marietta....8 35 am	To Marietta.......11 45 am
From Rome.....11 05 am	To Chat'ano'ga*. 1 35 pm
From Chat'ga..* 1 45 pm	To Rome..........3 45 pm
From Marietta...2 58 pm	To Marietta.......4 40 pm
From Chat'ga*..6 37 pm	To Chat'ano'ga*. 5 55 pm
From Chat'ga*..11 13 pm	To Chat'ano.ga*.11 15 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..6 50 am	To Selma..........1 20 pm
From West Poi't..10 30 am	To West Point.....4 00 pm
From Selma.....6 00 pm	To Montg'm'ry...11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*...6 30 am	To Augusta*.......8 00 am
From Covin't'n*..7 55 am	To Decatur........8 55 am
From Decatur....10 15 am	To Clarkston....12 10 pm
From Augusta*..1 00 pm	To Augusta*.......2 45 pm
From Clarkst'n...2 20 pm	To Covington.....6 20 pm
From Augusta*...5 45 pm	To Augusta*.....11 15 pm
From Decatur.....4 45 pm	To Decatur........3 45 pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula.........8 00 am	To Washington..* 7 10 am
From Was'ing'*.11 00 am	To Athens..........4 30 pm
From Was'ing'*..9 40 pm	To Washington*. 6 15 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From Stark'ille*. 6 40 am	To Birm'gham*...1 05 pm
From Tal'poosa...9 30 am	To Tallapoosa...5 00 pm
From Birm'm*...5 32 pm	To Starkville*....11 00 pm

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv Atlanta.......12 10 pm	Lv Clarkston.......1 25 pm
Lv Decatur.......12 42 pm	Lv Decatur.........1 48 pm
Ar Clarkston......12 57 pm	Ar Atlanta.........2 20 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley 9 50 am and 10 30 pm	To Fort Valley 3 30 pm and 8 45 am

*Daily—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

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Arrive Hapeville	7 13 am	7 38 pm	2 40 pm	8 35 am	†6 52 pm	*3 31 pm	†12 30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8 14 am	8 48 pm	4 01 pm	10 43 am	†8 20 pm	*5 00 pm	
Arrive Macon	10 05 am	10 50 pm	6 15 pm	1 00 pm			
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin			7 05 pm				
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	3 22 pm	4 22 am	4 58 am				
Arrive Albany	1 50 pm	4 00 am	10 20 pm				
Arrive Savannah	5 00 pm	6 15 am					
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	6 45 pm	6 45 pm					
Arrive Waycross via Albany		9 15 am					
Arrive Brunswick via Albany	12 50 pm						
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	7 00 am	11 40 am					
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Leave Albany	1 05 am	1 05 am	5 00 am	2 55 pm			
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 05 pm						
Leave Macon	2 00 pm	4 00 am	9 15 am	7 05 pm			
Leave Griffin	4 01 pm	6 05 am	11 30 am	9 05 pm	* 7 45 am	† 5 15 am	
Leave Hapeville		7 05 am	12 48 pm	10 10 pm	* 9 05 am	† 6 41 am	† 1 10 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	7 30 am	1 10 pm	10 30 pm	* 9 35 am	† 7 25 am	† 1 40 pm

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Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

Chattahoochee	Saturday,	December 1
City of Birmingham	Tuesday,	December 4
Gate City	Thursday,	December 6
Tallahassee	Saturday,	December 8
City of Augusta	Tuesday,	December 11
Chattahoochee	Thursday,	December 13
Nacoochee	Saturday,	December 15
City of Savannah	Tuesday,	December 18
Tallahassee	Thursday,	December 20
City of Augusta	Saturday,	December 22
Chattahoochee	Tuesday,	December 25
Nacoochee	Thursday,	December 27
City of Savannah	Saturday,	December 29

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

City of Augusta	Tuesday,	Dec. 4,	6 30 pm
*Mars	Friday,	Dec. 7,	9 00 am
Chattahoochee	Sunday,	Dec. 9,	10 30 am
*City of Birmingham	Tuesday,	Dec. 11,	12 30 pm
Tallahassee	Friday,	Dec. 14,	3 00 pm
City of Augusta	Sunday,	Dec. 16,	3 30 pm
Chattahoochee	Tuesday,	Dec. 18,	6 00 am
Nacoochee	Friday,	Dec. 21,	7 30 am
City of Savannah	Monday,	Dec. 24,	9 30 am
Tallahassee	Wednesday,	Dec. 26,	11 30 am
City of Augusta	Friday,	Dec. 28,	1 30 am
Chattahoochee	Monday,	Dec. 31,	4 30 pm

*Do not carry passengers.

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—3 p. m.

Gate City	Tuesday,	December 4
City of Macon	Thursday,	December 13
Gate City	Thursday,	December 20
City of Macon	Thursday,	December 27

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

City of Savannah	Monday,	Dec. 3,	6 00 am
City of Macon	Thuday	Dec. 6,	8 00 pm
Gate City	Thursday,	Dec. 13,	2 00 pm
City of Macon	Thursday,	Dec. 20,	7 00 pm
Gate City	Thursday,	Dec. 27,	12 30 pm

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

Juniata	Saturday,	December 1
Dessoug	Saturday,	December 8
Juniata	Saturday,	December 15
Dessoug	Saturday,	December 22
Juniata	Saturday,	December 29

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Dessoug	Saturday,	Dec. 1,	4 00 pm
Juniata	Saturday,	Dec. 8,	9 30 am
Dessoug	Saturday,	Dec. 15,	3 00 pm
Juniata	Saturday,	Dec. 22,	8 30 am
Dessoug	Saturday,	Dec. 29,	2 30 pm

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THE FARMERS,

The Merchants and the Alliance.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.

The Work the Alliance is Doing.

THE GEORGIA EXCHANGE.

Twenty-five per cent of the Subscription Called for.

We come to the discussion of the agricultural problem this morning with new material.

A staff correspondent writes from Sweetwater valley of the small truck industries of that happy valley and there is a homely and earnest lesson in his letter for our own farmers. "A merchant" discusses the relations of the alliance to the merchants—the story of some successful farmers is told, and the way in which they have marched to success so plain that all men may work therein—Other items. and suggestions make up a page that they may be read with profit and interest.

SUCCESSFUL GEORGIA FARMERS.

We begin this week to publish the methods of five successful farmers in each of a number of counties. We instruct our correspondents, First. To select five men who have made money farming. Second. To report the detailed methods by which they have made it. Example is better than precept. When the farmers note (a) that no all-cotton planter is on the successful list and that (b) all men who raise their own provisions and diversify their crops are prosperous—surely the number of corn raisers will be increased. Read. Study!

Greenesboro, Ga., December 20.—Glancing over the list of farmers in Greene county, I can easily find numbers who have been successful, and the story of their successes reveals the fact that the cause of it is identical in each instance. It is simply, living at home and making cotton a success. Among these successful farmers, Captain A. H. Smith, is in the foremost ranks. He is president of the Greene County Farmers' alliance; treasurer of the U. P. and W. P. railroad; a man of progressive ideas and stands high in the estimation of our people. He is considered a man of fine brain, thorough business in his methods, and to these, coupled with economical habits and untiring energy can be attributed his present financial independence. After the war he found himself with no property, but with a pair of strong arms and a brave heart. He went to work, saved what he made and invested in land. This was his start. While other farmers were running wild over cotton, he stuck to corn, wheat and oats, and made it a point to raise enough for his family at home. His cotton crop was, therefore, his own, and each year he invested in more land and increased his acreage, but still kept down the store account. He now owns several of the finest plantations in Greene county, and he makes them all yield him a revenue. He saves everything he can; plants grain raises, hogs, colts, and cotton on his own place is a surplus. Cotton seed he uses extensively in enriching his lands; and alternates his grain and cotton crops so as to give the land a chance to recuperate. He attributes his success to methods of economy, hard work and diversified crops.

Mr. T. T. Brown is a farmer of whom Greene county is proud. He lives in the gray lands and has one of the handsomest and most comfortable homes to be found anywhere. In a conversation with him today, he told me he had made some money farming, and he made it by hard licks and close economy. He never buys a pound of meat, but on the contrary, often brings hams and other meat to town with him and converts them into cash—this being a surplus. He has always made it a point, he tells me, to bring something to town every time he comes, and sell it—something which was a surplus. In the winter it is fresh hog meat, potatoes or something of the kind; butter, chickens and eggs during the year; and peaches, apples and other fruit during the summer. All this has meant money to him, and this money he saves. His crops are diversified. He raises grain, corn and cotton—making enough supplies to do him on his own farm. In cultivating his crops he plants one year in cotton, the next in small grain, the next in corn, again in small grain and then back to cotton. This method allows his land a rest and they are not worn away and their strength destroyed by strong fertilizers and heavy cultivation. He says any man who will diversify his crops, raise chickens, eggs, potatoes and the like and save what he gets, can do well. "Hard work anp close economy" is his motto in farming.

One gentleman who has perhaps made money as rapidly as any farmer in Greene county is Mr. John R. Bryant—as hard-working, level-headed man as can be found anywhere. Mr. Bryant came to Greene county empty handed, but he was a worker, and now owns one of the finest river plantations in Georgia, covering several thousand acres. The place upon which he first lived, a few miles from Greenesboro, was considered worn out when he took charge of it. But he began to build up the land. He put stable manure, rakings from the fence corners, planted it in grain and soon had the place of about one hundred acres in splendid condition. This was his beginning. He lived well at home, but he raised what he used. The few bales of cotton he raised were surplus. Being of a quick mind he turned his money over and soon was well ahead of the world. He alternates his crops, and still works like a Trojan from dawn to darkness, summer and winter. He sells farm produce which is more than his own wants and on the place where he is now located, raises large quantities of the famous Bermuda grass hay. While not a close man, he utilizes everything on his farm and believes in the virtue of hard work and constant work. Asked for his methods of farming he says that "he raises what he needs and sells what he can not use at home," meaning by this that his cotton brings him the cash money. He is considered one of the best farmers in middle Georgia.

Mr. Eli A. Veazey has made money farming, and his plantation five miles from Greenesboro, is one of the best, neatest looking and most productive in the county. Mr. Veazey attributes his success largely to the fact that he has for years made it a rule not to buy a pound of meat or bushel of corn for his own use. While merchandising he sells western supplies to others. He raises on his own farm every grain and every pound necessary to carry on his farming operations. He believes in business principles in conducting his farm. Every field and department of his farming affairs has its debit and its credit. All that he expends on it is calculated and when the crop is gathered he can tell what land has made him money and how much. He believes in diversifying the crops and is a strong opponent of the "all cotton system." It is a glorious sight to see his orchards, and from these he realizes a good sum. He also sells fruit trees, which he raises on his own place, and by combining the many species of agriculture, looking personally after his farm, saving everything that can be utilized, he has made and is still making money at farming.

Colonel J. N. Armor is one of the leading and most prosperous farmers and most substantial citizens of Greene county. To day he is worth quite $50,000, if not more, and every dollar of it has been made on the strong red lands of Greene county since the war. I have often spoken to him of his farming successes since the war, and although now he has comparatively retired from active life—managing only a small four-horse farm himself—he takes pleasure in telling how he was successful. After the war, he tells me, he did not have cash money enough to buy a chew of tobacco. He had land and stock, however, and went to work. He raised everything he needed and kept it up. Hogs, mules, horses, sheep, chickens, fruit, everything was carefully looked after and converted into money. His wheat, oats and corn were made on his place and he has never departed from that custom. This enabled him to convert his cotton into money and invest it. He never buys supplies, and his smokehouse, corn cribs and graneries are always filled with supplies. His is a lovely home, and having worked hard, lived economically, in the evening of his life he is enabled to enjoy the fruits of his labors and to point to methods of farming which, steadily followed, will lead any one of pluck and energy to the same independent position.

I could name others of he farmers of Greene who have made money. In every instance the cause of their success has been the diversifying of crops, raising supplies, making everything on the farm count and putting the money from their cotton sales in their pockets instead of having to pay it to the merchant or factor for advances. I name a few who are doing well, and there is no secret about why they are moving to prosperity. Summed up it is "hard work, business methods, diversified crops, rigid economy, and living at home." Among these are Pete O'Neal, William Aikins, A. G. Caldwell, H. H. Slack, J. A. Reynolds, James T. Corry, J. H. Carlton, V. D. Gresham, J. F. Pounds, T. A. Branch, M. R. Sanders, John Carmichael, A. W. Jernisan, and numerous others. Talks with them prove that farming is a success when the proper methods and the proper economy is used.

Edward Young.

"I think the farmers of Dooly county are the most successful in the state," said Mr. Collier, the representative from that county, in reply to questions. "I have always made my place self-sustaining by growing on it everything consumed for whites and blacks. I do not grow wheat; Dooly is too low for that. We can't manure small patches and make them bring ten or twelve bushels to the acre, but we can manure the same land in the same way and make on it enough oats or most anything else to buy a two years' supply of flour.

"I use for fertilizer compost made from my cow stalls and barn, with a little acid. I use kainit pretty extensively—two tons to the mule or a ton to seventeen and one-half acres. I have been making experiments on the intensive plan, using about 2,500 pounds of compost to the acre. I made this year in this way twenty-eight bales of 500 pounds each on twenty-four acres. I have been trying the intensive plan for five years and it pays better than anything else. The labor is unreliable and the only way to make money farming is to make one acre bring about three times what it used to.

"I have been farming since 1866 and have never bought corn. I never buy meat unless the cholera kills my hogs. The trouble about cholera is that our hogs get fat in the fall and in the winter and spring we don't keep them in the same condition. They fall off and it generates disease. I consider it an almost infallible preventive of cholera to put into a trough where the hog can get in as often as they want to a mixture of charcoal, salt, sulphur and oak or hickory ashes. When I neglect this my hogs generally have disease and when I use it they don't."

"How do you pitch your crops?"

"I put one-third of my land in cotton, one-third in corn and the rest in oats. I raise all potatoes, ground peas, etc., I need. I fatten my hogs on ground peas. Cow peas are good to start hogs off and loosen them up in the fall, but for fattening there is no substitute for ground peas. From the ground peas, they go to the potato patch, and then I corn them well to harden the flesh and they are fit for slaughter. Ground peas alone make the lard too oily.

"In my section all the farmers who have adopted the intensive system are more successful than those who are farming in the old style.

"There is Toombs Morgan, who runs ten or twelve plows. He makes everything and is doing well. His brother, John H. Morgan, started with nothing, renting land and has paid for a splendid plantation of five or six plows. He paid for it from the fruits of his labor. He has loaned money, has bought an engine, built a gin and improved his farm. He is one of the most successful farmers in the county.

"There is Andrew Broxton, who runs five or six mules. He is doing well, making all he needs and accumulating money. He has made rapid progress.

"Joe Folds has made a success of farming. He pays cash for everything. So do the other men.

"Gus Fenn is another who has gotten along finely. There are several others there if I could think of them."

THEY MAKE IT PAY IN FLOYD.

Hon. J. L. Johnson, who is interested in several plantations—about 3,500 acres in all, is one of a family of successful farmers. His father was successful before him. "The whole secret of success in farming," said he, "is to make on your farm everything you use and fertilize with clover or peas. I think commercial fertilizers have done more to bankrupt the farming interests than anything else. Peas have five times as much of the constituents needed to renew the soil that there is in Hurd's grass. Clover has about the same proportion.

"As for buying corn, take this illustration. Suppose you and I are farmers and we both set out to make corn enough to do us. We can't hit it exactly and you make more than you need and I make less. You sell your surplus corn for fifty cents. I go to the merchant to buy it and have to pay him sixty cents for it—20 per cent. advance. If I buy on credit I have to pay at least seventy cents—40 per cent advance. There is no other interest in the state that could have stood it as the farming interest has."

"Who are the successful farmers in Floyd?"

"The men who raise what they consume. There is Jim Camp, Gailiard, Corput and a good many others. They all raise what they need. I think my brother, S. S. Johnson is about the most successful farmer in Floyd. Five years ago he bought half of Tom Ayer's 1,800 acre farm on credit for $10,000, and he has about paid for it. He paid it largely out of the proceeds of the farm. He raises everything he needs.

"How about wheat in north Georgia?"

"This idea that you can't raise wheat in Georgia is all stuff. Last year I raised thirty bushels on an acre that I manured for the exposition, but on land right by the side of it, that was not so manured, I raised 25 bushels to the acre."

"How about hogs?

"There is no serious difficulty about raising them. A big fat hog is worth nearly as much as a beef, and sells much more readily."

TIMES IN CHICKENKOM,

Where Poultry and Butter Equal the Wheat Crop.

Sweetwater, Tenn., December 18.—[Staff Correspondence Constitution.]—I write from the cackling capital of chickendom in a commonwealth of turkeys, where a chicken dealer is the leading merchant and the largest farmer is the president of the bank.

Mr. Jones, the bank president, who has made his surplus 70 per cent of his capital in five years, made 4,200 bushels of wheat on 220 acres this year, and Mr. Hutcheson, who handles the chickens, eggs and produce of this section will do a business of several hundred thousand dollars.

I came here to write chickens, but somehow or other the chickens and the eggs and the butter are all mixed up with the wheat and the corn and the clover; and you could no more write about them separately than you could tell about the home life of one of these farmer's wives without alluding to her burly helpmeet.

The Sweetwater valley is not exactly a Caanan; there is no Jericho, or horn blowing or anything of that sort, but there is a quiet, solid little town of a thousand people in a valley where they do say fifty pounds of grapes grow on a single vine and dairy cows average $100 worth of butter a year. The chicken, egg and butter crop of this county amounts to as much as the wheat crop, and the wheat crop has doubled in the last ten years.

"Twenty years ago," said Mr. Bob Carter, who manages Hutchison & Bros. produce business, "my father bought the first East Tennessee produce for cash. Before that it had only been taken as barter. At first people were ashamed to bring in their chickens, eggs and butter. If it came at all it was sent by negroes. Gradually they got over that, and now we handle $35,000 worth and there is a good deal that does not go through us. This is just about equal to the wheat crop of the county. It used to be nearly twice as much, but the wheat crop has doubled in the last ten years."

"Why has the wheat crop doubled?"

"Better farming—the land is better prepared and the wheat is put in better."

"Do the farmers owe anything; is their land mortgaged?"

"No; I don't know of an acre in this section that is mortgaged; we never take mortgages. A good many of the farmers have money to lend."

"What is all that?" I asked Mr. Hutcheson, as we turned toward a big pile of sacks that filled nearly half the warehouse.

"Cow peas," said he. "It is the finest fertilizer in the world. We paid out $85,000 in East Tennessee for 85,000 bushel last year. They go to Louisiana where peas are planted with the cane to shade the ground around the stalk. This makes a larger yield of sugar than when the cane is cultivated as formerly, and then the peas are turned under to enrich the ground. The Louisiana farmers have found out the value of peas, and they use them in large quantities. They are raised here in small patches of about ten acres on a farm and picked out by the poor women and children who could do nothing else. The pickers get one-half for their work, and a poor family will bring in sometimes $25 worth of peas they have gotten in this way. The crop is short this year, and the price will average $1.25."

As we were standing in the warehouse a farmer's wagon drove up with twenty-two bronze turkeys tied by the feet in five bundles.

They were piled up on the platform scales and balanced 277 pounds—an average of about twelve and a half pounds a turkey. The farmer was paid seven cents a pound, or $19.39 for the twenty-two turkeys. He was a burly, good-natured fellow, with phlegmatic contentment in his features and attitude. He told me he had kept five turkeys at home for his own use.

"Does it cost you much to raise them?" I asked.

"We have to feed them in the fall when it gets cold. They pick up until that time. It used to be a heap of trouble to raise young turkeys until we got the bronze breed. They are hardier than the common turkeys and weigh more."

Later I heard a commotion in a crowd behind me and a rough voice called out;

"Say, you fellow!"

It was the turkey man, and he was lifting his big legs in my direction.

"I just wanted to tell you," said he, "that my brother has brough in twenty-five turkeys and they weighed 311 pounds."

He was evidently bent on doing the square thing by his brother.

"Well, that's about twelve and a half pounds apiece—about the same as yours."

"Well, yes, that's so," he said, and lifted himself back into the crowd with great satisfaction.

"The chicken, egg and butter business looks small," said Mr. Hutcheson, but it comes in all the year round and counts up fast. A farmer's wife will come in with a bucket of butter and eggs, that will amount to $6 or $7, and her husband will come along with her, bringing on his wagon twenty bushels of corn that will amount to only seven or eight dollars.

"The proceeds of the chickens, eggs and butter are very nearly equal, but the butter amounts to more than either of the other items. I pay 15 cents for ordinary and 20 cents for good butter. A few farmers get 30 to 35 cents for their butter by shipping it off, but it is of extra quality. The good butter is packed to itself and shipped, but the ordinary kind is all worked over."

"You can tell colored butter in a minute," said Mr. Carter. "Egg or other butter coloring destroys the grain."

Chickens are invariably bought and sold here by the pound. The present price is 5 to 6 cents gross or 7 to 8 cents net for chickens, and 7 cents gross or 9 to 10 cents net for turkeys.

The average price for eggs in winter is 15 cents, and the present price is 18 cents. After the 15th of January the eggs are all shipped east, but poultry goes south all the time.

Most of the poultry shipped from here is dressed. There is a saving in this. The express rate to Atlanta is $1.10 a hundred pounds on chickens in coops and 90 cents on dressed poultry. Live chickens in coops weigh about twice as much as dressed poultry in barrels.

The dressing of chickens is no small item.

"We pay a cent apiece and the feathers for dressing," said Mr. Hutcheson, "and the negro women make a dollar a day at it. There is one who dresses 300 chickens a day with the help of her two daughters. The chickens are not cut open; they cut a hole and pull out the insides; the liver and gizzard are put back for cooking. They keep the feathers, and nearly every negro in town has a feather bed."

Mr. Hutcheson's statement about the doubling of the wheat crop was sustained by a half dozen intelligent farmers. Mr. J. J. Browder, who is prosperous, but not above the average, said:

"The wheat crop of this valley, Pond creek valley and Fork creek valley, is at least twice as large per acre as it was ten years ago."

"To what do you attribute this?"

"We break up our land earlier and harrow it more thoroughly before putting in the wheat. Then we put it in earlier; there is a great deal in that. We commence the last of September and get through just as soon as the weather will let us. But the wheat ought to be all sowed during the month of October.

"We turn the vegetation under well. Sometimes it is clover, sometimes wheat stubble; the less stubble on the ground the better for that crop; though I don't say better for the land. Bealer, a big wheat grower here, mows the stubble off his ground before turning it under. The next thing after turning is to harrow the ground, it don't matter how many times; a half dozen is not too many.

"The wheat is put in with a drill in rows seven or eight inches apart and an attachment puts in the fertilizer—150 to 200 pounds per acre. We drill a bushel to a bushel and a half of wheat.

"The fertilizer I used this year cost $22 a ton and has phosphoric acid but no ammonia. It suits the red land as well as any high priced fertilizer that I know. It is claimed that it makes more grain and the ammonia is left out because that makes more straw.'

"How many wheat crops in succession do you raise on a piece of land?"

"Three, usually. I have raised five, but would not advise that. I think a man should plow up every three years and sow down in clover. If you plow up every two years it would be better. When we have made two wheat crops and the third is in the ground, we sow clover on top of it in the spring and run a light harrow over it. We cut the third wheat crop that year, and the following year in June we make a good hay crop, one and a half to two tons per acre. Then in September we get from a second clover crop two bushels of seed to the acre."

Mr. Hutcheson had remarked only a few minutes before that he was paying $5 to $5.37½ a bushel for clover seed, and he had paid the higher price to a farmer who had raised the unusual crop of 4 bushels to the acre. Last year's price, $4 a bushel, is considered an average. According to this, the average first year's crop of clover brings 1½ tons of hay at $8 a ton, and 2 bushels of seed at $4—$20 an acre in all. The second year's clover crop is not quite so good usually, but after the crop is harvested the land is ready to bring twenty bushels of wheat again. Mr. Browder's statements were corroborated by Mr. Hutcheson and several farmers who heard the conversation.

To make a practical test, he was asked to tell how he pitched his crop this year, and the result. He stated it as follows:

"I had 65 acres in wheat, and it made me 1,400 bushels, which I sold at 85 cents to $1; I had 11 acres of corn that averaged 40 bushels an acre; I had twenty-five acres of oats that owing to the freeze made 320 bushels when they should have mode 500; I had twenty acres of clover that made about thirty tons of hay; and I had forty-seven acres of pasture, and fifteen or twenty of wet land, on which I grazed twenty hogs, eighteen or twenty sheep, and about thirty cattle. The crops were made with four horses and there is enough corn, oats and provender to feed the horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. I sold thirteen hogs for $232.50, my wife sold over $100 worth of butter and about $50 worth of chickens, and we always had plenty to eat."

Here Mr. Hutcheson interrupted: "Mr. Browder is a pretty good liver and has a great deal of company."

"We raise about all we eat," continued Mr. Browder, "except our coffee and sugar."

Here Mr. Hutcheson interrupted again:

"Bill Hudson told me that he sold $3,500 worth off his farm this year, and there was $2,500 of that clear."

"But I have to hire help," confessed Mr. Browder.

"How much?"

"I only have one regular hand. I hire a good deal of day labor. My son was here during vacation. He did most of the plowing for wheat. He is twenty-one years old and is at Emory and Henry college, Virginia. He came home the day before we commenced cutting wheat and helped us through harvest. Then he went to plowing and turned sixty-odd acres of land in two months while he was at home. We have a sulky plow and three mules."

There's a college boy and a college boy's vacation! Perhaps this is one of the secrets of the prosperity of the Sweetwater valley. Many of the most energetic, business-like young men are farmers.

The sulky plow, with three mules, suggests the fact that all the large farmers of the valley own reapers, binders and mowers, and some own two of each. They use machinery wherever it will pay and on this beautiful rolling land almost any kind of farm machinery can be used. Threshing is done as in Georgia by traveling steam threshers. The price for threshing this year was three cents a bushel. Heretofore it has been four to five cents. This low rate pays among crops that average fifteen or twenty bushels an acre.

I learned in further conversation with Mr. Browder that he came home from the war without a cent, and went to work with a horse and three hogs as capital. His farm had been confiscated and he owed a debt on that account which cost him $5,000.

Since then he has paid the $5,000, built a $3,000 house, bought a half interest in a mill for $2,000, built a corn mill en his place for $1,000, lived well and sent his son to college.

And yet he says and Mr. Hutcheson bears him out, that he is not more prosperous than the average farmer of Sweetwater Valley.

"Were the farmers of this valley ever in debt and discouraged?" I asked.

"Yes, they were ten years ago," he replied. "The improvement came about gradually. You know there are always some go-ahead men in a community. Well, some man down in the valley got to making good crops and I went down and talked with him and others did the same, and we got to making good crops by better farming and fertilizing. Others followed our example till it became general."

Mr. Jones, the banker, who is one of the largest farmers of this valley, thinks the main reason why Georgia farmers are not so prosperous is that their land is not so rich, and secondly and thirdly, because they do not economize and are not as close buyers as the East Tennesseeans. There is a tradition about the shrewdness of the East Tennesseeans, but Mr. Jones is clearly wrong about the land. Northwest Georgia is a continuation of this region, and has almost identically the same kind of red land. Many other parts of Georgia north of Macon have the same red soil.

It seems more likely that there is something in the economy idea. Not that economy which makes a man starve his family, but the kind that realizes on everything from the chicken coop to the wheat field.

Fruit culture is a thriving industry on the tops of the high ridges that divide these valleys. Mr. J. M. Black is the pioneer of this fruit culture. He plants peach trees twenty feet a part and says they average a bushel of good marketable peaches to the tree. He gets two dollars a bushel year after year and says his trees don t fail once in five years on the ridges, while those in the valleys don't hit once in five years. He says the frost never kills fruit on the ridges, and nothing but a severe freeze that catches it in the bud will hurt it. Grapes are more rarely killed. His vines are ten feet apart each way, and some of the yield twenty to thirty pounds; others even even fifty. He has never sold a pound for less than five cents, and at the outset realized twelve and a half cents. The markets are the eastern cities, and the demand is always good.

W. G. C.

THE WORK OF THE ALLIANCES.

While The Constituton cannot print the detailed action of the alliances, we can report such action as is of significant drift, and of general interest to the public. We give herewith the substance of some resolutions which will show the way the current is setting with the farmers.

Pike County Will Raise Pork.

The sub-alliances of Pike county met in council and passed resolutions declaring that each member would raise his own provisions, that he would go in debt for nothing except the necessaries of life, and that he would not buy guano unless there was a decided reduction in the price.

Cotton Farmers Co-Operating.

The National Farmers' Alliance, at its Meridian, Mississippi, session, resolved to appoint a committee of three to be known as the cotton committee. It ordered this committee to send out blanks to each sub-alliance or wheel, and have each member fill out a blank with the number of bales of cotton he will raise, the number that is mortgaged, the number that he will hold to the first day of March, to the first day of May, and the first day of July, respectively. These reports shall be sent to the cotton committee, which shall consolidate them, and thus ascertain approximately what crop of cotton may be expected. When the reports are all in the cotton committee shall have power to trade with manufacturers or others for the sale of any of the cotton held, and deliver on any of the specified days or sooner if fair prices can be had. Any member who puts his cotton in the hands of the committee and then breaks his agreement is to be expelled from the alliance, or wheel. The committee is J. F. Payne, of North Carolina; R. J. Sledge, of Texas, and A. G. Hatcher, of Louisiana.

The Georgia Exchange to Get to Work.

The Hon. Felix Corput has called for the first twenty-five per cent of subscriptions to the Farmers' Alliance exchange of Georgia. He announces that this twenty-five per cent will be deposited in the First National bank of Rome, which has given a bond of $50,000 valued at $300,000 for the safe keeping of the money. When the twenty-five per cent amounts to $50,000 the work on the exchange will begin. Mr. Corput requests that these payments be made immediately, and that all checks be made payable to B. I. Hughes, cashier, Rome, Ga.

Wants Thirth Per Cent Off on Guano.

The sub-alliances of Jones county in county meeting passed the following:

"Resolved, That unless this alliance can purchase guano at thirty per cent less than present prices, we will not use it at all."

DR. HARRISON ON FERTILIZING.

Dr. W. P. Harrison, of the Methodist Publishing house, has made fertilizers a study of his life. He says fertilizers as now used are under two evils.

First, a very large amount of the money spent is wasted.

Second, the fertilizer stimulates the land to artificial strength, which is followed by sterility, just as whisky will destroy a man's system.

An example of the first evil is found in the following: The ammonia in a plant is absorbed almost entirely from the air and the rain, and yet ammonia is put in the soil in enormous quantities. The particles of sap in the root of a plant are different from the particles in the body of the plant, just as the venous blood in the human body differs from the arterian. Dr. Harrison's theory is that the venous blood of the plant (that is the sap in the root) is supplied from the soil, and travels up the root of the plant until it reaches a point where the root is joined to the body. Here he contends the stomach or digestive functions of the plant are located. This venous blood of the plant which is absorbed from the soil by the root rests at the joint where the digestive apparatus is located. The leaves of the plant, which correspond to the lungs of the human system, take the nitrogen from the air and from the rain and pass it down the plant to the stomach, where it meets the venous blood or soil sap and converts it into arterial blood, which then circulates through the plant and builds up its stalk, and branches, and fruit and grain. He holeds, therefore, that most of the ammonia put into the soil never enriches the plant.

As to the second evil of fertilization, namely, that the soil is over-stimulated, and its good qualities burned out, Dr. Harrison reasons by a large analogy and shows that there is no system in the animal or vegetable kingdom that can stand constant and unnatural stimulation without subsequent exhaustion through reaction. He holds that the lands of Georgia are now being burned up and that in course of time the soil will be made absolutely sterile.

THE NEW PLAN OF FERTILIZING.

While in England Dr. Harrison examined with great care a warped farm of world-renowned fertility. This was simply a farm into which the sea was let through cuts, and over the soil of which was annually deposited a fine rich silt from which grew astonishing crops. Some of this soil Dr. Harrison secured, analyzed and studied thoroughly. He has now devised a plan by which he can, by simply starting certain natural chemical processes, assist nature to recuperate poor soils, or re-establish the loss of fertility from constant crops. He holds that nature takes care of herself if permitted to do so; that nowhere can we find a bald spot in nature. She covers everything with some sort of foliage, and seems to have a remedy for every kind of soil-sterility. For instance, on exhausted ground she produces, though fifty miles away from a pine forest, a certain pine that is a bastard. It cannot be grown from a pine cone. It produces peculiar needles in great abundance, which shed quickly and cover the sterile ground beneath with an absorbing carpet under which nature collects the mould, the rain and the sunshine for the rehabilitation of the land underneath. Remove these pines, which appear to have been invented by nature, not as a tree, but as a recuperative agent—and you will find the land ready to grow any other crop.

Dr. Harrison is now getting letters patent for his process. He claims that without the use of fertilizer, he can establish at small cost on every farm, a process that will enable every farmer to reclaim his land by nature's own recuperative method. This treatment, which will cost less per acre than the freight on fertilizers, will produce better crops than are produced by the guano, and will leave the land stronger every year. Dr. Harrison forbids us to publish the details of his process, which in fact, he has not communicated in full. He says: "I am not willing to say a word that would mislead any human being, or inspire false hope in any man's breast. While I am absolutely certain that my process is rational and effective, I do not wish to disclose it fully until it has been proven beyond doubt. I have taken a certain quantity of lime clay about Nashville, and by this process have converted it into rich garden soil. When I get my letters of patent secured, and am ready to disclose my methods, I will come to Atlanta and make experiments that will be conclusive. Unless I am mistaken it will effect the greatest revolution in farming that has been known in a hundred years. It will be the salvation of Georgia, where fertilizers are used more largely than in any state in the country."

A VOICE FROM IOWA.

Editors Constitution: Your editorial of last week in regard to the farming interest is one that is timely and I shall look with much interest for the results.

I am a farmer, and would like to exchange views with your people of the south, hoping it may benefit some at least in the south. No one state or location has all the good or bad features and what Iowa lacks Georgia may have in abundence but from what I have seen and from the inquiries in The Constitution it seems to me the great drawback in comparison with Iowa is in the poor soil, while Iowa lacks your wood and climate.

The only point of advantage you have is in climate, and, therefore, Georgia farmers must make their climate pay them in dollars.

Then, I suppose your land is cheaper; your taxes less than ours. But if you come up here you would find, I suppose, just as much—greater mortgages, as our lands are more valuable than yours. Why, I have a neighbor who paid off a mortgage of $2,700 from an eighty acres in three years, and had money left, but this was a very rare exception—he made it from hogs. We have no waste or wood lands. The man who owns eighty acres has eighty acres of farm land that is worth, according to the improvements, from $30 to $50 per acre; some near town even higher. We used to farm nearly all the land in grain, but the hired help was so hard to get and so expensive ($18 to $20 per month), that it is now, much of it, in grass—clover, blue grass and timothy. The rest is farmed to corn and oats. Wheat has failed us until we raise very little.

The life of a farmer, like that of any other man, is a continual warfare. We have weeds, insects, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, etc., etc., that are ready to wipe us out if we let them. We must be ready at all times, and even then we find the forces of the enemy is too much for us on some point. We don't buy a dollar's worth of fertilizers; don't think we could afford to; but put the land to grass and let it rest awhile when it produces as well as ever. We could not if we would manure all our farm, only as we let stock run over the pasture. Our grain is so cheap that we could not pay for fertilizers. I think if I was in Georgia I would try to get clover to grow, but as you say so little about it, that probably it won't stand for some reason. It is a very profitable crop. You ought to raise hogs to beat us, as your winters are so mild; and poultry, it seems you might supply the north in winter, when eggs are so high. But when I look at corn south 65 cents per bushel and it is only 20 to 30 cents here, I am not so sure as I could improve the situation if I was there.

N. B. Easton,
Coin, Iowa.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE ALLIANCE.

The Constitution has held that the chief trouble with the alliance is the adjustment of its commercial relations. Many of its leaders think it had better go no further than urge its members to come down to a cash basis, and with the cash let each man buy where he could get the best terms. It seems to us the Alliance ought to go one step further. When it is ascertained what quantity of a certain article is needed, a single order at wholesale will often get better figures than a hundred orders at retail. We do not believe it is a good policy for the alliance to select one store in a town or county to the exclusion of the others, or to attempt to run its own stores. There might be an exchange for handling certain special articles. But the great mercantile business of the farmer will be done by merchants—and competition between these merchants will give him the very lowest prices for cash, that are consistent with safe trading—and often even lower. The first thing—is—by economy, by a change of method, by small husbandries—to get out of debt, and start on a cash basis. The cash buyer is a king, and no sort of co-operating can give the credit buyer anything like the advantage the cash buyer has!

Editors Constitution: I am a country merchant. I have watched with interest the growth of the Farmers' Alliance, and I confess with anxiety.

I make two objections to the alliance. 1st. It is attempting to control politics. 2nd. It fights the country merchant. With its politics I have nothing to do. I simply say that it is not right for any one class to attempt to control the disposal of all offices. It attempted to elect legislators. It then divided out the county offices. It has now set its head on a governor and the congressmen. The town people, the professions, are all shut out. But let that go. Politics can't hurt very much.

But why should the alliance fight the country merchant? No class of people ever yet wiped out the middle-man. None ever will. The merchant is as much a necessity as the farmer. There should be no antagonism between the farmer and the merchent, for their interests are identical. But the alliance teaches that the merchant is the oppressor, the robber, the enemy of the farmer.

Do you notice every day in your paper the failure of two or three merchants that is chargeable to the alliance? That order insists on its members coming to a cash basis. To do this they keep the cash they get for this year's crops and let the merchant, who advanced the supplies to make it with, sweat for his money. This course has broken many a merchant this winter. More than any man, the farmer depends on competition.

Whenever and wherever he has tried to run the mercantile business through his own agents he has failed. The exchange in Texas lost $40,000, and it will lose every time. Ninety merchants in every hundred fail. If the farmers set up for themselves, they will have the burden of these failures on their own shoulders.

The alliance will find at the end of costly experience that the merchant as a middle man is a necessity—that he is the friend of the farmer, not his enemy—and that the men who lead the alliance to fight the merchant, does so for his own selfish purposes.

L. R. P.

A WORD FROM VICE-PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON.

Hon. L. F. Livingston, vice-president of the alliance, said: "I have heard much of the complaints about the alliance fighting the merchants. I do not think, however, that many failures can be charged to that cause. The two leading commission merchants in Covington tell me that they have never carried over so little debt as this year. That the farmers have paid up better than they have any year in ten. They say that the farmers have economized in buying because the alliance teaches them not to buy a dollar's worth except absolute necessities unless they can pay the cash for it. I have no doubt many merchants have failed because the patronage of the farmers has not been what they expected. Formerly farmers bought more than they could pay for; now they are buying only what they have the cash in han dfor. This decrease in patronage will hurt the farmers, and many of them may fail under it, but it will be better for all in the long run. The big farmers in Georgia are not making any money, because as a rule they do not stay on their places. You noticed the Tarver estate, in Twiggs county, was sold at a debt of $27,000 long loan, and the Lockett estate, in Dougherty, was sold under a debt of $18,000. The smaller farmers are doing well. Wherever a man stays on his place and tends his farm he is making it a success.

We print the above with pleasure. No merchant can complain at economy among the farmers. While it may disappoint their expectations one season, it will make trade better for the next season. The merchants could afford to stand anything to see the farmers get on a cash basis and stay there. No debt means prosperity; cash means low prices.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

From the dark snow bound solitudes
Of lonely Lapland's wintry woods,
O'er ice bound hill and frosty plain,
The King of Christmas guides his train.
Southward, ho! he swiftly speeds,
Driven by six fleet footed steeds,
And pausing not, he dare not stay,
He has too many calls to pay.
  Busy, too, his treasures summing,
  Old Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way.

By frozen lake and sleety stream,
And wind swept wastes that shivering gleam,
In the twilight of the sickly noon,
Or wan rays of the widowed moon,
From mystic regions cold and drear,
Where beetling crags of ice uprear
Bleak brows to meet the sunless day
Along the shores of Baffin bay,
  With its foam capped billows booming,
  Old Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way.

By lordly hall and princely dome,
By many an humble cottage home,
Through restless city spreading wide
Through quiet, cosy, country side,
Beneath December's glittering stars
That peep through midnight's ebon bars,
Through forest paths where sprite and fay,
Wood nymphs and fairies are at play;
  In the tender twilight gloaming,
  Old Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way.

Ah! many a childish heart is light,
And many a childish eye is bright,
And many a childish pulse beats fast
With every wail that wings the blast,
As sinks the sunset's fading rim
Beyond the distant mountain's dim;
And older hearts far backward stray,
Age is forgot and youth holds sway.
  Once more their heart strings thrumming
  Old Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way,

Hark! upon the crisp night air
Sound the revels loud and clear,
Awakened by the festive throng,
Boisterous laugh, discordant song,
With startling clash and clamorous din,
The wondrous Day is ushered in;
And myriad tongues in glad array
Chant the anthems blithe and gay.
  The deep toned bells are drumming,
  For Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way.

O'er field and wood and frosty lea,
Along the dark, remorseful sea,
In Mirth's unloosed, abandon sweep,
Around the world, from steep to steep,
And bid the riotous echoes fly
From shadowy earth to arching sky,
From mist robed mountains, wan and gray,
Up to the star-gemmed Milky Way;
  Send the echoes, throbbing, humming,
  Old Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way.

—Montgomery M. Folsom.

This is the Season of the Year when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Fireworks. Fireworks.

Hoyt & Thorn.

On Monday we commence our "Bargain Day" on all kinds of fireworks. Come and get our new prices.

HOYT & THORN.

JACK'S

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15 CENTS POUND

—AND—

25 CENTS A POUND

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C. P. MILLER, of Savannah, Ga.

General Manager,
H. J. FEAR, of Atlanta.

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Driven by six fleet footed steeds,
And pausing not, he dare not stay,
He has too many calls to pay.
  Busy, too, his treasures summing,
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  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
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By frozen lake and sleety stream,
And wind swept wastes that shivering gleam,
In the twilight of the sickly noon,
Or wan rays of the widowed moon,
From mystic regions cold and drear,
Where beetling crags of ice uprear
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  In the tender twilight gloaming,
  Old Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way.

Ah! many a childish heart is light,
And many a childish eye is bright,
And many a childish pulse beats fast
With every wail that wings the blast,
As sinks the sunset's fading rim
Beyond the distant mountain's dim;
And older hearts far backward stray,
Age is forgot and youth holds sway.
  Once more their heart strings thrumming
  Old Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way,

Hark! upon the crisp night air
Sound the revels loud and clear,
Awakened by the festive throng,
Boisterous laugh, discordant song,
With startling clash and clamorous din,
The wondrous Day is ushered in;
And myriad tongues in glad array
Chant the anthems blithe and gay.
  The deep toned bells are drumming,
  For Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way.

O'er field and wood and frosty lea,
Along the dark, remorseful sea,
In Mirth's unloosed, abandon sweep,
Around the world, from steep to steep,
And bid the riotous echoes fly
From shadowy earth to arching sky,
From mist robed mountains, wan and gray,
Up to the star-gemmed Milky Way;
  Send the echoes, throbbing, humming,
  Old Santa Claus is coming,
  Coming, coming, coming, coming,
  Santa Claus is coming, coming,
  He is right now on the way.

—Montgomery M. Folsom.

This is the Season of the Year when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Fireworks. Fireworks.

Hoyt & Thorn.

On Monday we commence our "Bargain Day" on all kinds of fireworks. Come and get our new prices.

HOYT & THORN.

JACK'S

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15 CENTS POUND.

—AND—

25 CENTS A POUND

ENERGY! ∴ SKILL! AND CAPITAL!

THE ATLANTA FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO.

WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Furniture,

529, 531, 533, 535 and 537

MARIETTA ST.,

ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

Walnut, Cherry, Oak, Ash and Poplar,
SOLID AND IMITATION.

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Safes,
SCREENS, CHAIRS, TOWEL RACKS, Etc.

SUITES!

WARDROBES

President,
C. P. MILLER, of Savannah, Ga.

General Manager,
H. J. FEAR, of Atlanta.

Vice-President,
P. H. MILLER, of Atlanta.

Superintendent,
GEO. B. HINMAN, of Atlanta.

INCORPORATED 1888.

The pride we take in the "MOTTO" of this establishment is only equaled by the esteem in which the Institution and its Productions are held by our Customers; the avidity with which every New Design is embraced by the trade, doubled and quadrupled in one continuous stream of orders poured into the counting-room by every mail, has rendered the desire on the part of the management a duty to PUBLICLY THANK the FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS of the

ATLANTA FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

For their kind opinion and much more than LIBERAL PATRONAGE, which we take this the first public opportunity of doing Most Heartily and Conscientiously. Admiring as we do and acknowedging the power of the Great Estate, so admirably represented by THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, simply as a medium of advertising, we do not at present invoke its powerful aid, for the simple reason that we have at this present

ORDERS ON FILE FOR MANY WEEKS AHEAD.

The unanimity of business fellowship has been so firmly cemented by unswervering fidelity to each other that in the rush of trade, we have not asked a customer yet to wait, who has not answered YES in preference to buying anywhere else, and we have yet to learn of any one of our numerous customers having gone back on our trade.

THIS IS A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF, AND WE ARE.

With the opening of the coming year steps will be taken to ENLARGE THE PLANT AND FACILITIES, increasing the production, obviating by every possible means in our power delay in shipments, GUARANTEEING THE SAME HIGH STANDARD in

MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP and FINISH,

The Self-Same Mode of Conducting Our Business.

If, as is alleged, we have distanced our competitors, we know not. (IF?)—We have done it fair and square, we care not. There is a wide field and room for Enterprise—and LIBERTY—in GEORGIA. Yours, with much respect andhearty thanks. Wishing you in advance A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The Atlanta Furniture -|- Manufacturing Company.

MEDICAL.

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures **Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis,** and **Asthma;** soothes irritation of the **Larynx** and **Fauces;** strengthens the **Vocal Organs;** allays soreness of the **Lungs;** prevents **Consumption,** and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

to every one afflicted."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrillton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years. Last spring I was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effects were magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me." Mrs. E. Coburn, 19 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1257 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

ULTIMUM UNICUM REMEDIUM

Never Known to Fail

Tarrant's Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba, the best remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet and all diseases of the urinary organs. Its portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (frequently curing in three or four days and always in less time than any other preparation) make "Tarrant's Extract" the most desirable remedy ever manufactured. All genuine has red strip across the face of label, with signature of Tarrant & Co., New York, upon it. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.

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KROLLINE

THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER

A scientific liquid preparation that entirely removes the harshness from the hair, rendering the shaft or stem soft and flexible, the rigidity of which causes the curl, wave and kink in the hair, whiskers and mustache.

Krolline is perfectly harmless; its use makes the hair soft and glossy, enabling it to be combed or brushed perfectly smooth and straight, and the hair will remain so if Krolline is used regularly as a hair dresser.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, sixty cents, by

The Von Hagen Chemical Works,

CINCINNATI, O.

WANTED!

By or before January 1st (or later) a small store room in good location for a strictly first class retail business; or one half of a large room.
Address RETAIL, Constitution office.

tues fri sun

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned up to February 1st, 1889, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new courthouse at Cedartown, Polk county, Ga.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of W. H. Parkins, architect, Atlanta, Ga., and duplicate plans at the office of county commissioners any time after the 15th of December.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest bid.

J. S. NOYES, Chairman,
V. A. BREWSTER,
S. K. HOGUE,
Committee.

sun tues fri 2mos

WANTED

Cotton Seed.

Delivered in Car Load Lots, by

Southern Cotton Oil Co

Mills at

Savannah, Ga.	New Orleans, La
Atlanta, Ga.	Memphis, Tenn.
Columbia, S. C.	Little Rock, Ark.
Montgomery, Ala.	Houston, Texas.

Office, Traders' Bank Build'g,
10 DECATUR STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

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FOR FIRST-CLASS BOILERS!

Tanks, Stacks, Tubes, Engines, Gins, Mills.

Injectors, Shafting, Pulley, Belting, and Fitting.

At Bottom Prices.

Address Geo. R. Lombard & Co. Augusta, Ga.

Don't fail to write us before you buy.

THOUGHTS OF CHRISTMAS.

BILL ARP RECALLS SCENES OF BYGONE DAYS.

Selecting Presents for the Little Ones—What They Want—Laying up a Bank Account in Heaven.

It does seem to us that Christmas would wear out, but it does not. Of course I mean the frolic of it. How easy it is for us to forget that we are old, and there is a new crop of children coming on all the time. To them Christmas is just as fresh and bright and just as big a thing as it was to us in our childhood. What a long, long time a year was then. Compared with time now, a day was a week, a week was a month, and 365 days was a period almost beyond our reach in figures. The multiplication table was a big thing, but it couldn't span the number of days in a year. Some of our grandchildren are now passing through the same happy dreams and imaginative fancies. Christmas is the great day of the year, and old Santa Claus, the greatest and goodest and richest of all God's creatures. The town is full of beautiful things for Christmas and New Years, and mothers and sisters and aunts are cruising around on the sly making choice for the loved ones, and hiding away the intended presents. The children are wild with expectation, and even some of the grown folks are on the lookout—I am, I know, for there are some maneuvres I don't understand. Mrs. Arp got some cotton money the other day while I was gone, and she has never mentioned it. I'll bet that money goes into a writing table or some books, or some garment that she knows I would like to have. It is no trouble for me to find out what she wants, and so I do my best to keep even and make things calm and serene. People never get so old as to be indifferent to a present that is useful and appropriate. It shows that they are still loved and not forgotten. Old age is very sensitive about this. If the old man is a little blind or a little deaf he feels like he is an intruder; many a time he would like to hear what was said but will not ask. When children become careless and neglectful of their aged parents it is the unkindest cut of all. There is nothing more beautiful in a family than to see the mother or grandmother assigned the best place by the fireside, the best chair, the best bed and the choicest food at the table. Let loving hands smooth her silver hair and find her spectacles and anticipate her wants, for she wants but little, and will not want that little long. Make her last days her best days, for she has had a world of trouble that she has never told.

But giving costly presents to those who do not need them is a poor way to celebrate Christmas. It does not fit the day. Christmas means something. Its motto is "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Man." It means human kindness. It is a time to make the poor and the dependent happy. The poet says:

> Count that day lost whose low descending sun
> Sees from thy hand no loving action done.

Riches are a blessing and a comfort when used aright, but a man who hoards his money and is all bottled up with his own selfishness is a fool and a fraud. Nobody cares whether he lives or dies. In fact, they would rather he should die. Neither God nor men are his friends. The nation moaned for Peabody, but who moaned for A. T. Stewart?

Now is the time for a man to start a good bank account in the next world.

John Brown.		DR.
To money honestly gained..................		$10,000
CR.—By charities to the poor.............	$1,000	
Balance to be accounted for——		

But with most of the millionaires it stands:

John Brown.	DR.
To money gained by sharp practices.........	$1,000,000
No credit except the gifts contained in his will. Excuses rendered—"The poor have no gratitude"—"The poor are lazy and might be better off if they would work."........................	

I never knew a stingy, selfish man who didn't roll those excuses under his tongue. John Brown was riding along one cold morning and saw a poor woman picking up scraps at a lumber yard to make a fire, but it was nothing to him. St. Peter was looking down and charged him up with wood and clothing for that woman and her children, and he is charging up something to us all most every day. It troubles me and I am afraid to see that book. Some poor folks are not grateful I know, but most of them are. That was a true and beautiful verse that Lady Dufferin wrote in the "Irish Immigrants Lament."

> "I am very lonely now, Mary,
> For the poor make no new friends;
> But oh! they love the better still,
> The few Our Father sends."

The trouble with many of our rich people is they don't know the wants of the poor. They never see them. Their daily journey is from their beautiful home to the counting room and from the counting room to their home again. On Sunday they ride to church and ride back home again. They never go about the homes of poverty, nor see the rented cabins with broken windows and cracks in the floor and the scanty covering on a scanty bed, and as Tom Hood says:

> "A wall so blank my shadow I thank
> For sometimes falling there."

London did not know she had poor people until Hood wrote that "Song of the Shirt," and all of a sudden London began to weep with pity and was aroused and did more for the suffering, starving thousands in one month than had been done for ten years before.

I never did believe that human nature was innately, radically, incorrigibly mean. It is selfish and thoughtless, but just let a tender, touching case come right up square before a man and he will surrender. One time I saw a reckless, God-forsaken man jump into a mad swollen, rushing river to save a poor boy from drowning, and he saved him at the peril of his own life. In 1854 I saw a man lodged on the end of a log that had been caught among the rocks just above the brink of Niagara Falls. For thirty-six hours the people had been trying to rescue him, and thousands had congregated there from neighboring cities. All efforts had failed and his wife and children were weeping upon the bank. Suddenly a man mounted upon a box and shouted with upraised arms: "I will give ten thousand dollars to anybody who will save that man. Here is my check for the money," and he handed his check to the mayor. "Who is that man," I inquired, and the answer was: "He is the meanest man in Buffalo." There is a tender spot in most every heart.

But still, these spasmodic charities won't do to rely on. It is a systematic charity that keeps the world alive. There was an old gentleman in Rome who was a banker, and he laid aside one dollar out of every ten that he made. That was the Lord's money, he said, and he gave it to the churches. He kept it in a different drawer in the iron safe. He would not use it for any other purpose. Outside of that he gave liberally to public and private charities. He said, "I owe to the Lord one-tenth—but what I give to the poor I lend to the Lord. He pays good interest and won't plead usury nor take a homestead on me. Down here when I lend money I take security and make them sign iron-clad notes that waive homestead and agree to pay all expenses of collection, and even then they get me sometimes, but I take no note from the Lord, I don't even charge it up to him, He keeps the books."

But if we can't give to the poor nor lend to the Lord, I reckon we can all scatter some kind words around. I heard a preacher say that compliments ought to be given freely when they are deserved. It does any one good to be praised. It is encouraging and begets mutual friendship. He says he preached in a town for four months and boarded with a man who was a member of his church, and that man never did say one word about his sermons. He never found fault and he never praised them, and was as cold as an iceberg. But when the time for separation came that man said: "Well, I am very sorry you are going away. I have enjoyed your preaching very much, indeed. I have thought about having some of your sermons printed for general circulation." The preacher thought: "Well, why didn't he tell me that before. It would have done me a great deal of good." Most people get too little praise while they live and too much when they die.

BILL ARP.

For Self-Defense,

From the Albany Argus.

Fifty-five ladies of Utica having signed an agreement not to let a man crowd past them when in the theater unless he is going out on some other business than to guzzle lager. Now let the young men combine and agree to take no lady to the theater who munches candy during the progress of the play, flirt with her male neighbors or wears high hats.

THE LIMEBURNER'S STORY.

From the New York World,

It was twenty years ago, that what what I am about to relate occurred. I was the superintendent of a number of lime kilns in the rich lime-producing region of Carringham, Pennsylvania.

It was the day before Christmas. I told the hands over whom I had charge that in consequence of the approAching holiday our employer would excuse them from labor that afternoon; that I would return to the kiln's and myself finish a little necessary work we had left upon going to our midday meal.

Accordingly, alone I set off to attend to this duty, while my subordinates went rejoicingly ty their homes. The kilns were situated on a lonely road, in a remote part of the village—a road that was seldom traveled. I reached the spot and commenced my labor. It occupied me longer than I had supposed it would, so that the day had well worn away and I had not yet finished. December afternoons, it must be remembered are very brief. I had yet to cover one kiln of burnt stone before I could leave. The weather was very mild for the time of the year, and rain was threatened instead of more seasonable Christmas snow. It would never do to leave the kiln exposed, as its entire contents might thereby be "slacked," and thus greatly damaged for sale.

In passing near the brink of the open kiln, I inadvertently stepped on a loose stone that lay upon it, and in my haste was somewhat awkwardly pıecipitated upon the mass below. I fell in such a manner as to fracture my leg, and on attempting to regain the top of the kiln found I was unable to do so. An instantaneous chill of horror struck me. What if my leg were broken and I could not extricate myself? I was in a lonely place; the workmen were all away, and my whereabouts might not be guessed until it was too late, For in my helpless condrtion I was exposed to a double danger: rain might fall aed cause the burnt stone beneath me to "slack," and thus consume me in the heat generated in consequence, or the wind might change and blow upon me the deadly carbonic gasses from the adjoining kilns, which were in full blast. My situation was most serious. I made repeated efforts to drag myself to the top of what was now my prison, but the pain was so exquisite upon my making the least moqement that I was forced to give up the attempt.

The distance to the brink of the kiln was very short, and yet in my disabled condition it was a fearful one the me.

I shouted for assistance, but had little hope os any but a chance passer hearing me. Nevertheless, I repeated cries until I beoame hoarse and almost exhausted. A cold sweat broke out upon my forehead, and my fractured limb began to swell and pain me exceedingly. The early winter twilight came on. The clouds came on. The clouds grew heavier and the wind howled dismally through the bare branches of the trees of the adjoining forest. If rain fell and I remained udextricated I was lost. Great heavens! was I to be burnt to death?—was I to perish iu tis miserable manner? The thought was dreadfui.

I reflected than my men were now safe in their homes, enjoying by their firesides the joyful Christmas eve. My absnce by this time was of course, remarked; but my family would doubtlessly suppose that I stopped at an adjacent villoge on business. as was frequently the custom in returning home.

Again and again I shoutod for help. The moaning wind was my only auswer.

An hour of agony went by—a long, dark hour it was; and then, to my increased horror, I felt the gentle "tiptap" of raindrops upon my brow and hands. God help me if that timid fall grew to be a ssеady shower.

Another hour—though to me it sdemed like an eternity—went by, and none had heard me, nor chanced to come to my assistance. I was about to yield to despair, for the rain was now descending steadily, when I fancied I heard a human footstep near. I raised my now feeble voice to a pitch of pain, and emplored assistance. A startled exclamation was the response to my agonized call. Again I cried for help, hopeful now of aid.

"Who's there?" demanded a voice which I thought shurely was that of a woman.

Yet how strange for such to be present at that hour! Perhaps it was only a fantasy of my overtried brain. Was I going mad with the terrors of my situatiog?

"Help! hele!" I shouted in tones that must have been terrifying in their pleading earnestness. "Help, for God's sake, I am perishing!"

"Who are you?" asked the person from ubove.

"Mr. Eastman's superintendent," I replied, I have fallen into the lime pit and fractured my leg, Hasten for help, I pray of you!"

"I will do so," was the unswer from my rescuer, bending over the brink.

I recognized the voice. It was that of Madge Barker an intemperate and abandonad oreature of the village. She set off at once for aid, which in due time came and I was saved. Thankful for my rescue, I was conveyed to my home reaching it just asmy wife, alarmed at my non-appearance, was about to go to the cottages of my men to make impuiries concerning me.

But how came poor Madge Carker there that dreary night? She told me afterwards. when I again expressed to her my gratitude for her aid. She seemed strangely affected when I spoke, as indeed she had been before.

"It was God's work, not mine," said the poor creature. "You know what a wretch I have been—how everybody despised and hooted at me. I could get no drink that night. I waf tired of living, and folks were tired of having me live; and so I just thought I would go to the limekilns, lie down where I could breathe the poison gas and die. It would be a nice, warm, easy death I thought. That is the truth of the matter."

She burst into tears: and, as for me I was startled at this new revelation. She had saved my life, and I had at the same time saved hers.

"God bless ang help you Madge." I said with deep emotion. "Your's has been a sad life, but from this hour try to do better."

"I will! I will!—I want to!" she exclaimed piteously.

Her case was taken up by a kind hearted lady of the uillage, who had before vainly endeavored to reform her. and Madge barker was sent from the neighborhood to a district charitable institution, where she entirely reformed aud became a useful Christian woman.

I always cherished a kindly feeling toward my rescuer, and asked charity for her os others. And so my little and curious romonce ends.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood,

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

Avoid unskilful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price, only $1.00 by mail, post-paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus **Free,** if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the **GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL** from the **National Medical Association,** for the **PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.** Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of **THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.,** to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

dec26—d1y sun top col n r m wky

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES OF FULTON COUNTY, December 8thr 1888.—This is to give notice that all account against Fulton county shall be presented to the clerk of the commissioners by the 25th day of each month for payment at the session of the board in the month following, and no bills shall be in orde for payment unless so presented, but will be post poned to the session thereafter. By order of th Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.

JOHN T. COOPER,
Clerk Commissioners R. &

dec9 4w sun

MEDICAL.

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S PILLS EFFECTUAL

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE — WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be *a Wonderful Medicine.*

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly *restore females* to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;

they **ACT LIKE MAGIC:**—*a few doses* will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the **ROSEBUD OF HEALTH** the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.** Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, *who* (if *your* druggist does not keep them,)

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

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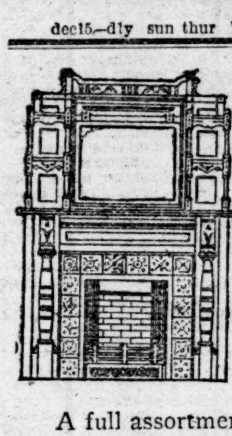

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FINE INTERIOR FINISH!

J. C. PECK & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Stairs, Mantels and Interior Finish.

FINE CARVING A SPECIALTY.

A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Maplel Cedar, etc., always on hand.

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PERKINS MFG. CO.
LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES
DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
AUGUSTA, GA.

"TOPAZ"

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L. S. L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.A.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes,

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk
PIERRE LANAUX Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 15, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is....................	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is....................	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is....................	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is....................	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are....................	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are....................	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are....................	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are....................	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are....................	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are....................	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are....................	50,000
100 do.	300 are....................	30,000
100 do.	200 are....................	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are....................	99,900
999 do.	100 are....................	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to	....	$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send **POSTAL NOTES,** Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) address

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

"**REMEMBER,** that the payment of Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket **ISSUED BY US** in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

GRNAD REPBULICCIARROS·

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH IN CIGARS

Advertise a good article. Advertising costs money. It don't pay unless there is merit to back it. But where there's merit push ahead. Therefore, we say: Buy "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. No such equivalent for your money under any other brand anywhere.

MONEY WASTEDIN CIGARS.

Lots of money gets wastd on second rate cigars. Not a dollar of it comes to "Grand Republic" Factory, New York. Save your money and your temper by buying "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. They are the best in the whole United States for quality and price combined.

"A SNAP IN CIGARS."

That is what everybody says who smokes "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," tour for 10 cents. They just sweep everything before them.

'A SMOKE FOR A SONG."

So excellent are the "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents, att he prices, that they are indeed a luxurious smoke for a song.

"A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS."

After smoking "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents, we know what your thoughts will be without paying the penny for the guess. You'll say they are the best Cigars you ever smoked for anything like the money. You will buy them again and again, and you'll tell your friends all about them. This viv a voce advertising is atribute to merit, and a powerful factor intheir great success.

"SWEET ARE THE SPICY BREEZES."

That are wafted from the "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. Sweet, too, is the temper of the smoker—a sweetness born of the goodness of the Cigars themselves and the reflection of how small a sum he is out of pocket on them.

GEO. P. LIES & CO.,
Factory 200, 3d District of New York

W. A. RUSSELL, Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Nicoli i Cent Ciga

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED.

The most agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and burning Eczemas are cured by the Cuticura Remedies, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
Broad Brook, Conn.

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Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

Eczema on Baby Cured.

My baby has been troubled with eczema on his face, neck, head, ears, and entire body. He was one mass of scabs, and we were obliged to tie his hands to prevent his scratching. I have spent dollars on remedies without effect, but after using one box Cuticura and one cake Cuticura Soap the child is entirely cured. I cannot thank you enough for them.

F. W. BROWN,
12 Mull St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

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JAMES P. KEARNEY,
224 Wood Avenue, Detroit.

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Strains, Pains

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AT LOWEST PRICES!

A. F. PICKERT

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No. 51 Whitehall Street.

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E. V. DELK,
Will's Point, Texas.

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S. A. DEARMOND,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers, mailed free.

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No. 10 Whitehall St.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16, 1888

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JOSEY MARSHALL,
157 Market St., Charleston, S. C.

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Estimates cheerfully given upon application.

S. L. FOSTER & CO.,
62 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Oct 28 3d m

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HODGE AND EVANS
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF PRINTING INK
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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,
For Integrity of its Drawings, and
Prompt Payment of Prizes,
Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l B'k
PIERRE LANAUX Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 15, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $500 are	50,000
100 do. 300 are	30,000
100 do. 200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 do. 100 are	99,900
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3,134 Prizes, amounting to	$1,054,800

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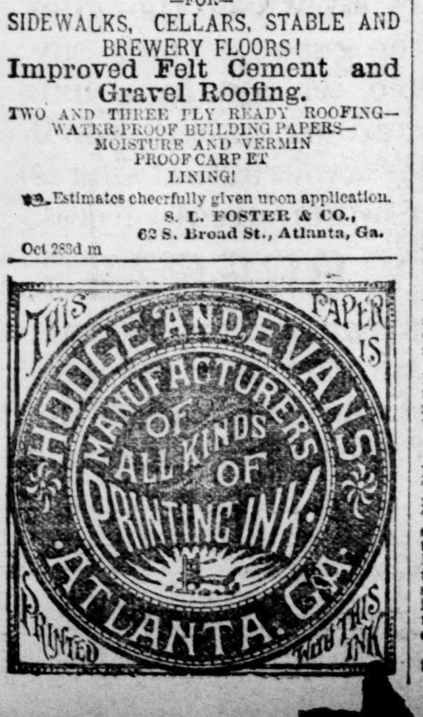


CHURCH CHIMES.

SERVICES TODAY IN THE VARIOUS TEMPLES.

METHODIST.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets, Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor. Subjects—morning, "The Gospel and What It Includes;" evening, "Balm in Gilead." Sunday school and lecture to strangers by Major W. F. Slaton 9:30 a m. Class meeting Monday at 7 p m in the stewards' room. Prayer meeting and social reunion Wednesday at 7:00 p m. Young men's meeting Friday at 7:00 p m. All invited.

Trinity Home-Mission Chapel, Leonard street.—Sunday school this afternoon at 3:00 o'clock, F. M Richardson, superintendent. Preaching this evening at 7:00 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:00 p m. A cordial invitation to these services.

First Methodist Episcopal Church South, junction of Peachtree and North Pryor streets—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m., R. A. Hemphill and H. E. W. Palmer, superintendents. Preaching at 10:45 a m—a Christmas sermon—and 7 p m by the pastor. Subject of evening sermon, "The Thousand Slain by a Jaw-bone." Class meeting at 3:30 p m. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:00 p m, and general prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p m. A full meeting of the board of stewards is earnestly desired for Monday night at 7 o'clock. Seats free. The public is cordially invited.

Marietta Street Mission, (179 Marietta street.) Sunday school at 9 a. m, John F. Barclay, superintendent. Services every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Decatur Street Mission Sunday school (162 Decatur street) at 3:00 p m, N. C. Spence, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Cottage meeting every Friday night. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

West Side Mission Sunday school at 3 p m, W. B. Jackson, superintendent.

Park Street Methodist Church, West End.—Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor. Class meeting at 9:00 a m. Sunday school at 10 a m, W. W. Lamden, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a m by the pastor; subject, "God's Christmas Gift to the World." Preaching at 7:00 p m by Rev. W. D. Shea. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 p m. Young peoples' meeting at 7 p m Friday.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets—Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the Rev. J. T. Gibson, the presiding elder of Dahlonega district. Sabbath school today 9:30 o'clock a m, E. H. Orr. superintendent. Young men's meeting Tuesday at 7:00 p m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

St. Paul M. E. church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. There will be preaching today at 11 a m and 7 o'clock p m by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a m, J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Class meeting today at 3 p m. All invited.

Merritts Avenue Church, near Peachtree street—Rev. John A. Reynolds, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor.

Marietta Street M. E. Church, between Spring and Bartow streets.—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m., and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Consecration meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets.—Rev. J. T. Richardson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p m, F. M. Akin, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

North Atlanta Mission Sunday school at 3:00 p. m. J. L. Logan, superintendent.

Preaching at No. 21 Ella street, old barracks, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner of Forsyth and Walton streets, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p m Monday. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:30 p m Wednesday. All are cordially invited.

North Avenue Mission of the First Baptist church, near Technological school. Sabbath school at 3 p m, Ed White, Jr., superintendent. Everybody welcome.

Exposition Hotel Mission of the First Baptist church, Marietta street—Gospel and Prayer meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in charge of R. A. Montieth, A. W. Bealer, J. A. Awtry and other. Persons living in the city cordially invited to attend.

North Atlanta Mission of the First Baptist church, at the end of the North Atlanta street car line—Preaching in the afternoon at 3:30. Sunday school at 9 am., J. D. Carter in charge. Prayer meeting 10 a m.

Edgewood Mission of the First Baptist church. Sunday school at 4 o'clock p m, J. C. Bridger, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p m. Gospel meeting for men and boys at 7 p m Monday All are cordially invited to these services.

East Tennessee Mission of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Ira and Eads streets—Rev. Wm. B. Smith, pastor in charge. Preaching at 10 a m and at 7:00 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m, Mr. T. J. Day, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:00 p m Tuesday. Bible reading 7:00 p m Thursday. All are cordially invited.

McDonough Street Mission of the Second Baptist church, on Richardson street, near Capitol avenue. Sunday school at 3:00 p m, E. S. Lumpkins, superintendent. All are invited.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue.—Rev. W. C. McCall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Subjects—morning, "A Woman's Acurate Judgment; evening, "A Christmas Sermon." Sunday school at 9:30 a m, W. H. Bell, superintendent. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:15. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

Sixth Baptist Church, 179 W. Hunter street.—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young people's meeting Thursday night. All are invited to attend these services.

Central Baptist church, corner W. Fair and Peters streets. Rev. W. H. Strickland, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Subjects—morning, "A Christmas Sermon;" evening, "A Study of Ruth." Sunday school at 9:30 a m, R. J. Johnson, superintendent. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

West End Baptist church, corner Lee and Gordon streets, West End.—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and at 7:00 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets—Elder J. T. Jordan. Preaching at 11 o'clock every third Saturday and Sunday in each month. All are cordially invited to attend.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street—H. C. Hornady, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and at 7 p m. Sunday school at 2:30 p m, George Andrews, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p m. All are cordially invited to come.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. There will be divine services at 11 o'clock a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:15 o'clock p m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday 7:15 o'clock p m Sunday school at 9:30 a m All are cordially invited.

Marietta street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet just to the right and opposite the old Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 3:00 p m. There will be preaching at the same place on Friday night at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. E. H. Barnett. D. D. All invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent. Mrs. Angier, the gifted soprano, supported by Mr. Spencer H. Cole, tenor, and Jno. W. Thompson will render good music. The distinguished musician, Miss Emma Hahr, will preside at the organ. Regular weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p m. All are cordially invited.

Rankin Chapel, corner Martin and Glenn streets—F. DeS. Helmer in charge. Preaching Sunday night at 7:00. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3.00, Dr. J. W. Rankin, superintendent. A cordial invitation to all.

Wallace Chapel, 190 W. Fair street—F De S. Helmer in charge. Preaching at 11 a m. Subject, "The Song the Angels Sang." Gospel meeting at 7:00 o'clock p m, conducted by the young men. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3:00, W. D. Beatie, superintendent. Prayer meeting and Bible study Wednesday night at 7:00. Ladies meeting Thursday afternoon 3:00. Everybody cordially welcome.

West End Presbyterian Church, corner Oak and Ashby streets.—Rev. N. B. Mathes, supply. Services at 11 a m and 7 p m by Rev. N. B. Mathes. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Geo. B. McGaughey, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 p m. All invited.

Third Presbyterian Church, West Baker street, between Luckie and Marietta. Services at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by Professor Lane, of the Technological school. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, R. L. Barry, superintendent.

Fourth Presbyterian church—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. A cordial invitation to all to attend.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's Cathedral, northeast corner Pryor and Houston streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean in charge. Today there will be a morning prayer with sermon at 11 a m. Evening prayer with sermon at 7:30 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, F. M. Scott, superintendent. The evening service is given under the auspices of St. Luke's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in connection with which is the Young men's Bible class at 9:30 a m. The sermon is for young people, who are earnestly invited to be present. The brotherhood will be there to make you welcome. Come! Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. Byron Holley, rector. Morning prayer, ante communion and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and lecture at 7:30 o'clock. Holy communion the first Sunday in every month and on festival days. Opportunity for baptism every Sunday at 3 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. All invited.

In St. Philip's Chapel, corner Washington and Alabama streets—Rev. Bryon Holley, rector, Rev W. H. Hunt, assistant minister. Services and Sunday school for colored people every Sunday at 3:00 p m.

Good Shepherd chapel, Plum street—Sunday school at 3:00 p. m.

Emanuel chapel, North Atlanta. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Epiphany chapel, Jackson street. Sunday school at 4 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Congregational Church of the Redeemer, Ellis near Peachtree streets—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, T. B Shepard, superintendent. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. All are invited to these services. Seats free and ushers at the door.

Berean Congregational church, Borne street, near the Fulton cotton factory.—Rev. S. C. McDaniel, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m, E. L. Bradley, superintendent. Installation services Tuesday at 3 p m and 7 p m. Christmas tree for Sabbath school Wednesday night at 7:00. All welcome.

Grace Church, corner Whitehall and Humphries—Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by Rev. A. T. Clarke. Sunday school at 3 o'clock p m, J. F. Beck, superintendent. All invited.

Immanuel Church, near E. T. V. & G. R. R. shops—Preaching at 3:00 p m by Rev. A. T. Clarke. Sunday school at 2 o'clock p m, Charles Deckner, superintendent. Every one invited.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, on Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth streets.—Rev. George Leonard Chaney will preach at 11 a m on "Preparation for Christmas," and at 7:30 p m there will be a service of song with Christmas music. Children's service and minister's class at 12:15 m. Seats free. All are made welcome.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Church of Christ, on Hunter street—Rev. T. M. Harris, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 8 pm by Dr. A. G. Thomas Sunday school 9:30 a m, W. S. Bell superintendent. Bible class at 10 a m, Rev. T. M. Harris, teacher. You are cordially invited to attend.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

German Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets—J. H. Klerner, pastor. Services at 11 a m and 7:30 p m. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a m. Everybody is welcome.

COLORED CHURCHES.

St. Paul A. M. E. church, Humphries street—D. T. Greene, pastor. Love feast at 11 a. m. Preaching at 2:30 p m and 7:30 p m, sacrament also, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, I. P. Moyer, superintendent. Class meeting Wednesday night.

Butler Street C. M. E. church—N. F. Haygood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m, 3 p m, and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, D. C. Clayton superintendent. Class meeting on every Wednesday at 8 p m.

Schell Chapel C. M. E. church on Markham street, Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m. R. W. White, superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday night. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Writing Desks.

Plush, mahogany, inlaid and a great variety of all styles and prices at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Immense sacrifice of Christmas Goods at Delbridge & Orr's, 110 Whitehall St.

Sat,sun,mon 3d p

John M. Miller

has the largest and best line of photographs, autograph and scrap albums in the city. Prices to suit all. 31 Marietta street.

Grate Enamel 25c. Twenty years' successful use proves it the best. Sold only by Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Christmas at Miller's.

Don't buy your Christmas until you see Miller's stock. It is the prettiest ever seen in Atlanta. Call on him at 31 Marietta street and see for yourself.

Coal Hods 25 cts. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

John M. Miller.

has the largest and best line of photograph, autograph and scrap albums in the city. Prices to suit all. 31 Marietta street.

JACK'S

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15 CENTS A POUND
—AND—
25 CENTS A POUND.

JACK'S BREAD.

CAKES. CAKES

—AT—

JACK'S,

68 and 70 Alabama St.

Best Cakes, fresh every day. Thousands of them one-pound Pound Cakes, 25 cents; two-pound Pound Cakes, 50 cents each.

NOTHING FREE,

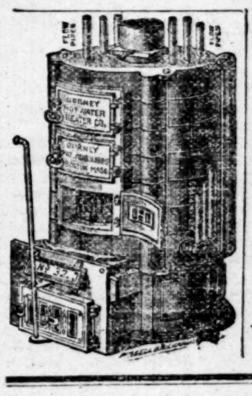
But Very Cheap!

Pound Cake, 25c per pound.
Sponge Cake, 25c per pound.
Lady Fingers, 25c per pound.
Jelly Cakes, 25c per pound.
Fruit Cakes, 25c per pound.
Assorted Small Cakes, 15c per pound.

Tea Cake, Lemon Snap, Ginger Snaps,

Sugar Jimples, Etc.

The quality of all these goods not equaled by any other Baker.



I CAN STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT.

NANTUCKET, MASS., March 16, 1888.

Gentlemen: The Gurney Hot-Water Heater put into my house in October last has given entire satisfaction in every respect, and I can strongly recommend it. There is no more trouble in managing it than an ordinary parlor stove.

GEORGE O. ALLEN.

Get Illustrated Catalogue and Testimonial Sheet.

Gurney Hot-Water Heater Co.
237 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
VALK & MURDOCH —— CHARLESTON, S. C
Selling Agents for Southern States.

Mention this paper

CITIZENS, WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

With Many Thanks for Your Liberal Patronage.

What we have sold you will insure your future good will.

—OF THAT WE ARE CONFIDENT.—

We merely want to say today that, notwithstanding our enormous trade of late, we still have a handsome display of Fine Goods to select from—not "ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH"—no like George Washington, "We Cannot Tell a Lie"—but we assure you we have a lot of goods that, for genuine merit and low prices, surpasses any other stock in the city; and from now until January 1st we will make A REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT on all our heavy furniture. We want as big a clearance as possible before we begin alterations—we have told you we add another 5,000 feet after above date. Our phenomenal success proves that it pays to ACT ON THE SQUARE.

Our trade has been large in all departments, but particularly so in Extension Tables, Sideboards and Dining Chairs. Nothing needs more care in selection than Diningroom and Bedroom Furniture; then go where you are confident of being supplied with the best—at

SHARP & OUDERKIRK'S.

There goods are marked in plain figures. There are no shoddy and manufacturers' prices are given in PARLOR FOLDING BEDS. We are acknowledged by all to be "HEADQUARTERS." We sell more than any three firms in the south. For one week only 10 per cent off on them.

1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 E. Hunter Street.

Cherry, Ash, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Cabinets and Mantels at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's.

M. Rich & Bros'. store will be open Monday night until 9 o'clock, to give you a chance to buy your Christmas presents.

Writing desks, toilet and manicure sets, collar and cuff boxes, work boxes, etc., at Thornton & Grubb's.

Cake Boxes, Cake Pans. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Children's books, games, blocks, work boxes, etc., for Christmas presents at Thornton & Grubb's.

For the Ladies.

For the enjoyment of the patrons of DeGive's, we have the most unique styles of opera glasses, comprising oriental, pearl, Persian, smoked and checkered, with and without pearl tints.

The above goods are 20 per cent less than other makes of same quality, and we have the largest assortment in the state to select from. We have lorgnettes of the most artistic designs, all hand work in many different styles and materials, such as shell, oxidized, celluloid, etc.

We are headquarters on gold spectacles, eyeglasses and gold eyeglass chains and hooks, also all the novelties in steel and other materials.

Come and let us sell you your holiday presents. Hawkes's optical depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street.

Have your Christmas picture frames made at Thornton & Grubb's, 28 Whitehall.

Decorated Coal Vases $1.50. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Hawkes's Optical Depot.

Is crowded daily with busy humanity in search of holiday gifts. Here is to be found in abundance, all the latest novelties in plush opera cases, shell, celluloid, oxidized and rubber lorgnettes, Persian, oriental and smoked pearl opera glasses, as well as those of plain design, gold spectacles and eye-glasses and a thousand and one other articles to select from. Remember the place, undtr Kimball house, 19 Decatur street.

Finest line Xmas cards and monotint booklets in Atlanta. Thornton & Grubb, 28 Whitehall.

We Are Headquarters

on gold spectacles, eyeglasses, gold eyeglass chains, lorgnettes, plush handkerchief and opera glass cases combined, oxydized and steel eyeglass chains, and other novelties in optical goods. Come and select your Christmas presents at Hawkes' wholesale and retail optical depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street.

2t

JACK'S BREAD.

BREAD

The Staff of Life

JACK'S

Imperial Cream

BREAD

ABSOLUTE BEST and PUREST, the HEALTHIEST BREAD

Made from the Best Flour in the world, an acknowledged fact: Pillsbury's Best and Tildemoun, well known brands of flours to all practical bakers throughout the countries, home and abroad.

WHY WILL YOU

DIE

Or Drag Out

A MISERABLE EXISTENCE

With Dyspepsia and Indigestion for want of nutritious wholesome food when you can get

JACK'S

Imperial Cream Bread?

Containing all the Gluten and Phosphate of the best wheat, and will nourish and sustain the whole system for Brain and Muscle work without animal food.

MADE PURE and DELICIOUS ONLY by

JACK,

68 and 70 Alabama Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

And supplied by grocers and delivered at your doors daily fresh from factory. All orders sent or left a shall have prompt attention.

Families desiring to take this bread will please beware of frauds and imitations. Call for JACK'S IMPERIAL CREAM BREAD. If your grocer does not supply you, send order to JACK'S, 68 and 70 Alabama street, or hail wagon on its rounds. Telephone 167.

If you wish to enjoy good health and prolong your life, eat

JACK'S

IMPERIAL CREAM BREAD.

IS THE BEST!

TRY IT!

IMPERIAL CREAM BREAD!

is the outcome of years of study and expense, and is offered to the public to meet a want long felt but not supplied by the regular baker. It is nutritious, healthful. It is especially valuable for growing children and persons suffering with indigestion.

Everybody should

EAT IT.

It will retain its moisture several days if kept in closed vessels and not exposed to the air.

When you want good cakes, candies and crackers, go to Jack's, 68 and 70 Alabama street, and you can get them. Remember Jack keeps them

Fresh, Pure and Good.

His long experience in the business gives him all the advantage in the manufacture of these goods. He uses nothing but the best material. All orders promptly attended to at home and abroad.

PAULINE HALL'S WOES.

THE FAIR OPERA SINGER IS AFTER A DIVORCE.

Margaret Mather's Suit Decided Against Her—News of the Theaters, both Local and General.

NEW YORK, December 21.—[Special.]—Pauline Hall's divorce suit promises to be one of those delectable morsels which furnish food for the gossips of both sexes. The prominence of the fair Pauline and rather interesting charges contained in the allegations of both plaintiff and defendant tend to give to the affair a prominence which the divorce suits of none but actresses obtain. Pauline Hall has been for several years now the most prominent figure at the Casino and with a thousand pardons for the semblance of a pun, it was her figure that did it. She has been described with all the adjectives from 'statuesque to' 'divine' and back again, and she fills the descriptions.

The fair and highly festive Pauline began life weighted down with the name "Schmidgall." She was a Cincinnati girl, I believe, and got her start out there though the kindness of the well-known manager, Bob Miles. She drifted into comic opera, and there a ravishing figure, assisted by a somewhat mediocre voice, made her a success. She has the reputation about town of being just as rapid as comic opera women can ever be—that tells the whole story.

The gentleman from whom she seeks a divorce is Edmund R. White. She married White in 1881 and alleges that he has done nothing but play the part of the typical stage husband ever since, which means that she supported him. She alleges that he has been untrue to his vows, and mentions the names of several women, while White says "you're another" and mentions the names of prominent Wall street brokers.

White is now on his way back from Europe; his wife will be here when the case comes up for trial in a few days. There is fun ahead.

* * *

Turning from this young woman whose stage success may be said to be rather questionable as to manners and means employed, to one who bears the imprint of the true actress, let me say a word about Julia Marlowe. Miss Marlowe is usually considered by the press, as an inexperienced young actress of considerable prominence—nothing more.

But she is more, and deserves to be regarded in the proper light. In New York, in Boston and in Philadelphia she has been accorded receptions which show what the public thinks of her, and experience tells me that the public is usually right. She is a great actress, a truly wonderful actress.

Miss Marlowe has rightly been called the successor of Adelaide Neilson. I can hardly praise her too highly, for I sincerely think her wonderful. A well-known dramatic writer and author said of her a day or two ago:

"She has the personal charm and classical grace of Miss Anderson, the power and earnestness of Miss Mather, and the tenderness and refinement of manner so often praised in Mme. Modjeska, and above and beyond all this, she has a rare naturalness which is more satisfying than any of the effects which her elder sisters in the art are able to produce by the exercise of that skill which comes from experience."

That may sound extravagant, but I am inclined to indorse it all. She gives every evidence today of being a decided success; yet she may fail. I have long since learned that theatrical prophets cannot always be relied upon, and I am a theatrical prophet.

A not particularly good looking, yet not particularly bad looking gentleman, of not far from forty years of age, has been about New York for some time, but his presence here has been kept comparatively secret. He is a gentleman of international importance, and his name is

Langtry.

He is still the fair Lily's husband, despite her efforts to the contrary. Langtry has been here "incognito," but a few days ago I was in a way to do him a service, so I talked with him.

"I don't care to have my presence here known," said the famous beauty's husband, but I thought it would be well to come to America, so I came, Mrs. Langtry and her friends seem to have done their best to injure me by circulating stories to the effect that she supports me and all that. There isn't a word of truth in any of it."

He spoke of their domestic troubles, asserting that all went well until his wife met the prince of Wales, and since then everything has gone wrong. He is going to fight to the death her efforts to secure a divorce, as he doesn't propose to give her that much satisfaction.

He may want money, but he says he doesn't.

* * *

Miss Margaret Mather comes to the front once more.

It was four or five years ago that this beautiful girl, talented and ambitious, was given by Manager J. M. Hill the opportunity to make a name for herself, and "Mr. J. M. Hill's young tragedy star" was decidedly in the ascendant. No star has ever been given a better opportunity, and as Miss Mather is beautiful and clever, she made the most of it. Then she got married.

Margaret married a leading trombone with the delightfully æsthetic name of Habenkorn, and since then all has gone wrong. The various details of the suits and counter-suits between Miss Mather and Mr. Hill have doubtless appeared in THE CONSTITUTION, so your readers, and mine, can only be interested in the latest phase of the case. It is, briefly stated, that the highest courts in the state decide that the actress must act under the management of Mr. Hill. The question agitating those who are interested in such affairs is, "Will she do it?" Time and time again she and her husband have announced that under no circumstances would she ever again appear under Mr. Hill's auspices, but the chances are that unless Messrs. Lilmore and Tompkins can make some financial arrangement with Mr. Hill the fair Margaret will still be

"Mr. J. M. Hill's young tragedy star."

* * *

Over in Philadelphia last Monday night there was a demonstration in honor of Francis Wilson, which was one of the most notable in stage history.

Wilson is a native Philadelphian and it was in the quaker city that he made his first appearance as the junior member of the negro minstrel firm of Macklin & Wilson. I know nothing of his first appearance, but I do know something of his last, and I think there is no exaggeration in saying that the first was not much like the last.

There was a howl of delight when Wilson first appeared last Monday night, and everything he did met the same hearty reception. There were calls and encores, flowers and speeches, and all during the performance the house was in an uproarious state of happiness. But the "aftermath" was the most remarkable feature of all. The audience just wouldn't leave the theater, but for fully five minutes after the curtain fell remained in their seats, everybody calling for Wilson.

The eminent comedian came at last. He made a little set speech, but acknowledged afterwards that he was so overcome by emotion and the demonstration was such a surprise that he couldn't do himself justice.

* * *

Since it became noised in the religious press that Denman Thompson's plays have a strong moral tone, some curious sides of the regenerate world have been brought to stage view. The instinct of the natural man for "deadheading" theaters, which was thought to have reached its highest development among the actors, has cropped out with the ministers in a way that simply dwarfs previous examples. The sanction of the church organs has evidently proved a boon to the clerical guild, whose hearts no doubt were withering for a little theatrical recreation. They jump at the chance for a craved enjoyment. But the rub comes in paying for seats. It is a new and rather harsh thing for them to pay for entertainment. They haven't been brought up that way. The manner in which they undertake to dodge the penalty, so speak, would make the most hardened professional blow up with envy. "The Two Sisters," for some occult reason, has been especially beseiged by these new found friends, and since it opened at Niblo's, three weeks ago, some curious and entertaining letters have been received asking for free seats. "Am glad to hear of your worthy success, and think I can do you some good, if—," &c. "Am a retired clergyman, and would esteem the courtesy of your house." "My father is a missionary in China." "Am a theological student, and cannot afford to pay, but would like to see the play." "Am a minister and would like to see your new piece, but prefer not to give my right name to you until after I have seen the performance." "Am connected with the religious press." And so on, until the novelty and the humor of the thing wore off.

* * *

German opera costs money.

Manager Stanton says that there is a loss of between $60,000 and $70,000 each season of four months at the Metropolitan opera house. The difference is made up, of course, by the stockholders of the enterprise, and it will be interesting to know how long this sort of thing will be kept up.

A New York season of opera in German costs the trifle of $200,600. This includes $105,000 for artists' salaries, and $40,000 for the magnificent orchestra. The rest is spent on scenery, costumes, chorus, supes and ballet.

Meanwhile "A Brass Monkey" booms merrily on to success, and Nellie Fawen's beautiful form is worshiped by thousands each night.

Did anybody say this was a peculiar world? I guess not. The world simply knows a good thing when it appears, and so does

MAXWELTON.

FROM THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Adonis is nearing its two thousandth performance.

It has been definitely settled that Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr. will go on the stage, probably under the management of Mr. Dan Frohman.

The Boston Courier thinks the tights of the variety actresses are not half so expensive as those of the periodical drunkard.

The New York Herald speaks of the Coquelin-Hading combination as "Jane Hading and the rest of the French company."

Blanche Marsden is completing a novel, which she has called "How Will She End?" If half the stories about Blanche are true it is not hard to guess how she will end.

This is from the Stage:

The ballet was on when some one in a rear seat shouted:

"Down in front!"

"There is no down in front," answered a voice, "nor a hair neither. They're all bald."

The name ot the Italian dancer who will make her first appearance in the forthcoming new ballet at the Alhambra, in London, is Mlle. Leggiani. And yet people will ask, "What's in a name?"

Resident Acting Manager—Here's a note for Mr. Green.

Traveling Acting Manager—No one of that name in our crowd.

R. A. M.—Try Fitzgiffen Montmorency with it.

T. A. M.—Of course. His name is Green. How did you know that?

R. A, M.—By his acting.

The announcement is made that in October next Mr. Booth will begin a sixteen weeks' season at the Broadway theatre in "Macbeth" and "Richelieu," supported by Madame Modjeska. In September Mr. Barrett will try a new play by Mr. William Young in Chicago, which he will bring to New York if successful. The present metropolitan engagement has not been as financially successful as was expected.

On January 5th Mrs. Potter will appear as Cleopatra at Palmer's theater, and Mrs. Langtry as Lady Macbeth at the Fifth avenue. If these ladies do not give the bones of Shakspeare a twist, his body is sure to turn in his Stratford-on-Avon vault when Bellew struts on as the stalwart and magnetic Antony, and Charles Coghlan skips on as the warlike Macbeth. Mr. Coghlan, it is promised, will discard his monocle, and Mr. Bellew's bow ideal legs will be apotheosized in fleshings.

Louis Harrison tells many good stories. One of his latest is: "A certain opera company which was on the road last season met with disaster at every turn. Whenever the manager could not liquidate the hotel bill he would request the proprietor to go with the company to the next city and collect it. He worked this scheme until he had fifteen or twenty hotel proprietors with him, and in order to kill time they were all singing bass in the chorus. Just before the company was about to play in Boston the manager telegraphed his advance agent to make no contract with any hotel until he found out whether the proprietor was a tenor as he had all the bassos he required."

One of Mr. Abbey's agents gives this version of the trouble between Coquelin and Hading: "Like all the great artists who are brought from the other side, M. Coquelin carries with him an agent who neither understands the language and customs of the country nor the first ideas of business as carried on in America. M. Coquelin's agent quarrels with some members of the company; they fight. M. Coquelin naturally takes the part of his agent. Mme. Hading, who detests this agent, takes the part of the actor in true French style, and there is a parley on the train. Some diligent reporter hears the loud controversy, and immediately the two stars are reported to have fought tooth and nail. I have actually been asked," continued the agent, "whether Coquelin really did 'scrap' with Hading, and whether he slapped or punched her head. This in the face of the fact that Coquelin is known to be the admitted favorite in all the celebrated salons of Paris, and as one of the most perfect gentlemen of the present day.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

Everybody wants to see the damatization of "The Quick or the Dead." This is only natural, however, for the person isn't human who wouldn't be interested in seeing the rather startling scenes of that rather startling novel presented upon the stage. Miss Clayton, who is to appear in this production, is one of the most beautiful women on the stage, and it is needless to say that this fact lends additional interest. The St. Louis Star said of the performance:

Miss Estelle Clayton scored an immence success. From her first entrance, she gained the sympathy of the audience; her wonderful beauty being the subject of comment. "Isn't she sweet;" "To lovely for anything;" "A perfect doll." Such remarks, especially by the ladies, could be heard all over the house. Her acting, too, was satisfactory. She impersonated the difficult roll of Barbara in a manner that made her a charming success. Perhaps, were it anyone else but Estelle Clayton, Barbara would fall flat. It is her beauty that gains the sympathy of the auditors and binds them to her in her trials. Miss Clayton is a good actress, besides. In light comedy scenes she is at her best; in emotional scenes, she is fully adequate to the requirements of the character in which she was seen last night. It is doubtful whether there is a more beautiful woman on the American stage. Potter and Langtry both take back seats compared with her, while "Our Mary" is buried in the shade of an electric light. The strongest scene in the play is that of the apparition. At the moment that Jack, the cousin is declaring his love for her, and she is about to accept him, burn her wedding dress, and bury the past, her dead husband appears. The likeness of the two men is remarkable, but the effect causes a cold chill to creep down the back of the looker-on. The dramatist who adapted "The Quick or the Dead" hit upon a clever idea. Good work was done last night by Mr. W. M. Fairbanks as Colonel Buzzy, James Wallis as Jack, Edgar Sheldon as the Clergyman, and Mrs. Van Derren as Aunt Frisby. It was a mistake not to give more of this play, for the people desire it.

Tuesday night Miss Clayton will give the charming comedy of "A Sad Coquette."

To the Deaf.

A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing, by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 MacDougal st., New York.

sun 12t

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Cheap Excursions for the Holidays.

The old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway will give its patrons a Christmas present this year in the shape of reduced rates during the holidays. Round trip tickets will be sold between all points on its lines and to all principal points east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold December 21st to 25th inclusive, good to return until January 3rd, 1889; will also be sold December 29th to 31st inclusive, good to return until January 5th, 1889. tf.

J. S. Doyle can be found at the well known house of F. J. Stilson, 55 Whitehall, where he will be glad to see his friends and customers and show them the handsomest line of diamonds and watches, etc., in the city. Prices low down. 3t

NOTHING NICER For a Christmas Present than one of those beautiful boxes of fine assorted Confections, at BLOCK'S Retail Department.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S FRIEND.

The Death at Washington of Dr. John J. Moran.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Decemeer 14.—Dr. John J. Moran, of Falls Church, Va., died in this city Thursday morning. He was widely known throughout literary circles for his defense of the poet Edgar Allen Poe, and always insisted that his death was the result of alsoholism, as had been charged. Dr. Moran attended the dying hours of the poet when the latter was brought a patient to the hospital in Baltimore of which he was then partly in charge. His enthusiasm for poe and his writings became a strong factor in his ofter career. He was able to repeat all of Poe's poems. Poe's death and its attending circumstances were made subject of a lecture which Dr. Moran delivered successfully in many parts of this country, and lately he had arranged to coutinue his lecture tour in New York and Bofton. Garfield was an ardent admirer os Poe's genius and at his invitation Dr. Moran delivered his lecture before the Literary society in this city shortly after Garfield's inauguration.

Dr. Moran moved to Frederick, Md., during the war. He was for a time a prisoner in the Old Capitol prison at Washington. After the close of the conflict he farmed near Bladeusburg, and afterwards moved to Baltimore to practice his profession on North Strikkr street in that city. His wife was Miss Mary J. Green, of Baltimore.

Dr. Moran some fifteen years ago gave up entirely the practice of medicine being appointed Virginia state agent and represented her interest for so many years in the direct Tox bill, which passed the house before his death. The news was brought to oim a short while before he breathed his last. His fees would have amounted to $16,000. In this case ha was associated with Dr. Murrill, the father-inlaw of Senator Daniel. His death bed was attended by his wife and their two sons, ene whom lives in Baltimore and the otner in Virginio. His remains were sent yesterday to home at Falls Church.

"MR. SPEAKER, I MOVE WE ADJOURN."

In the hall of the house, just as still as a mouse,
Sits a statesman with aspect quite stern;
He lolls in his chair, with a listless old air—
He's the gentleman who moves to adjourn.

He looks at the pages, then thinks of his wages,
He gaps at the words which do burn.
The vote o'er on a measure, he rises with pleasure—
"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn."

His legs cocked in the air, he looks up at the fair,
He ogles and yawns in their turn.
He's asleep; oh, ye Gods! and drawls 'tween his nods,
"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn."

The reading of bills doth affect him like pills,
For his country he don't care a durn;
His eyes on the clock, he springs up with a shock—
"Mr. Speaker—I move we adjourn."

He cuts off debate, with those sharp words of fate,
For a drink he may tenderly yearn.
Gets his name on the journal, like a true Georgia colonel—
"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn."

He has not the knack to draw up a big act,
But the people who sent him will learn
Through the press, of his motion, it's sure a cute notion—
"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn."

He'll go home in December, this wonderful member
But in July he'll surely return,
For four dollars a day is mighty good pay—
"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn,"

And when in his section he wants re-election,
He will tell all the voters in turn,
How he killed off the leeches, who made the long speeches—
"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn."

"Oh, boys I'm a honey, I saved the state money,
I scotched the expensive concern;
But for this grand expression they would still be in session,
'Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn.'"

On this good report he will get their support,
This statesman with aspect so stern;
He'll take his same seat, that his state he may beat—
"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn."

He sweeps a lone string, a sole song doth he sing,
But he speaks to the point you discern,
Like the owl called screech, he's a man of one speech—
"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn."

—A. Smith Clayton.

Has Used Them for 15 Years.

Ira J. Griffin, Bookkeeper First National Bank, Sing Sing, N. Y., writes:

"I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last fifteen years in my family, and can conscientiously recommend them as invaluable when applied where pain is to be relieved. Two years ago I contracted pneumonia from a heavy cold, and during my convalescence, and in the winter months since have worn one on each lung across my back and have experienced great benefit therefrom, and was relieved from a threatened return in less than twenty-four hours."

Grate Enamel; get no other. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Fashioned For the Wealthy.

From the Texas Siftings.

Borrowit: "It seems to me, Moses, that this coat is entirely too short." Moses: "Ah, my dear sir, dot vos made for my finest trade—the shentlemans who nefer wear any patches!"

Central Railroad and Banking Company or Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 5th, 1888.—A dividend of four dollars per share has been declared, payable on the 21st inst.

Stockholders meeting will be held on Friday, December 21st at 11 o'clock. Stockholders and thei families will be passed free to the meeting from the 18th to the 21st, inclusive, and return free from the 21st to the 23d, inclusive.

Election for directors will be held in Savannah Monday, January 7th, 1889. Stockholders and their families will be passed free to the election, from the 4th to the 7th, inclusive, and be returned free from the 7th to the 10th, inclusive.

wedfrisuntus T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

Dr. Cheney's Croup Remedy should be found in every household. It never fails to cure croup ina ll its forms, and coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

REV. GOODMAN HUGHES,
no 1 Dahlonega, Ga.

Let Us First Take Care of Our Own.

From the Peoria Transcript.

It will be time enough to talk of Canada, which seems to have no disposition to join the union after the territories anxious to be made states have been admitted.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES, Pure, Fresh, of the finest quality and in endless variety, at Block's retail department.

A Credit to the Great South.

From the Dawson, Ga., Journal.

Last Sunday's CONSTITUTION eclipsed anything in the newspaper line that ever reached Dawson. THE CONSTITUTION is a credit to the energy and enterprise of the great south.

Nothing nicer than one of those handsome wrought steel Monitor Ranges for a Xmas present. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

A REMARKABL CESE

The Well-Known Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Procured from the Natural Springs of Carlsbad, Better than Any of the So Called Blood Purifying Remedies.

The cashier of M. Guggenheim's Sons, 96 and 98 Franklin street, one of the largest import houses in the United States, writes under date of June 30th, 1888, as follows:

For years I have suffered from abscesses, which always formed on the back of my neck, and had to be cut from time to time to obtain relief. I used all sorts of blood purifiers, but without avail. The abscesses would always reappear. I suffered very much pain until my physician advised me to use the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salts (powder form). I used this for about four weeks, and since that time I have been entirely free from disease. My complexion cleared, and I have enjoyed good health ever since. I cannot speak too highly of this really valuable remedy, and have recommended it to all my friends, who also speak of its wonderful effects as a laxative.

Yours very respectfully,
I. MEYERS.

Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, in a paper read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, speaks of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form), as follows:

My experience with the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder in constipation, diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, etc., has been such that I may truly say, that no remedy which I have ever used has given me so much pleasure and profit as this particular one.

Dr. Lustig, in his book on the action of Carlsbad Water, says:

I may here state that in chronic abdominal ailments, constipation, gastric catarrh, dyspepsia, diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout and rheumatism, we know of no more efficacious, rational or simpler remedy than the Carlsbad Mineral Water and the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. A person can at any time of the year, without the least interruption to business, and with very little cost, not only remove any of the above ailments, but also prevent their further development by the use of this remedy.

The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder is put up in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a paper cartoon and has the seal of the city of Carlsbad and the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, around the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. Pamphlets and Dr Toboldt's lecture mailed free upon application Eisner & Mendelson Co., 6 Barclay street, New York, Sole Agents. eosun

200 Fancy Brass and Bronzed Fire Sets. Must be sold. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Call at once at Block's Retail Department, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, and get your supply of Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, etc., for Christmas.

Notice to Passengers.

Passengers will please note that on and after Sunday, December 16, trains Nos. 2 and 3 on our main stem will stop between Macon and Atlanta only at Barnesville, Griffin and East Point.

Respectfully,
E. T. CHARLTON,
General Passenger Agent.
7t C. R. R. of Ga.

300 Coal Vases and Coal Hods that must be sold in next 10 days. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Anything You Want.

John Miller is the only dealer who has what you want for a Xmas present. Don't forget him.

THE most varied and beautiful line of Fancy Candies ever shown in Atlanta can be found at Block's retail department. All freshly made expressly for the Holiday retail trade.

Christmas Novelties

of every description at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street tf

A nice Brass Fire Set, Fender and Andirons, for a Christmas present. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

A Solid Gold Toothpick only 25 cents at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s, 92 Whitehall street.

J. S. Doyle can be found at the well known house of F. J. Stilson, 55 Whitehall, where he will be glad to see his friends and customers and show them the handsomest line of diamonds and watches, etc., in the city. Prices low down.
Sat&Sun

Christmas Cards.

A better assortment than ever and lower prices, at John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Coal Vase $1.50. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Belvidere Oysters 25 cents per quart.
corner Peachtee and Marie tta. Telephone 172.

500 Solid Silver Watches for only Five Dollars each. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street.

FURNITURE.

200

Rattan Chairs

Which came in Saturday will be sold tomorrow at any price they will bring. These goods should have come in three weeks ago, and coming late the shippers were wired that we would not receive them. They wired us to

"SELL AT ANY PRICE,"

And we will offer them tomorrow to our customers.

We will sell Chairs tomorrow "JUST FOR FUN."

225

Fine Plush and Leather Rockers at Factory Cost.

300 Children's Chairs, Fancy Reading Rockers, Chamber and Parlor Suites, Glass Wardrobes, Cheffeniers,

AND HUNDREDS

Of beautiful articles of FURNITURE suitable for Christmas Gifts. Cheap! Cheap!

HAVERTY & CO.

THE LEADIN FURNITURE DEALERS,

89 WHITEHALL STREET. 89

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IMPROVED
GREENE ENGINE,
40 To 2000 HORSE POWER
REGULATION UNEQUALED
Non-Condensing Condensing AND COMPOUND.
Most economical, durable and efficient
AUTOMATIC CUT OFF ENGINE built in the UNITED STATES
Write for discription and List of Patrons and investigate
PROVIDENCE STEAM ENGINE CO.
SOLE BUILDERS.
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

dec23—d1y sun Mention this paper.

RETAIL LUMBER YARD.

ANNUAL SALES $60,000.

As we intend to devote ourselves entirely to the Wholesale Lumber business, we offer our Retail yard for Rent or Sale. Our present stock is now offered at reduced prices to close out.

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY.

dec23—1m

LUMBER!

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

MANTELS, MOULDINGS, SCROLL WORK, NEWEL BALUSTERS, RAILS, WINDOW GLASS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, ETC.

REMEMBER, I MANUFACTURE MY OWN GOODS, AND AM HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

ns W. L. TRAYNHAM 74 Decatur St., ATLANT, GA.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla. and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 16th, 1888.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6 50 am	7 15 pm	2 15pm	9 10am	†6 15pm	*8 00pm	†12 01pm
Arrive Hapeville	......	7 38 pm	2 40pm	9 35am	†6 52pm	*8 31pm	†12 30pm
Arrive Griffin	8 14 am	8 43 pm	4 01pm	10 43am	†8 20pm	*5 00pm	......
Arrive Macon	10 05 am	10 50 pm	6 15pm	1 00pm	......	......	......
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	11.15 am	......	7 05pm	......	......	......	......
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	3 22 pm	4 22 am	4 58am	......	......	......	......
Arrive Albany	1 50 pm	4 00 am	10 20pm	......	......	......	......
Arrive Savannah	5 00 pm	6 15am	......	......	......	......	......
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	6 45 pm	6 45 pm	......	......	......	......	......
Arrive Waycross via Albany	......	9 15 am	......	......	......	......	......
Arrive Brunswick via Albany	12 50 pm	......	......	......	......	......	......
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	7 00 am	11 40 am	......	......	......	......	......
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany	8 10 pm	11 40am	7 10 am	......	......	......	......
Arrive Gainesville via Albany	......	4 10 pm	......	......	......	......	......

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7 10 am	8 20 pm	......	......	......	......	......
Leave Eufaula	1 15am	10 00pm	......	11 00 am	......	......	......
Leave Albany	1 05 am	1 05am	5 00 am	2 35 pm	......	......	......
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 05pm	......	......	4.30 p m	......	......	......
Leave Macon	2 00 pm	4 00 am	9 15am	7 05 pm	......	......	......
Leave Griffin	4 01pm	6 05am	11 30 am	9 05pm	* 7 45 am	† 5 15 am	......
Leave Hapeville	......	7 05am	12 43 pm	10 10 pm	* 9 05 am	† 6 41am	† 1 10 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	7 30am	1 10 pm	10 30 pm	* 9 35 am	† 7 25am	† 1 40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany on 2.15 p. m. train.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

For further information apply to

SAM B. WEBB, Trav. Passenger Agent, D. W. APPLER, General Agent,
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent, Savannah, Ga.

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Chairs, Fancy Reading
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HUNDREDS

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Non-Condensing
AND Condensing
COMPOUND.
Most economical, durable and efficient
AUTOMATIC CUT OFF
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ENCE, R.I.

Mention this paper.

UMBER YARD.

SALES $60,000.

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MBER COMPANY.

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ASH, BLINDS

RK, NEWEL BALUSTERS, RAILS, WINDOW
C.
MY OWN GOODS, AND AM HEADQUARTERS
ERIAL. WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

TRAYNHAM 74 Decatur St., ATLANT, GA.

LROAD of GEORGIA

n Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla.
points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 16th, 1888.
ll run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily,
n Sunday only.

715pm	215pm	†10am	†615pm	*800pm	†12 01pm
758pm	240pm	935am	†652pm	*831pm	†12 30pm
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400am	1020pm	....	....	....	....
615am	....	....	....	....	....
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915am	....	....	....	....	....
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605am	1130am	905pm	* 745am	† 515am	....
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730am	110pm	1030pm	* 935am	† 725am	† 140pm

tlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and
ween Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany on 2.15 p. m.

s, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.
tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

D. W. APPLER, General Agent,
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent, Savannah, Ga.

HON. PATRICK CALHOUN'S

SPEECH BEFORE THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE

Of the House on the Olive Bill—Delivered in the Senate Chamber, December 13, at 7:30 p. m.

Stenographically reported by A. F. Cooledge.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The first night of your session, Colonel Barrow, in his able argument presented to you the constitutional objections to this bill, and the injury it would work our state, and those who have, in good faith, invested their money in the stocks of our leased lines. At your second meeting Colonel Hammond entered, as it were, a general demurrer and presented in an exhaustive manner the grounds of opposition to any legislation of this character. As he stated to you he was not familiar with any of the facts in regard to the great alliance at which this measure seems to be specially aimed. He spoke from the broad, general grounds of public policy against any measure of this character and of the serious injuries it would necessarily produce.

My province is to present to you, not only the objections to the bill itself, but to go one step further and explain the objects, the aims and purposes which have brought the three great railroad properties in the south into closer alliance than they have been in the past.

It is perfectly apparent, by reading the constitution, that there is no obligation or duty imposed upon the legislature to pass this or any kindred measure. The constitutional provision is purely prohibitory and not manditory in any respect. It does not prohibit corporations from allying themselves together, or from purchasing stock in other corporations. If any corporation existing at the time the constitution was adopted, had the right, or the power, to buy stock in any other corporation, the constitutional provision did not prohibit in any degree the exercise of that power. It merely prohibits the legislature after its adoption from authorizing one corporation to buy stock in another, when the tendency of that purchase was to create a monopoly, or to authorize a corporation to make contracts with another corporation when the contract tended to create a monopoly. As the constitution imposes no obligation upon you to pass such a bill as this, what cause is there now for its passage? It is a well known fact that for more than thirteen years you have had here the Southern Railway and Steamship association, the direct and avowed purpose of which was to stop competition between the roads. There was no secret in the objects of that association. Its headquarters have been in this city. It has met openly here at your Kimball house and in various parts of this country. The avowel object of its meetings was to fix rates and prevent competition. Governor Brown, its president, appeared before committees of the legislature, and especially before a committee in 1881, and openly avowed that the very object and purpose of its organization was to prevent competition.

Eleven years have passed since the constitution was adopted. During that eleven years the association has existed in your midst that has had for its object the very thing that the promoters of this bill say is intended by the recent railroad alliance, and yet during that whole period of time, the legislature has not passed a single act to break down that organization. Not one blow has been struck at it.

In the first speech made to you by Colonel Fry in support of this bill, the gravamen of his attack was the Georgia railroad lease. He denounced it as illegal. He denounced it as unconstitutional. He denounced it as a fraud. It is not for me to defend the eminent gentlemen who made it, but if that lease was the fraud that he represented it to be, why is it that during the four sessions of the legislature that have met and adjourned since it was made, not one act has been passed to break it up?

No duty having devolved upon this legislature, no obligation, to pass an act of this character, it is the clear duty of those who support this bill, to demonstrate to this committee and to this legislature, that the measure they advocate is absolutely essential to the public welfare in order to induce the legislature to pass it. In the absence of such a clear demonstration, I assume that this representative body of people will not pass a measure so radical and so subversive of the vested rights of the great corporations of the state and so injurious as I shall show, to the credit of the state, and to every enterprise in it. The burden of proof rests upon those who urge the necessity of such a measure. Have they shown it? If they have failed to show it, or if they fail to show that the welfare of the people of this state absolutely demand the passage of such a measure, then you have the right to invoke the doctrine of "Let well enough alone," or that strong maxim of politics that has imbedded itself in the history of this country that "those people are best governed who are least governed."

We might safely rest our case here, but I shall not. I shall endeavor to demonstrate that this bill is unnecessary, illegal and injurious.

Mr. Olive claims that it is necessary for two reasons:

First—To protect the minority stockholders.
Second—To protect the state.

Is it necessary to protect the minority stockholders of the great Georgia Central railroad? Have the transactions of those who now control that property evidenced anything to demonstrate that the minority stockholders of that corporation needed protection from them? Sir, it is with pardonable pride and pleasure that I allude to the fact that when the gentlemen with whom I am associated first started their movement in the Georgia Central railroad, its stock was selling at sixty-five. If you will calculate the value of all its stock—75,000 shares—at that price, you will find that its total value in 1886 was $4,875,000. Acting on the principle that money was cheaper in the north than it was in Georgia, and that the stock that paid the same dividend in New York that it paid in Georgia was worth more in New York than it was worth in Georgia, we organized a party and began to purchase it. Under the influences of those purchases the price of the stock steadily rose in the market so that the 40,000 shares we bought cost us about $120 per share. If you will calculate this you will see that the total cost of the 40,000 shares was $4,800,000, or that we paid to the people of Georgia, for this block of stock within $75,000 of what the whole stock was worth at the time we began. We left outstanding 35,000 shares. On the New York registry office of the Central railroad there are only a little over three thousand shares. There may be a few more scattered shares held in the north, but there are over 30,000 shares of that 35,000 held by Georgians. The market value of their stock is now about $130 per share. Have they been hurt? Calculate the value of 35,000 shares at that price and you will find that it equals the large sum of $4,550,000; within $325,000 of what the whole property was selling for when we began our movement. What has been the net profit to Georgia on that transaction? $4,475,000. Has the minority stockholder or the state of Georgia been hurt? If, sir, we had raised our rates a mill, if we had levied one single iota of tribute on the people, if we had been restrictive in our line of policy, if we had failed wherever we were able to promote the welfare and prosperity of this state, we would have been open to criticism. But it is a well known fact that there has been no period in the history of the railroads in this state, when they have been more liberal, more ready to serve their patrons or to seek their own advantage through the prosperity of the people.

It was represented to you with an absolute recklessness of fact, that this great property with its dozen steamships and 2,700 miles of railroad cost not more than than $5,000,000, and that we were levying a tribute today on a property that cost five millions, of six per cent on twenty-two millions. That the difference between 5,000,000 and 22,000,000 was "pure water." Sir, within the last two years alone, in addition to the vast sums that have been spent in building up this magnificent system that should be the pride of every Georgian, we have expended over eight million dollars in actual cash in its extension. Add that sum to the $4,475,000 of additional value we have given to the stock, and you will readily see that alone in this single enterprise we have contributed over twelve million to southern development and to the enhancement of southern property. Are the men who do that sort of work to be denounced? Are the men who do that sort of work to be looked upon as enemies of the people? Are the men who do that sort of work to be regarded as enemies of their minority stockholders, and those whom they represent as trustees? It would be hard to convince me that there was a man in Georgia who, after an investigation of all the facts, would believe that we intended to injure this great state or its prosperity in any respect.

And how are we to be punished for the work that we have done? By the forfeiture of the stock we hold in these railroads? The only ambiguity in that clause of the bill that undertakes to forfeit the rights of the majority stockholders arises not from any failure of expression, not from any lack of clearness in the language, but solely because it is so much in conflict with those great principles of law that have embodied themselves in American jurisprudence that it seems impossible that a man familiar with the law could have intended what the language clearly expresses; and hence the only doubt as to what that language does mean. The law was long ago settled. In 18th Howard [480], in a case that went up from Mississippi, the supreme court of the United States, in reviewing the rights of stockholders where the charter was forfeited decided that the property, and all of it, after paying the debt of the company, belonged to the stockholders. Now, it is perfectly clear that the forfeiting clause of this law must be stricken. It cannot stand for a moment. Then what is to become of the minority? You cannot give it the right to reorganize these properties; if you strike one you strike all, and if you strike down the majority stock of this great corporation you will strike down the minority. They both must stand, or they both must fall in one ruin. You, gentlemen, must see that this is perfectly clear and I shall not spend another moment upon the legality of this measure. The great question is its expediency.

What is its effect upon the state? What is its effect upon the great properties that it is aimed at directly? I want to call your attention to a report made before any of these questions arose, made when we were seeking to carry out the great purposes with which these properties were brought together, and made when we hoped to be, as we still hope to be, of some real service to the southern people.

If you will glance at this map which accompanies the last annual report of the Central Railroad and Banking company you will find that we had planned to build a direct route from the coal and iron fields of Alabama to the city of Savannah, because in the enormously heavy traffic produced by coal and iron, short and direct lines become necessary; a direct line to connect at Birmingham with the Kansas City route to the great northwest, with a view of shortening the route a few miles and with the view of developing a very large part of Georgia that never had a road through it at all. This through line beginning at a point on the Central railroad, called Eden, near the city of Savannah, runs directly westward through the counties of Chatham, Bryan, Bullock, Tatnall, Montgomery, Telfair, Laurens, Dodge, Pulaski, Dooly and Sumter to Americus, and thence through the counties of Schley, Marion, Chattahoochee and Muscogee to Columbus, there connecting with our Columbus and Western road to Birmingham.

You will see that we proposed to build a road from Eatonton to Social Circle to connect with the narrow gauge road running to Gainesville, where the Richmond and Danville would meet us, and extend the road from Gainesville to Dahlonega. You will see that we proposed to widen the gauge of the Columbus and Rome road from Columbus to Greenville and extend it from Greenville to Newnan, developing that splendid section of the country that has never before been fully developed and that never has had a direct outlet to the great commercial world.

Our plans and purposes did not stop there, but to accomplish that we had negotiated a mortgage of ten millions. The mortgage was drawn for twenty, but we had negotiated an absolute sale of five millions and given an option of five millions more to the greatest banking house in the United States; a banking house that, if you will look back over its history, has never before invested in southern securities; a banking house which extending its credit all over the world, has marked the limits of its career in this country with Masons and Dixon's line. But, sir, when on the announcement of this combination, on account of personal interest, a hue and cry was raised in New York and seconded in Georgia, that trade was broken up. Sir, credit is like a woman's virtue—not a doubt must be cast upon it. Threaten today to put any solvent merchant in the hands of a receiver, threaten to destroy his business and then send him to the markets of the world and see if he can borrow money. His credit is destroyed. Such is the effect of a mere agitation of this question. Forfeit these charters and not only will you ruin the value of the securities of all leased lines, as was clearly demonstrated to you by Colonel Barrow, but you will absolutely destroy the credit of every one of these great properties and prevent them from carrying out the purpose for which they were organized and set back the progress and the development of this state at least a decade. Such is the effect upon these properties themselves. What is the effect upon the other properties in the state?

It has been represented to you that this alliance would ruin local roads in Georgia, and in order to protect them it was absolutely necessary for you to tear down the Terminal company. Is that true? No, sir. This alliance will not hurt the local properties in Georgia. This alliance will help every enterprise in this state, but pass this bill and tear down these great properties and forfeit their charters and ruin their credit, and you will ruin every local enterprise in the state of Georgia—I mean every local railroad enterprise, and you will seriously affect enterprises of every character.

We are too poor a people to expect to build great railroads without money obtained from abroad, either from New York, the north or Europe. Our people cannot build great railroads or combine them into systems. They are compelled to go to the money markets of the world to get their funds to carry on their enterprises. Is New York or London encouraged, or any foreign market eencouraged, to send their money into Georgia if you forfeit these charters?

There are three local railroad enterprises to which my attention has been specially called. One is the Atlanta and Florida. Atlanta men and Atlanta enterprise and Atlanta money have built that road 100 miles, at a cost of over $1,000,000. There was another projected from Macon, striking down into Florida, Macon men and Macon enterprise and Macon money have built that road 150 miles to Valdosta, at a cost of over $1,600,000, and are undertaking to extend it 100 miles further to Palatka. The third enterprise was that of the Atlantic, Atlanta and Great Western Railroad and Navigation company, whose president appeared before you. Unlike the other two, not one foot of his road has ever been built, and not a dollar of Georgia money, so far as known, has gone into the enterprise. Now let us see what is the opinion of the practical men who have put their money behind these local enterprises, see what they think would be the effect of this Olive bill.

I will read to you the joint letter of Mr. L. J. Hill, president of the Gate City National bank and of the Georgia Improvement company, which built the Atlanta and Florida railroad, and of Mr. Aaron Haas, the president of that road:

ATLANTA, Ga., December 12, 1888.—Patrick Calhoun, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir—We are informed that Colonel Fry took the position last night before the special committee on the Olive bill, that the recent alliance among the southern railroads will materially check the development of local roads in this state and that it is necessary in their interest to tear down the Terminal enterprise. We wish you would express to the committee our dissent to this proposition. The Atlanta and Florida railroad was projected in 1886 by the citizens of Atlanta and is owned exclusively by Georgians. We recognize the necessity of developing southern resources, and that in order to do so we must command northern and foreign capital. The Olive bill, or any kindred measure, will not only seriously retard the development of the state, but will bear with peculiar severity upon a local road such as ours. We cannot build up our road into a system without outside aid, and if the charters of the great railroad systems of this state were forfeited, it would create such financial distress and so check the credit of every enterprise in this state that we could not hope to borrow money abroad, or place any securities based upon them.

Very truly yours,
[Signed] L. J. HILL,
Pres. Ga. Imp. Co.
AARON HAAS,
Atlanta and Florida railroad.

I also telegraphed after I heard that statement to Mr. W. B. Sparks, the president of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, and he authorized me to say that any measure of this character would seriously retard southern progress and seriously affect the building of new roads.

Here, sir, we appeal to the honorable gentleman (Mr. Olive) who introduced this bill, and say to him that we have demonstrated in the letter of the president of the Atlanta and Florida railroad, that there is at least one local enterprise that will be injured by the bill he proposes. He should, therefore, withdraw his bill. You will recollect that in his opening speech he said that if there was a single legitimate enterprise in this state that it could be shown his bill injuriously affected he would withdraw it. We ask him to stand by this statement.

But, sir, the misstatements made to this committee in regard to the effect of this bill on the local roads of the state are only excelled by the mis-statements made in regard to the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia. It was represented to you that the Atlantic, Atlanta and Great Western Railroad and Navigation company, when built, would be very lowly capitalized, that the projectors of it only contemplated making 100 per cent profit, and that the Central railroad only cost $5,000,000 and that the greater part of its capital represented "water." If the gentleman had turned to an analysis of the business of the Central railroad he would have found that the indebtedness and fixed charges, including leases upon the system proper of 1,519 miles was $26,366,000.56, an average per mile of $17,357. There is only seven million five hundred thousand dollars of capital stock which, distributed over 1,500 miles of road, is a capitalization of $5,000 per mile. If you capitalize every railroad property that the Central railroad has leased, on the basis of 6 per cent, you will find that the average capitalization per mile of bonds and stocks is about $22,000, and that its present capitalization is within $250 of what its capitalization was per mile in 1859. What a monument to the financial genius of the man who built up, this road that he should have started with a small, local road from Savannah to Macon, with its iron destroyed by the war, that he should have gone to New York and raised enough money to put it in good condition and without increasing the average capitalization per mile, that he should have built up this system with its Ocean Steamship company aggregating 3,000 miles.

Now, let me draw before you a comparison between the advantages of combination and the advantages of localizing your railroads. When Mr. Wadley, one of the ablest and most eminent men this state has ever produced, because to have accomplished a work like his requires a man as able and as emienent as any man who commands the listening senates with his eloquence, began his system, the Central ran merely from Savannah to Macon. Compare it now with the South Carolina road, the first road built in the United States. In 1866 when this whole country was covered with desolation and ruin, the South Carolina railroad ran from Charleston to Augusta and to Columbia. The Central ran alone from Savannah to Macon. The South Carolina railroad runs today, where it ran in 1866. Its stockholders have gotten no dividends for years and its stock is selling at about ten cent on the dollar. The Central has grown into a system of 3,000 miles, its stockholders have been paid regular dividends and its stock is worth $130 per share. Has Charleston or South Carolina been benefitted by a policy of localizing her roads? Has Savannah or Georgia suffered from the policy of combining her roads? Compare the two. And now, sir, this great Central enterprise, built up under adverse circumstances; built up out of the wrecks of local roads, in which the men who invested their money often lost their all is traduced and attacked and held up before you and the people of Georgia as an oppressor of the people.

What are the purposes of this road? I have called your attention, and you will find it stated here in the report of the president for the last fiscal year, that the new roads then projected, in addition to what we had built during the year just passed, amounted to 235 miles, every foot of which was on Georgia soil. It is not necessary to give the exact manner in which the eight millions of money that we have raised in the last two years have been expended. It is only necessary to say it has been spent in an extension of our system, in adding $500,000 to our banking capital, in adding a new steamer to the Steamship Co., and in putting our road in better condition and giving us additional rolling stock.

Here I will be pardoned for digressing a moment to say that the theory of the gentlemen who bought the Central road was that its business would be increased by giving increased facilities, that the south had outgrown the facilities that her railroad enterprises offered, and that by the expenditure of an additional sum of money in bringing those roads up to a high standard of improvement and giving them a sufficient amount of rolling stock, we could add vastly to the earning capacities of the property. How true that has been is evidenced by the fact that we have increased our gross earnings over a million a year without increasing the rates of charges to the people.

Now, permit me to call your attention to the report of our general manager to show you how we hope to increase our business. He says:

"The policy of constructing private sidings wherever needed by manufacturing establishments, and of renting rail to saw mills and other private roads, has been pursued for some time and with very beneficial results, and we have at this date about 5,000 tons in such service, equal at its average weight to about 66 miles."

Thus we try to aid factories!

But to increase our business and to better serve our patrons, we propose to increase our rolling stock. Our general manager says:

"Greater experience has convinced me of the utter insufficiency of our rolling stock, both freight and passenger, both in condition and quantity. The attached tables show the latter, but much of it is of the old type, of light capacity and without brakes, and most of the passenger cars are of a most antiquated pattern. It is no exaggeration to say that both branches of the business have suffered materially thereby. We have now under construction:

Under contract—12 coaches, 200 flats.
Building in company's shops—8 coaches.
Building in company's shops—4 baggage cars, 50 flats.

And in the near future we should provide at the least

Passenger coaches, etc.—20.
Freight cars, various types—2,000.

But, sir, we go further; we are deeply interested in the promotion of the welfare of the farmer. "We believe that the true prosperity of the state is dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer; we believe that the railroads can be made the means of materially advancing his interests; we believe that the apparent antagonism between the people and the railroads should not exist, and therefore we have established an immigration bureau, and intend in every way in our power to promote the development of the agricultural interests of the state. And here, before reading you the report on this subject of our general manager, I desire to call your attention to the fact that his report was made long before this railroad agitation began. He says:

"Feeling that much of the apparent antagonism between the people and the railroads had no real foundation in fact, but was more from a lack of a thorough acquaintance, the one with the other, and a better appreciation of each others needs, the Central is making the effort to bridge this chasm and to come into closer contact with that large and valuable portion of its patrons—the farmers—by the organization during the past year, in connection with the State Agricultural society, of an immigration bureau. Mr. W. L. Glessner, formerly a farmer in northern Ohio, and at present editor of the Americus Recorder, was selected as commissioner, and in connection with the president and executive committee of the State Agricultural society, a very thorough organization was effected, so that the resources of all sections of the state were fully made known to the public through the medium of the paper of the bureau—the Southern Empire, a monthly paper which gives all necessary information, and which is distributed by mail direct to hundreds of farmers throughout the west and northwest. Statements of the capabilities of the state in all branches of agriculture; of its actual productions, of its manufactures, mines and of lands for sale and terms throughout the state are published, and agents are in every county to receive the possible settler, for whom also special rates are made to bring him here. To put the matter more prominently before the people of the sections above named, a handsome exhibition car was fitted up with the necessary racks and storage arrangements, and with living arrangements for the commissioner, and attractively painted without, for the purpose of carrying an attractive display of the products of Georgia into the domain and to the firesides of the people of other states. It will leave on a tour of the fairs in northern and northwestern states about the middle of August. While the Central has no land of its own to sell, and hence cannot be benefitted directly by this movement, we feel that in the settling up of lands along the lines of the system and in the increased population, we will in time receive a proper recompense in our business as well as, we trust, in the good feelings of our fellow citizens."

Not much there of the eager, sordid, grasping monopoly. In this cold-blooded report submitted to these railroad men who are to be held up to the country as cold-blooded monopolists whose only idea is to grasp a dollar, you find our general manager studying the interest of the people, and our railroad company doing what is being done not even by the state herself, for the benefit of her citizens. Doing more than the state itself or any other citizen or enterprise in the state, to promote immigration into this country, and to extend the fame of Georgia, Georgia's products and Georgia's wealth.

But for making this alliance our charter is to be forfeited! This whole railroad subject has been frequently discussed, and I have brought to the stand the most radical writer on the subject. He recognizes that there lies back in the people the power to control these great corporations. He points out the infamies—for he do not use too strong language—that have frequently marked railroad progress. He points out the evils that necessarily lie in the present railroad system, and he proposes the most radical measures. He also considers the question of the forfeiture of charters. Says Mr. Hudson on page 22 of his work:

"But when we find, as we shall, that the fundamental principles of law on which the existence of these corporations rests, secure to government the right to regulate its creatures, then the question comes next, what remedy will at once cure the evils, preserve the usefulness of the railways, and protect "the legitimate and honest investments of capital in the railway corporations? If the plan of regulation contains the element of confiscation or destruction of the railway property, it is not for the public benefit. If it is simply restrictive of the dangerous powers of the railway corporations over commerce, but leaves those powers still existing, with only a frail legislative barrier between them and their subjects, it is inadequate. What the matter demands is the application of remedies which will wholly abolish the causes of discriminations, and, ot the same time, retain for these great instrumentalities of trade their character as useful highways of commerce and their availability as sound and remunerative investments."

And again, on page 330, he says:

"One remedy for railway abuses, which is too severe and radical to command general approval, has always been within the reach of legislative power, as shown twenty-nine years ago by the decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in the famous case of the Erie and Northeast Railroad vs. Casey. At that early stage in the development of railway law, it was held by this high tribunal that the legislature could declare a forfeiture of the charter of its corporate creatures, for the 'abuse or misuse' of corporate privileges, and that offense was defined as follows: 'Misuse or abuse of corporate privileges consists in any positive act in violation of the charter or in derogation of the public right, wilfully done or caused to be done by those appointed to manage the general concerns of the corporation.' Apply this principle to current railway practices, as characterized by the courts during the past few years, and how many companies could escape the penalty of acts 'in violation of their charters or in derogation of the public rights'? It has been again and again declared by the courts that the first obligation of the railways is thorough impartiality to all customers; that it is a condition of their charters that they shall offer equal facilities to all persons or corporations alike. It has been placed beyond dispute by the courts that the obligations of the public highway forbid combinations to exclude any person or persons from the enjoyment of their services. The declarations of the bench have been overwhelming, to the effect that all agreements to restrict competition, and to artificially control the supply of services or commodities, are against public policy and an attack upon public rights. It is not necessary to rely upon individual or popular opinion that such acts are 'in derogation of the public right.' The courts have distinctly declared them to be so. How many railroad corporations are there, which have not, by such acts as these, exposed themselves to forfeiture of their charters? There may be some unimportant branches that have committed no such transgressions; but there is hardly an important line in the country that is not liable to this penalty. The four great trunk lines were partners in the perpetration of the Standard Oil infamy, now known to have been a most persistent and unscrupulous violation of the public duty of impartiality. Every road that exercises an appreciable influence on the commerce of the country has, at one time or another, been a member of such pooling combinations as are characterized by eminent courts as 'criminal conspiracies.'"

What the Southern Railway and Steamship association has been doing under the very eye of the legislature for more than ten years, without objection, because it grew up out of the necessities of the country.

"Nearly every road has discriminated in its rates so as to control the route to be taken by traffic shipped beyond its lines, a practice declared by Justice Strong, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, to be illegal and in the nature of monopoly. Under the principles of law, laid down by the highest courts, there is no doubt that the trunk lines, the anthracite coal roads, the western combinations and the Pacific railways, have subjected themselves to the penalty of forfeiting their charters, if the people, through their legislatures, choose to resort to that severe and radical remedy.

No thinking man desires to see a crusade started, for the annihilation of the great railway corporations, by the destruction of their corporate existence, and the return of the public property placed in their charge to the control and disposal of the states.

"Such a measure would be destructive, and might fairly provoke the charge which has been too freely made against much milder proposals for legislation, that it is of the nature of confiscation."

Sir, this bill is aimed specially at the Terminal alliance. It is not intended to prevent future combinations in this state. It is not aimed at other alliances that may be made with other corporations, though its language is broad enough to cover them; language so broad that if adopted by this legislature it would strike down the Farmers' Alliance as well as the railroad alliance. There are other corporations in this state that would be effected besides those in the railroad alliance, but still while that language is broad, and broad enough to include persons and partnerships as well as corporations, we know it was aimed at the Terminal alliance.

Now, what has the Terminal done? That is a practical question. Those of us who bought the Central stock found that among the parties to whom we could sell that stock, under the express language of the Central's charter, were corporations. That charter was granted at a time when the legislature and the people desired to encourage railroad building. It therefore passed a broad act in which it says the cities of Savannah and Macon and such other persons and corporations as would associate themselves together, should be Central stockholders. It did think it would limit the right to own stock to home people. It passed the act originally saying that foreigners could not own it. But during the progress of building that enterprise this state forty odd years ago, long before all this country was brought into such close communication, saw that that restriction was injurious to the state, and it wiped it out and said foreigners could own the stock.

There was another limitation placed in that charter that said the stock should be voted in certain scales prescribed, and no man could vote over thirty shares; but they found that too to be injurious, and the legislature came along and said that any individual, or body politic might own and vote the stock in unlimited quantities.

Committeeman McIntyre: When was that?

Mr. Calhoun: I don't remember the exact date.

Committeeman McIntyre: Before 1877?

Mr. Calhoun: Oh, yes, sir, long before 1877. We found in the charter a right to sell this stock to corporations. And this charter the supreme court has held was not effected by the provisions of the constitution of 1877. We were not limited in any respect. We sold 40,000 shares of Central railroad stock to the Georgia company, a North Carolina corporation that did not own a foot of railroad anywhere, and competed with nobody, and which never owned anything but the Central railroad stock. That corporation legally organized became legally a stockholder in the Central railroad.

Committeeman Lamar: Can you tell us what the powers of the North Carolina company are?

Mr. Calhoun: To buy and own, and deal in stocks and bonds and securities.

Committeeman Lamar: Is that a legislative charter?

Mr. Calhoun: No sir, it is a charter granted under the general laws of North Carolina. Now, the individual owners of the Georgia company's stock, only a few of whom were Central railroad directors, the large majority of whom occupied no official relationship whatever with the Central railroad company, sold their stock to the Terminal company, organized by the legislature of Virginia for the purpose of owning stock in other companies. Does that effect the integrity of the Central railroad system, of the Richmond and Danville system, or of the East Tennessee system? Not at all. Every power that was in the Central railroad before is there still. Every restriction placed in the Central railroad's charter for the protection of the people of Georgia is there still. Let me call your attention to one or two of the most prominent: Eleven out of the thirteen directors must be residents of Georgia, and the president forfeits his position when he permanently removes from the state. Every power that this legislature had over the Central before it has now. Every power that your courts had over the road before they have now. Every power that your commission had over the road before it has now.

Sir, no man reaches eminence without conflict. Enmity and jealousy marks his path. However noble his aims, however high his purposes, he must expect to pay this penalty for his eminence. Among those who are his active and vigilant enemies, you will find men who desire to prosper by his fall and those who have some fancied wrong to right. You will always find a large number who oppose him because they erroneously misconceive his purposes and his aims. What is true of an individual is true of a great enterprise, created by combined energy and capital. The Terminal company is no exception. Two years ago when it was negotiating for the purchase of the preferred stock of the East Tennessee railroad company, it found the Norfolk and Western an eager bidder. The Terminal bought, and the Norfolk and Western did not. Later it found the Norfolk and Western again an eager bidder for this preferred stock in order to prevent the lease when the lease of the East Tennessee to to the Richmond and Danville was being discussed. No sooner was the lease made than it became an active enemy, attacking the lease under the guise of stockholders of the East Tennessee road in the courts of Tennessee. There were those, necessarily, in the great conflicts which built up this great enterprise, who fancied that they were hurt, and no sooner was the Georgia company's stock purchased, than handbills were sent all over this country denouncing the Terminal company as a monopoly. No patriotic Georgian published those handbills. They were published by men whose object was to break down the Terminal system, because the announcement had scarce been made of the completion of the negotiation, before they were sent to the country, evidencing the fact that the people who were behind them, knew of the negotiations that had been pending.

No great enterprise is started without the cry of monopoly. It has attended the development of every great enterprise in this country. While it may take a moment or two for me to read it, I want to call your attention to a very interesting sketch of the first vigorous monopoly fight that there was in this country. It grew up out of a road—not a railroad—but a turn pike road. It was the first turnpike built in the United States, and that was less than one hundred years ago.

Mr. McMasters, in his history of the American people, after describing the sights that then attracted the countrymen in the city of Philadelphia, says (page 553):

"From sights such as these the countrymen went back to the enjoyment of the festivities of the rural towns. If they were so fortunate as to live to the westward of the city, the road commonly taken was the Lancaster pike. Running out from Philadelphia to Lancaster, it was, by the testimony of all travels, there finest piece of highway in the United States. In 1792, when the desire to speculate was rife in the land, a number of gentlemen organized a company to build the road. The charter was secured, the books were opened, and in ten days two thousand two hundred and seventy-five subscribers put down their names for stock. This was more than the law allowed. The names were, therefore, placed in a lottery wheel, six hundred drawn in the most impartial manner, and, with their subscriptions, the work was begun. But of roadmaking the American of that day knew nothing. When the land had been condemned, when the trees had been felled and the roadbed made ready, the largest stones and boulders that could be found were dragged and rolled upon it. Earth and gravel were then thrown on, and the work pronounced complete. But when the heavy rains came, the errors of the roadmakers were plain to all. Great holes appeared on every side. Huge stones protruded from the track, and, as the horses stumbled and floundered along it, numbers of them sank to their knees between the boulders, and were drawn out with broken legs. In this strait an Englishman, who had seen many a road build on the Macadam plan, offered to undertake the work. The company consented, and the road became the first turnpike in the United States.

"This fact alone was sufficient to awaken opposition and alarm. That a company of private citizens should have authority to take land against the will of its owners; that they should have a right to send bands of surveyors over the farms of their neighbors to mark down a turnpike wherever seemed most fit, through the barnyards, or the wheat fields, or the orchards; and that, when it was built, they should forbid the men whose land they had seized to drive so much as a lame horse over the road till a toll had been paid, was, in the opinion of many, a most dangerous grant of power. The malcontents, therefore, held a meeting one day in May, 1793, at the Prince of Wales tavern. Some came to it because they felt aggrieved that the company had not bought strips of their lands, or given them work to do upon the road. Some had farms near Philadelphia. They feared that a good highway to Lancaster would enable farmers twenty miles away to compete with them in Market street on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The chairman of the gathering was George Logan. The meeting passed a set of resolutions denouncing the legislature for chartering the company. The chairman, with one to assist him, drew up an address to the people. Acts to incorporate a few men of wealth and give them power to violate property by digging canals and building turnpikes were, the resolutions declared, unjust and dangerous to the rights of the people. The justification of these unprecedented laws was, the address set forth, public good. This was pretense. The company had nothing of the kind in view. Sordid motives of private emoluments were its only guide. The weakness of the legislators who suffered themselves to be misled by such tricks was pitiable. But the artifices of those who secured the passage of the laws were to be viewed with indignation and alarm. The legislature was entrusted by the sovereign power, the people, with the duty of protecting them, their property, and their lives. Did the duty of protecting give the right to take away the property of one man and bestow it on another? The address closed with citations from Burlamaqui, from Blackstone, and the Laws of Edward the Third.

"The next day a sharp reply was published. The movers of the enterprise, the answer said, well knew that nature had placed great obstacles in their way. They expected the novelty of the work would create more. But they had never for a moment believed they would be opposed and hindered by the very men for whom they were doing so much. They had, indeed, seen Doctor Logan hurrying through the country, like a Bedlamite escaped from a cell, brawling in the taverns, villifying congressmen, posting up handbills with the specious words Liberty, Property and No Excise, and seeking, in a thousand ways, to stir up opposition to the laws of the land. In all this, he had been acting as a private man. Now, however, he was transformed into the chairman of a meeting, and assisted by one Edward Heston. It was easy to see why Heston was present. He had long given the company a warm support, had sold it some of his land, and had served it as overseer of the work at $1 a day. But, finding he was about to be discharged he had resigned, and was taking his revenge in opposition. That the legislature had incorporated a few rich men was not true. No set of men in particular had been incorporated. The books of the company had been open to the public. Any one might have subscribed. Half the stock issued was, in fact, held by the farmers of Chester and Lancaster. As to the arguments from Blackstone, they were valueless. The doctor had taken a sentence here and another there and tacked them together. If he read Van Swieten in the same way, he would some day be prescribing fishhooks instead of rhubarb and calomel for a child with worms. In one part of the New Testament were the words, 'Judas went and hanged himself.' In another, 'Go thou and do likewise.' Let the doctor join these two sentences and then follow the advice they contained.

"Despite the opposition, the road-building went on, and more than one man who came to the Prince of Wales tavern in 1793 lived to see the Lancaster turnpike the pride of the whole state. To this day in every town along the route, old men may be found who delight to recall the times when the 'pike was in its prime, when trade was brisk, when tavernkeepers grew rich, when the huge sheds were crowded with the fin of horses, and when thousands of Conestog wagons went into Philadelphia each week, creaking under the yield of the dairy and the produce of the famous Pennsylvania farms."

Sir, what a change! From 1793 to 1888, from the day when the first turnpike aroused the people of Philadelphia against monopoly to the day when over 160,000 miles of railroads tie every part of this country together?

From the day when the slow sailing vessels—the only means of communication between the continents, dependent upon wind and waves—made its tedious way across the ocean to the day when the electric flash, annihilating space and time, carries the news in a moment across oceans and continents, making the whole world kin; from the day of the post horse and the stage coach, when the great prairies of the west knew only the Indian and the buffaloes, to the day when the mighty steam engine carries from ocean to ocean the voluminous commerce of the cities it has built!

Will you in Georgia, be the first to turn back the dial of progress? Will you be the first to tear down the mighty railway combinations that have done more to develope this country than every other force? Will you class yourselves with the opponents of the Lancaster turnpike? In the light of the future, when the historian reads one hundred years from now of the opposition to railroad combinations, he will smile as we smile at the opposition to the Lancaster pike.

Coming to Georgia, to one of her greatest men, to one of her greatest lawyers, to a man who commands not only the respect of every lawyer in the land, but of every man who hears his name, let us see what Chief Justice Lumpkin said in 19 Ga., 447, in regard to the cry against monopolies:

"Courts must not permit themselves to be carried away by feeling in these cases, but endeavor to administer the law, firmly and fearlessly, in favor of, as well as against, corporations. Our state is, unquestionably, mainly indebted to railroads for the proud preeminence which she occupies in the union. And the patriotic and public spirited men who built these roads, have sacrificed too much already to be made the victims of a blind and vindictive policy. Many of them have been made bankrupts, while the wise and prudent, who rail at their privileges and their profits, refuse to invest a copper, or to touch even with the tip of their finger, the stock in these 'monopolies.'"

This combination of roads, or rather, as we should always term it, this alliance between the roads, will be productive of most positive good to the state. It will not destroy, but promote, legitimate competition. The railroad managers on every one of these properties will be actively competing with each other to give the public the best service. Every one of these railroads will want to make the best possible showing to their stockholders, and the Terminal company, mark you, is nothing but a stockholder. Each company will vie with the other in the effort to put its railroad track in the best condition; each will strive for the best equipment, the best rolling stock with which to handle its business. The reputation of every railroad manager will depend upon the cheapness with which he conducts his business and the efficiency of the service his railroad renders to the public.

Take, as an illustration, the Georgia railroad. For six or seven years it has been under the control of the Central Railroad and Banking company. Does that road fail today to compete in every line of business with the Central Railroad and Banking company? Is there a better managed property, one whose trains runs more regularly than the Georgia Railroad and Banking company, or one on which the life of the traveler is safer?

Committeeman Lamar: I would like to hear you a little further on that question. You mean to say there is competition between the Central railroad and the Georgia railroad?

Mr. Calhoun—Yes, I do.

Committeeman Lamar—Do they cut rates against one another?

Mr. Calhoun—No, sir, they do not. I do not regard that the cutting of rates is necessary to legitimate competition. Whenever you come to the question of cutting rates, as I shall endeavor to show you later on this evening, that is injurious to a community. It is not legitimate competition. It is one of the causes of the railway evils that have grown up in this country, and the fundamental cause of the railroad commission.

Committeeman Lamar—What would you call proper competition between the Georgia and the Central? How can it manifest itself except in the effort to get business?

Mr. Calhoun—An effort to get business by a better class of service.

Committeeman Lamar—How would it manifest itself if they were under the control of directors antagonistic to each other instead of friendly?

Mr. Calhoun—It would manifest itself in this way: They would meet together, in all probability, and make an agreement to maintain rates. A public agreement if permitted by law, a secret agreement if forbidden by law. While this agreement lasted I would call it legitimate competition for them to seek business in every honorable way, by better service, better equipment, greater promptness, quicker time or higher speed. But the danger would be that one or the other would break the agreement and go to cutting rates. That would bring about a cut by the other railroad, and that would force on a war between the roads. The inevitable result of that all over this country has been the bankruptcy of the weaker roads and less efficient public service until the bankrupt road has passed into the hands of the stronger.

Take up the illustration of cutting rates that Governor Brown gave in the senate of the United States. Two merchants of Atlanta (he used the names of Moore & Marsh and Kiser) go to New York to buy goods. These gentlemen buy certain goods, and Moore & Marsh pay certain freight rates, we will say one dollar per hundred pounds. Later on, a week afterwards, Mr. Kiser gets there. He goes and asks "what rate will be given to us." The railroad agent says, "we are cutting rates now, and we will give you a rate of 50 cents per hundred." Now one of those merchants, on a heavy stock of goods, is paying half the rate of the other. The result is the man who pays the smaller rate is getting an unfair advantage over the man who pays the higher. What is the most needed to bring about proper and legitimate competition among our railroads and our merchants, our mines and our factories is equal and uniform rates.

But, sir, on this question of competition, to meet it now; what the south wants is not competition between Augusta and Atlanta, between Macon and Columbus; the south, sir, wants competition between Savannah and New York, Augusta and Lowell, Atlanta and Hartford, Birmingham and Pittsburg. The competition that exists between Anniston and Birmingham, Augusta and Macon, can not enrich the country. The class of competition we want is the opportunity to put the great productions of this section into the great markets of the west and of the world in competition with the products of other commercial and manufacturing cities. We want the cities of the south allied together like sisters, recognizing that the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all, uniting in a common effort for the development and prosperity of their country, each striving to build up their own prosperity by widening the market for southern products. Now, how will that work?

Colonel Hammond stated in his able address that commerce controlled transportation and not transportation commerce. It is a truism, but it is not one that is recognized or appreciated in this country. In the competition that exists between the man who sells brick, as well as the man who sells stone and the man who sells wood, and the men who sell any other building material rests the competition that builds up a country. On the Georgia railroad lies granite mountain. It is essential to develop the industry that lies on this line by putting that granite into competition with the other granite of the country and the markets of the world and by putting it into competition with the other class of material that could be adapted to the same use. To illustrate this thought, I applied to Major Whitehead for some figures. As soon as I applied to him he said, "Yes, I can give you a case in point. Recently the city of Savannah desired to have her streets paved and she wanted about 1,500 loads of stone. There were two ways of getting it. One was from Stone Mountain on the Georgia railroad, and the other from the Hudson river, brought all the way by sailing vessels. Now, if the Georgia Railroad and Banking company and the Central railroad had not put that granite into Savannah as against New York, the men at Stone Mountain could not have sold it. What was the result? Did the Georgia railroad and the Central railroad charge the full rate allowed by the railroad commission? They certainly had an absolute monopoly—if here is any monopoly in any enterprise where the maximum rates are fixed; they had as much monopoly on the transportation of that freight as it was possible for any railroad company to have on the transportation of any freight. What did they do? Did they charge the maximum charge of the commission? No, sir. The rate fixed by the commission was $2.33 per ton. They charged $1.55 per ton, or seventy-eight cents per ton less than the commission allowed. We have grown too big in the southern country, and the lines of commerce have developed too much to allow us to prey upon ourselves. We must enlarge our markets, or we cannot increase our wealth and our population. I will return to that branch of the argument later this evening.

Another direct effect of railway combination is to cheapen the cost of transportation, and by cheapening the cost of transportation, to cheapen the rates of freight, for both go hand in hand. It not only enables a company to render better and more efficient service, but it enables the company to render it at less cost to the shipper.

But the most important advantage of combination is that it tends to create uniformity of rates over the whole country, to bring the producer and customer face to face. We all remember that it was but yesterday, when, if we sent a trunk to New York, we had to get out and check it at several local points. Today we ring the bell, the transfer agent comes to our doors, he checks our trunks, hands us our checks, and when we reach our destination another agent meets us, takes our checks, and our trunks are delivered at our houses. Identically the same thing is brought about by railway combinations with the freights of the country. So much is that the case, that today the farmer is getting a through bill of lading from the local station. The tendency of the times is to enable him to sell his cotton at the ginhouse and to bill it through to Boston, Liverpool, or Europe from the nearest railway station. The result of that is the farmer gets the benefit of the through transportation in the enhanced prices of his commodity.

He gets rid of all middle men.

Yes, sir, he wipes them out, so much so, that the cotton factors of the cities are going out of existence, engaging in new business, and going into the active development of the country, instead of levying a commission upon its products.

At one time my brother and I were engaged in next to the largest planting industry in this country, and my attention was then forcibly called to the enormous cost that it took to handle a bale of cotton in New Orleans. That was only as far back as 1881.

We first had to pay drayage, then insurance, then sampling, then commissions. It amounted, with the freights we had to pay, which was about $1 to $3.75 tax on every bale of cotton shipped from Chicot county, Arkansas. Now, a man sells his cotton at his ginhouse, gets a through bill of lading for it at his nearest railroad station, and saves every dollar of that charge. When I asked a day or two ago what he considered had been the saving to the farmers of Georgia by this through combination and the through rates that were given them, a leading cotton man said to me that it was at least two dollars a bale. That is directly attributable to railroad combination.

But sir, there is another thing that it does—it opens the natural channels of commerce. It enables a man to ship in any direction that he desires. I was very much struck today by an unexpected illustration of this proposition. I had another illustration to present to the committee tonight, but I use the one to which my attention was called today because it arose in a discussion with a member of this committee on another important measure. It grows out of the watermelon business of the Savannah, Florida and Western road. A member of your committee says that the custom of the Savannah, Florida and Western road, receiving cars for watermelons for its connecting line at Albany, is to run those cars clear down to Blackshear, right under the nose of Jesup; that receiving the cars from its connecting line at Jesup, its custom is to bring them around to Camilla, right under the nose of Albany. The Savannah, Florida and Western road does that for the purpose of getting a long haul on all the melons going either way. Wouldn't you do it, too, if you ran a railroad? They have the absolute power, under the law; every contract they make to carry freight beyond their own lines is an absolutely voluntary act. Their whole duty begins and ends when they transport business between the termini of the road. Whenever they contract to send one pound of freight beyond that, it is a voluntary act on their part. Now, what would be the effect of combination? It would be to allow that business to take its natural channel. There would be no longer a tendency to discriminate against either line because they would get identically the same freight either way. Now, to make that very clear, let us illustrate it by the figures: Let us assume that the freight rates on a car load of melons from Blackshear to Cincinnati, by way of either Albany or Jesup, is $100, and that the local rate from Blackshear to Jesup is $10, and the local rate from Blackshear to Albany is $20. Now, how is the through rate of $100 made up? First, by the local rate from Blackshear to Jesup or from Blackshear to Albany, and then the through rate from Jesup or Albany to Cincinnati. If the local road gets $10, the through roads will get $90: if the local road gets $20, the through lines only pro rate $80. Of course the tendency is for the local road to get the longest haul and the biggest freight and yet the watermelon growers complain of this as a great hardship, claiming that it often causes twenty-four hours' delay and sometimes a great loss. The tendency of the combination would be to carry the watermelons by the quickest and shortest haul, because the combined roads would get the same rate by either route. I have used this illustration because it is absolutely reliable, coming from a member of your committee. But we all know that it is the case. Every railroad in this country is interested, as a matter of course, in getting all the haul it can. Create combinations and you will restore commerce to its natural condition and allow the freights of the country to take their own channels.

This whole question of railroad competition has been greatly misunderstood. Railroad competition as it exists and has existed is the direct cause of railroad discrimination. Now that discrimination, says this radical writer, Hudson, is of three classes. One, a discrimination in the classification of freights. That, he says, is not particularly injurious; it is a little arbitrary, but it does not hurt the commerce of the country. The second is a discrimination in favor of particular individuals; and the third, discrimination in favor of particular localities.

Now, sir, what brings about discrimination in favor of individuals? What brought about the railroad discriminations in favor of the great Standard Oil company? What brought about the discriminations that were disclosed to the Hepburn committee that resulted in the New York state commission? It was because the roads would go to the great shippers who could offer vast amounts of freight, and would say, "If you will ship over my line everything you make, I will give you special rates." Or because the large shipper would go from one road to another and say: "I will give you all my freight if you will give me special rates." Then a great shipper, like the Babbett soap works, would enter into a secret contract with the railroad giving the best rates. I was told by the president of the New York chamber of commerce that special contracts of this character ran up into the thousands. The result was that the heavy shippers got an advantage over the small shippers, and were enabled in the markets of the world to undersell them, crush them out, destroy competition and build up monopoly. Could the great shippers have obtained that advantage if the roads had been combined? They would have said: "No, sir, we give the poorest man who comes to us with a single box of freight the same rates as the richest soap maker or oil manufacturer."

Now, railway discrimination between places is equally as injurious. Where does competition exist among roads? Is there any competition for the merchants at Jonesboro or Stone Mountain, any local competition? If a railroad is a monopoly at all, is not the Stone Mountain Granite company as absolutely in the power of the Georgia road as it is possible for an enterprise to be in the power of a transportation company? Certainly. Competition, when it exists at all, only exists at so-called competitive points. What is the tendency of building up and recognizing these competitive points? To make the local shipper—to make the farmer and the country merchant—pay for the losses frequently incurred by the rate cutting on the competitive business. I want to call your attention just to a passage or two from this work of Hudson. As I have said before, he is the most radical writer on the subject. He says:

"Discrimination between different localities or cities involves the daily exercise by railway officials who adjust freight tariffs of a power greater than that possessed by any civilized government—except, perhaps, that of Russia. It is not alleged that the railways regularly and deliberately adjust freight rates in order that one city or section of country may prosper, or another undergo adversity or decay. It may be questioned whether any discrimination of this character ever arose from such a deliberate intention. Its cause, where a cause can be traced, is found in the external and irresistible influences of competition at the points which secure the benefits, and their absence at the points which bear the burden. It is also often true that the very influences which force the railway manager to make the discriminations are the strongest inducements for him to stand by it when it is exposed. A railway which is cutting rates for the purpose of securing traffic at competitive points naturally looks to the sustaining of rates at the non-competitive points to furnish the sinews of war. So that the merchants or manufacturers whose profits are cut down, or who are wholly shut out of market by the discriminations against their community, not only have to endure it, but have, like Isaac, to furnish the fuel for their own sacrifice." (Hudson, page 38.)

In a quotation read to you from Nimmo's it was stated that the internal commerce of this country in 1884 reached the immense volume of twelve billions. Hudson says:

"It is probable that of all the railroad traffic in the country, there is not five per cent that does not at some point experience an absence of competition."

Not five per cent of the entire railway traffic that does not at some point experience an absence of competition! Now, what was the result of railway discrimination? The railroad commissions. No cause contributed to establish the commissions so powerfully as the discriminations against persons and places brought about by railroad competition.

The injustice frequently done local points on account of railway competition cannot be exaggerated. I quote from Hudson:

"The instances in which a rate for a given distance has been fixed and maintained at such an excess of the charge for transporting the same freight the same distance and as much farther, in addition, as to make the proportion from three to four times as great, are multitudinous. The examples furnished from the Southern, Western and trans-continental lines which have been quoted by high authority and discussed in congress show their almost universal character. Those cited from Illinois, Mississippi and Georgia are striking illustrations of the utter disregard of distance which prevails in the making of railway rates and between competitive and non-competitive points; but they cannot present any such astounding triumph over the facts of geography and the cost of service as is to be found in the tariff of the Pacific railways as quoted by the New York chamber of commerce and referred to in the house of representatives. "The case which was heard before the Illinois Railway commission last year showed a rate of 16 cents on fourth class freight from Chicago to Kankakee, a distance of 56 miles, while on the same freight to Mattoon, a distance of 172 miles the rate was 10 cents. This inequality was produced by railway competition at the latter point. The Winona and Memphis example, which occupied so important a place in the congressional debates, shows a charge of $1 per bale on cotton from Memphis to New Orleans, a distance of 450 miles; while from Winona to New Orleans, a distance of 275 miles, the charge was $3.25 per bale. River competition to Memphis was the cause of this discrepancy. Another example of the same sort was adduced in congress, in a rate of $1 from New York to Atlanta, while, on the same class, under the influence of ocean competition, the rate was made 75 cents to New Orleans, about doubled the distance."

More than a year ago an eminent merchant of this city, when urging me to go on in the work that I was undertaking to accomplish, said to me, "Sir, I have been compelled to ship goods through Atlanta to Nashville and bring them back here to save freight." Yet the city of Nashville had no other rail outlet but the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Committeeman McIntyre: I understand your theory now is, that consolidation tends to place way stations on the same footing with competitive points?

Mr. Calhoun—Yes, sir; as nearly as practicable.

Committeeman McIntyre—What motive would there be in railroad management to place them there; what would be the motive?

Mr. Calhoun—The absence of temptation to discriminate against them, and the great power of the commissions of this country.

There are two forces that have been steadily at work; one, the force of the state and governmental control of roads; the other, the combination of roads.

There are three distinct theories in regard to the great railroad problem of this country. The advocates of each admit the evils of the discrimination produced by competition. The remedy of the radical thinker, like Henry George, is ownership by the government. Are we ready for it? The remedy of the radical thinker, like Hudson, is to make them all public highways, and let every merchant and every city establish transportation companies and run them on these roads like you run a carriage on a turn pike. Is it practicable? The other leading thinker on the subject, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, we might say the very founder of the theory of commissions to control the corporations of this country, urges the principle of governmental control and railway combinations. He says in substance: When those great forces have worked their way; when the confederated railroad, stands face to face with a governmental tribunal, then will the railway problems of the age be in the process of a rapid solution.

Committeeman Lamar: Your proposition is simply this, that there being an absence of interest on the part of the railroads to compete, really would make competing points local points?

Mr. Calhoun: To some extent.

Committeeman Lamar: There would be no competition.

Mr. Calhoun: There would be no competition in the sense of discrimination; there would be no cutting of rates, but there would be active competition between these roads to increase the volume of their business, to render better service, to afford greater facilities, to furnish better equipment, to make better time, to be more prompt and reliable. The competitive points would necessarily get more advantage from this than the local points. There would also be steadier competition going on at all times between the individuals and corporations engaged in the same line of commerce or manufacture.

What I claim is this, that in its final analysis a railroad tariff is a transportation tax, and what we want is uniformity, regularity, stability, economy, cheapness. Give the country that, and you create the widest competition among the merchants and the manufacturers. You do more to create and build up competition between the great lines of industry than you can do in any other way on earth. When you do that, putting each merchant, manufacturer, or miner on a plane of perfect equality with his competitors every reduction made by any one, every process cheapening the cost of commodities, redounds to the benefit of the community, for it steadily and steadily brings down the prices, which by increasing consumption, brings down the rates of freight. It is inevitable.

Committeeman Lamar—Isn't that the case now with the commission?

Mr. Calhoun—Yes, sir, I think that is the case. I think the commission tends to produce uniformity and steadiness of rates. I stand as the advocate of the railroad commission. I shall read to you directly from Mr. Adams on that subject. I belong to his school of thinkers. I stand for governmental control, preventing discrimination, and attempting to produce uniformity of rates, and then I stand for that wider class of competition among the producers of all classes, which inures to the benefit of the consumer.

If you carry the commission idea to its final analysis, you can not have competition among the railroads; it is impossible. Now, when you destroy the possibilty of raising rates by combinations, you destroy the essential element of monopoly in railroad alliances.

Analyze what monopoly is. It is a gathering together for the purpose of enhancing the price of the commodity that a man would sell. When you established a commission, and that fixed the rates, you forced alliances among railroads, for the purpose, not of enhancing the price, but of decreasing the cost. There is the difference.

Every railway in this country in some respects is a monopoly, because it carries and exclusively controls the largest part of the commerce along its line; but every railroad combination lacks the essential element of a monopoly, because it cannot enhance the price of the service it renders. There, sir, is the fundamental difference between the great railroad alliances and the trusts of today. The bagging trust, for instance, is for the purpose of increasing the price of bagging; the railroad combination is for the purpose of lessening the cost of handling its freight. Look at it. The great railroads of this country are forced to recognize conditions as they exist. They see that no longer can they levy tribute upon the local stations. They see that no one of them can absorb to itself the business of the great Standard Oil company, or of the great soap manufacturers, or the great manufacturers of any other class. They see, if they are to hope for profit in their investment at all, that they must do everything possible, first, to decrease the cost, and secondly, to enhance the volume of business. These are the two great problems presented to every thinking railroad man in the country: "How can I decrease the cost, how can I increase my business?"

Now suppose that the bagging trust or the sugar trust, instead of having been formed for the purpose of putting up the price of cotton bagging or sugar, to consumers, had been an alliance formed between the manufacturers of these products in order to regulate the way in which to conduct their business. Suppose that they had seen that by mutual agreement the expenses incidental to the conduct of the business, such as soliciting agents, expenditures to meet the cutting of prices between manufacturers, and other similar expenses, could have been done away with, so that their products could be sold with greater profit to themselves and at less cost to the consumer, and that as a result of such combination the farmer and consumer could see that these articles would be cheaper. Does any one suppose that such a bagging or sugar alliance would be looked upon in any other light than as a benefit to the country?

Let me call your attention to the argument of Mr. Charles Francis Adams on the effect of railway confederation.

Committeeman McIntyre: If I understand your theory in a nutshell, your idea is railroads ought to treat cities, towns and communities fairly and equally and leave all competition to the people themselves?

Mr. Calhoun: Yes, sir; in the sense that they should make no discrimination.

Committeeman McIntyre: Leave every man to stand on his own merit?

Mr. Calhoun: Yes sir. It might be said that will injure the towns. It will do nothing of the sort; it will build them up. Take this city in which we stand. Suppose you were going to establish a grocery house, or a manufactory, would you put it at Jonesboro, Norcross or Decatur? No sir, you would put it at the common commercial center, where the farmer that lives by Norcross, and the farmer that lives by Jonesboro, and the farmer that lives by Decatur could go to the common center, where by serving three you could serve each at less cost, and thereby cheapen the price at which you could sell.

Suppose your business was at Norcross, and a Jonesboro man wanted to buy. He would have to go through Atlanta to get there. Suppose a Decatur man wanted to buy, and the business was located at Jonesboro; he would have to go through Atlanta to get there. The result is that the common commercial points develop into cities, and the greatness of the city depends upon the wealth of the section of country of which it is the commercial center. I will show you a little later that what is true of Atlanta in reference to Jonesboro, Norcross and Decatur, is true of her in reference to the great state of Georgia and of this grand southern country, as full of vast and magnificent resources as any section of the world. Carry out the theories I advocate, and I shall demonstrate to you before I am through tonight that we stand in the center of a section, destined, through industrial progress, to become second to neither New England nor Old England in the wonderful development of its resources, or the mighty powers of a vast population.

Nor must you forget that the commercial center, even without the cutting of rates, has natural advantages over the local points. It necessarily gets the benefit of what I would call legitimate railway competition; that is, of the competition between the roads I spoke of a little while ago, to give better facilities, make faster time and give better service. The points at which the railroads center necessarily get the greatest advantages from good railway service.

So much for the natural centers of commerce at this time.

Let us turn to the statement of Charles Francis Adams. Let me say to you that it was made prior to the establishment of the commissions throughout the country. It was made at a time when Georgia had no commission. It was made at a time when the country was groping in darkness for a solution of the railroad problems. In the first place I wish to call your attention to what he said about the Southern Railway and Steamship association, and mark you, that association was established for the direct purpose of preventing competition. Referring to the then existing combinations, he says:

"Of these the only one that seems entitled to any thoughtful consideration is the Southern Railroad and Steamship association. So far as the public is concerned, everything essential as a safeguard against abuse seems in the case of that association to be provided. It is a complete but not a secret combination. It exists in the full light of publicity. The purposes for which it was organized are openly avowed, and its every transaction is, or may easily be made, matter of general observation. To secure this result it would only be necessary to give it legal recognition. By its originator it is confidently claimed that if properly developed and recognized by legislation, it would afford a complete and practical solution of the American railroad problem. Whether it would or not, it is certainly a great advance on any other form of solution which has yet been suggested. It is at once far more philosophical, more practical and more in consonance with American political usages and modes of thought. Indeed it is not easy to point out any respect in which it might not fairly be accepted as the natural outgrowth of American railroad development as it has gone on up to this time. The difficulty with all of the many other solutions which have from time to time been suggested has been that they disregard what had gone before; they were none of them in the nature of the logical sequence or natural outgrowth." Railroads—their origin and problems, page 197.

"Irresponsible and secret combinations among railroads always have existed, and so long as the railroad system contiues as it now is they unquestionably always will exist. No law can make two corporations, any more than two individuals, actively undersell each other in any market if they do not wish to do so. But they can only cease to do so by agreeing in public or private on a price below which neither will sell. If they cannot do this publicly they assuredly do it secretly. This is what, with all alterations of conflict, the railroad, companies always have done in one way or another; and this is what they are now doing and must always continue to do until a complete change of conditions is brought about.

"Against this practice, the moment it begins to assume any character of responsibility or permanence, statutes innumerable have been aimed, and clauses strictly interdicting it have of late been incorporated into several state constitutions. The experience of the last few years, if it has proved nothing else, has conclusively demonstrated how utterly impotent and futile such enactments and provisions necessarily are. Starting, then, from this point—accepting what is and what must continue to be—the fundamental idea of the Southern Steamship and Railroad association is to legalize a practice which the law cannot prevent, and by so doing to enable the railroads to confederate themselves in a manner which shall be at once both public and responsible. This is the railroad side of the question—that of the public—admits of a statement equally clear. Its essential point, however, is that through this process, and this process only, can the railroad system, as an organized whole, be brought face to face with any public and controlling force, whether of law or public opinion.

"Once let railroad companies confederate in accordance with law, and the process through which this all-important confronting result would be brought about is apparent. The confederation would be a responsible one, with power to enforce its decisions upon its own members. The principles upon which it could act, as a creature of the law, would be formulated in the law. It could compel obedience, but obedience only to legal decrees, and the question in each case would be whether the decree was legal. At exactly this point the machinery for state supervision would come into play in the form of a special tribunal, like those which have been already provided in England and France or that now being matured in the Prussian parliament. The field of discussion before this tribunal would be commensurate with the whole subject of transportation by rail, including questions not only of law, but of economy. Then at last the correct principles governing railroad traffic would be in course of rapid developement (in page 199.)

Let me pause but a single moment. I wish that the president of that paper road, the Atlantic, Atlanta and Great Western railroad, was present. We heard him denounce, in terms of unmeasured severity, a gentleman who stands so far his superior, that it would be as well to compare Hyperion to a Satyr!

For what was that gentleman denounced? Because he desired to aid the country that he loved; the country whose mines and manufactures he has spent his money to develop; the country with whose development his ambition is to associate his name; the country that he hopes to see as prosperous as the great north, which the president of the Paper road denounces as the country of the invader, the oppressor and the conqueror. Having seen how the north has prospered, having seen the lines on which it has built up its industrial development, he hopes to be able to contribute to the development of this section and to bring to its development some of the methods he has seen pursued there. And yet, for seeking to establish a confederated railroad, system and uniformity of rates he is denounced! But what does Charles Francis Adams advocate—a confederated railroad system and uniformity of rates! Mr. Adams also considers the effect of the consolidation of railroads. He is very high authority on that subject, drawing his opinion from every country where a railroad has run. He says:

"The Northeastern railway is composed of thirty-seven lines, several of which formerly competed with each other. Before their amalgamation they had, generally speaking, high rates and fares and low dividends. The system is now the most complete monopoly in the united kingdom. From Tyne to the Humber, with one local exception, it has the country to itself, and it has the lowest fares and highest dividends of any large English railway. It has had little or no litigation with other companies. While complaints have been heard from Lancashire and Yorkshire, where there are so-called competing lines, no witness has appeared to complain of the Northeastern, and the general feeling in the district it serves appears favorable to its management." (Id. p. 207.)

"There is scarcely a section of the United States which could not tell of an experience very like the English one just referred to. Massachusetts, for instance, could supply a well-known case in point. Of two sections of that state, lying north and south of the city of Boston—the one known as the Cape Ann and the other as the Cape Cod district—the first has from the beginning been served by two rival lines whose whole history has been one long trial of strength, resulting at last in the absolute ruin of one, and in the severe crippling of the other. How many millions of dollars were recklessly squandered in the long course of the struggle it is impossible to compute. While the Cape Ann district has thus enjoyed the benefits of the competition, the southern, or Cape Cod district has, on the other hand, been served by a single consolidated corporation the cardinal principle with which has been monopoly. It appropriated to itself a certain district, and that district it undertook to furnish with all reasonable railroad facilities; but within the limits of its own territory it did not propose to tolerate any rival. The result in these two cases, whether in accordance with theory or not, is confirmatory of experience." (Id. p. 208.)

"The reliance on competition seems to give throughout a false direction to public opinion as respects railroads.

"They are looked upon as something alien, if not hostile. The public welfare is associated in the popular mind with their misfortunes. On the other hand, the intelligent and peaceful operation of a consolidated company is generally followed by a sense of responsibility on the one side and of ultimate friendliness on the other." (Id., p. 210.)

"Owing to the extremely complicated character of the American railroad system, rendering anything like a territorial division among corporations impossible, results here work their way out slowly. When they do work their way out, however, it is apt to be on a large scale and in a way not easily susceptible of change. So far as any progress has yet been made it is obviously in the direction indicated—the development of government supervision on the one side, and the concentration of railroads to escape competition on the other. The manner, indeed, in which, starting from different standpoints of interest and opposite sections of the country, the Massachusetts commission and the Southern Railway and Steamship Association have unconsciously worked toward a common ground, is noticeable. On the one hand, the whole effort of the commission has been to develop a tribunal, which in all questions affecting the relations of the railroad system to the community, should secure publicity and that correct understanding of the principles upon which only legislation of any permanent value can be based, and which is reached through intelligent public investigation. That secured, all else might safely be left to take its own course. A sufficient responsibility would be secured to afford a guarantee against abuse. On the other hand, the fundamental idea of the association, without the realization of which it remains incomplete, is to so confederate the railroad system that the members of it should be amenable to control, and that responsibility should attach to it. Could the two results be brought about the machinery would be complete. The confederated railroad system would confront the government tribunal, and be directly responsible to public opinion." (Id., p. 214.)

The confederated railroad system and the government tribunal! the railroad commission and the Terminal company! Now, there lies a great safety in these special tribunals which have grown up since Mr. Adams' work was written. The best thought of this country, brought to bear upon the railroad problem, has produced the railroad commissions. Congress knew very well that there were great evils in railroad transportation. It knew that these great railroad companies had been guilty of great wrong; no doubt about that. But when it came to right and remedy the evils, it dealt with the transportation; not with the corporations themselves. It dealt with the commerce of the country and sought to regulate that. I read from an opinion of the interstate commerce commission:

"The cautious legislation of Congress applies to the movements of commerce by the agencies described in the law, when the movements are not wholly within a state. The public concern is in the freedom and expedition of the movement and the reasonableness and equality of cost, and not in any particular agency over which the movement takes place. The act takes cognizance of carriers in their relations to the inter-state business they engage in, and its great purpose is that the business shall be conducted justly and impartially, and that reasonable accommodations may at all times be afforded to the public. As was said, in substance, by the supreme court in the express cases: The public interest is in the transportation, and not in the agencies by which it is secured, provided they are such as to insure reasonable promptitude and safety." (117 U. S. 24; 2 Morawetz on Car., sec. 1,118, 2 vol. No. 5, p. 210.)

Now, what is this alliance among the southern roads? Is it made for the purpose of stifling competition, or is it made for the purpose of developing the resources of the country? The railroads in the alliance, while they may be at a few points competitive form great through routes, and are essentially connected. I know of no great system in the country which does not control more parallel or competitive lines.

On that point I want to call your attention out to the maps of some of the western systems. I shall not dwell upon the New York Central or the Pennsylvania systems, because you are familiar with them, how absolutely the one controls a large portion of the territory of Pennsylvania, the other a large portion of the territory of New York.

I wish you would glance at the map of the Burlington route and see how many parallel or competing lines of road it controls. From Cheyenne and Denver on the west it has two lines running parallel to each other as far east as Quincy and Burlington; two parallel lines from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago and St. Louis; to say nothing of the shorter intermediate lines parallelling each other. Glance at the map of the system of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and you will find four lines under its control running from Aberdeen on the west to Chicago and Milwaukee on the east, besides a great number of shorter lines interlaced one with the other. It practically controls four great trunk lines running east and west in the same general direction, parallel to each other for hundreds of miles.

Glance at the map of the Missouri Pacific system and you will find that all the great trunk lines it controls are parallel to each other and compete with each other, if any roads in the world do. In addition, its branches and feeders spread over Missouri and Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, forming a perfect network of roads.

The roads of the Terminal system are essentially connected and mutually dependent. The Central railroad does not reach farther west than Atlanta and Birmingham. At Atlanta it connects with the East Tennessee railroad, extending to the mighty Mississippi at Memphis on the northwest, and to Bristol on the northeast, forming together a great through trunk line from Bristol and Memphis to Savannah and New York. It is true that at Atlanta and Macon they are competitive, but they are much more dependent one on the other, for their prosperity, and in the main, much more connecting lines than competing lines. At Birmingham the Central connects with the Georgia Pacific, the two giving a through line from Greenville, on the Mississippi, to Savannah on the Atlantic. The Richmond and Danville runs southwest along the great Appalachian range until it reaches Atlanta, when it turns due west, and by its control of the Georgia Pacific, reaches the Mississippi river at Greenville.

Directly east from Atlanta lies Augusta. The Georgia railroad, controlled by the Central connecting with the Georgia Pacific at Atlanta, forms one straight through line from Augusta to the Mississippi. Take the route from New York to Meridian or Mobile, come south to Atlanta over the Richmond and Danville, go down to Selma over the Georgia Central system, and there you will meet the East Tennessee with one line to Mobile and another to Meridian. It requires the roads of all three of these companies to form one continuous line from Washington or Richmond to those points.

The great Terminal system was not built on speculative principles; it was built on the most intelligent business principles that have ever been brought to bear on the railroad problem of the south. It required nearly a hundred millions of dollars, and the most intelligent men engaged in the southern railroad enterprise to create it. What has been the history of the southern railroads? I am indebted to Mr. Richard Peters, of this city, an eminent citizen, devoted to the welfare of Atlanta and Georgia, for some interesting facts in regard to the development of Southern railroads. He came to this state in 1830, with Edgar Thomson, who built the Georgia railroad. Mr. Thomson desired at that time to ally the Georgia, the Macon and the Central railroads. Defeated in his plans he returned to Philadelphia and built up the Pennsylvania system, the mightiest railroad system of the world. But so strong was his belief in the development of the South and the capabilities of the Southern roads, that, says Mr. Richard Peters, never for a moment in his life did he give up the design of building a great Southern system.

The object of that man, the object of the railroad leaders in America prior to the war, was to build a great through line down the Appalachian range, turning due west from Atlanta, and going below the snow line and the winter obstruction of travel to Mexico and the Pacific. It has taken at least a hundred leading railroad men and forty years to work out the great design. But step by step the local roads have been consolidated until today we have a through line from Washington to the Mississippi, where Mr. Gould has promised to meet us with his southwestern system, giving us a through line to El Paso, on the border of Mexico, and putting this country on the grandest transcontinental route that can be built, transporting commerce from ocean to ocean.

Committeeman Lamar: Do you believe that it can compete with the Union Pacific?

Mr. Calhoun: Undoubtedly. Why should we not compete? There is nothing on earth to obstruct our line. There is no need of a snow plow in the winter. It is a short line. Everything contributes to our superiority, and nothing but the blighting effects of the civil war has kept it from its fulfillment before. Mr. Scott and Mr. Thomson, so closely identified in the great development of the Pennsylvania road believed in it. In an effort to carry it out the Pennsylvania company sunk $2,500,000 in the old Southern Security company, trying to build it up. But the south was not then sufficiently advanced. Mr. Richard Peters says that "on his last visit to Philadelphia and the last time he saw Mr. Edgar Thompson, the latter said to him: 'If I live, I will build it: if I die, some other man will build it.' The Southern Security company failed. It went to pieces; it was before its time. And, sir, the Terminal company came near failing.

What was its condition only two years ago? On the 19th of October, 1886, its president issued to the stockholders a call asking them to meet on the 19th of November, 1886. For what? To take steps to see what could be done to save the company. It owned a vast amount of low-priced Southern stocks, but they were practically valueless. The president stated that he and the directors had been carrying its debts on their personal credit, but they could not do so any longer. There came to its rescue men who believed in southern development and southern progress. They believed that these low priced southern securities could be made dividend paying stocks by the development of the country. A set of capitalists were enlisted in its behalf, a strong party rallied to save it. They took control, bought the majority of the stock of the Richmond and Danville and paid off the Terminal company's debts. From that day to this its mighty march has been onward, backed by a powerful party solely on the faith that it had a mighty country to develop and that it could do it. The theory on which we have acted was that a set of rich capitalists could take these lines of railroads, then comparatively in a disorganized shape, with poor equipments, and by combining, improving and thoroughly equiping them could bring them up to a condition of financial prosperity where they could be made the greatest mediums of development.

Take the history of the Long Island railroad. It was almost bankrupt, when a party of strong men bought it. They expended large sums in improving it. It now controls about all the railroads on Long Island. That island is a country to itself. It is shut out from the balance of this continent and connected only by a bridge which the railroads can not cross. It stands alone.

By the development of the island it has become one of the most prosperous railroad properties in this country. Mr. Corbin found it almost a wreck. He has made it a medium of opening the Long Island seashore to the people of New York. It has built up Coney Island. No individual enterprise, without the aid of that consolidated railroad, could have developed such a place. The history, sir, of that railroad company is the history of the development of that island.

The fact is that the interests of the railroads and the interests of the people are identical. One cannot prosper without the other. The great Terminal company cannot increase its rates even if it wanted to. Your commission would prevent it. Can it make a dollar by oppressing a single man in Georgia, or Alabama, or anywhere else? The only way it can make money is to increase its business.

Atlanta, Ga., December 19, 1888.

Mr. Calhoun resumed his argument as follows:

When we adjourned on Thursday evening, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I was on the proposition that this system of roads, brought together by the Terminal company, was not brought together through speculative purposes, but was brought together because they were essential parts to each other, forming one compact homogeneous system of roads.

Before I address myself to that, I want to refer to a suggestion made by a member of the committee in regard to the statutes of other states against consolidation.

The statutes of New York provide that a road cannot merge or consolidate with a parallel line; and yet in that state we see the West Shore, running side by side with the New York Central railroad, leased to it. The statutes of Pennsylvania are stronger by far than the constitution of Georgia, and yet we see the great Pennsylvania system of roads spreading out over the state of Pennsylvania, and controlling a very large part of that state absolutely, with two parallel lines from Pittsburgh to Chicago. The constitution of Illinois is stronger even than the constitution of the state of Georgia; that of Missouri is stronger, decidedly, and yet we see the great Missouri Pacific system controlling a vast portion of the territory of Missouri and owning lines parallel one to the other.

Committeeman Lamar—You say those constitutions are stronger than the constitution of Georgia.

Mr. Calhoun—Yes, sir.

Committeeman Lamar—In what respect?

Mr. Calhoun—In this respect. The constitution of Georgia puts merely an inhibition on the legislature from authorizing one corporation to buy stock in another. It does not prohibit the railroads themselves. It merely prohibits the legislature. In these other states, there is an absolute direct prohibition against the consolidation of parallel or so-called competing lines or against the absorption of one railroad by another. In Pennsylvania and Missouri the constitutions of both go so far as to prohibit an officer of one road from becoming an officer in a parallel or competing line. And yet in the face of those absolute prohibitions, we find that the great business interests of this country has forced these railroads into combinations, and we find almost invariably where these combinations exist that rates have been cheapened and the best service has been rendered.

Mr. Carnegie says in his book, "Triumphant Democracy," that the Pennsylvania railroad is the greatest railroad in the world, and he speaks particularly of the steady reductions that have been made in the rates, and the splendid service that the road renders to the country through which it runs. If we could see Georgia or Alabama brought up to the standard of development that exists today in Pennsylvania, if we could see their cities as prosperous as many of the cities of Pennsylvania are, whose names are almost unknown, every patriotic Georgian or Alabamian or southerner would feel a a profound pride in the growth and development of his country; yet no one vehicle has contributed so much to the development and prosperity of Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania system of railroad.

Returning now to the Terminal system, even at the risk of repetition—for it is very important that the facts should be strongly impressed upon your minds—we find that while each of the three great properties it controls may at certain points one compete with the other, that yet each at other points tends to promote and strengthen the other.

Take again the illustration of the Georgia railroad running from Augusta to Atlanta, almost east and west; it is today shut out by the Georgia Pacific, owned by the Richmond and Danville, from a direct air-line connection with the Mississippi valley; but add to the Georgia railroad the Georgia Pacific and you have got an air-line from the cotton factories of Augusta to the great agricultural bottoms of the Mississippi. Take the Richmond and Danville railroad coming down from the northeast. It is by the Georgia Central at Atlanta, running to Selma, and there it meets the East Tennessee line, which again supplements the others. It requires all three to make one continuous line to Mobile or one continuous line to Meridian.

Sir, instead of stopping consolidation, I hope the time may come when we may see those three systems with one foot in New Orleans and one foot in Texas. It is true of this system, not only in those two particulars, but take the Central coming to Atlanta. Here she meets the East Tennessee, and by the East Tennessee she reaches Memphis, bringing Savannah and Memphis together, one supplying the other. The three systems strengthen each other. They are each needed one to supplement the other. Now that condition of affairs is brought about by the formation of our country, by its geographical formation. It is not a new thought that these great railroad systems should be united.

Mr. John C. Calhoun, in 1845, at the great commercial convention in Memphis, over which he presided, laid out very much at that time the system we have now been able to perfect. After dwelling upon the vast extent and the wonderful resources of the south and west, he said:

"I approach, now, gentlemen, the important question. How shall we, who inhabit this vast region, develop its great resources? For this purpose there is one thing needful, and only one, and that is, that we shall get a fair remunerative price for all that we may produce, If we can obtain such a price, this vast region, under the active industry of its intelligent and enterprising inhabitants, will become the garden of the world! How is this to be effected? There is but one mode by which it can be, and that is, to enlarge our market in proportion to the increase of our production. This again can be obtained only in one way, and that is, by free and ready transit for persons and merchandise between the various portions of this vast region, and between it and other portions of the union and the rest of the world.

"The question then is, how shall we accomplish such a transit? For this purpose nature has been eminently propitious to us." (6 vol. Calhoun's Work, 274.)

He next discussed the dangers that were encountered by the commerce passing down the Mississippi river and thence around the peninsula of Florida. He then added, and to this I wish particularly to call your attention:

"While between this and Charleston or Savannah, there may be a communication by railroad to not much exceed six hundred miles, and which would be free from accidents and losses. What then is needed to complete a cheap, speedy and safe intercourse between the valley of the Mississippi and the southern Atlantic coast, is a good system of railroads. For this purpose the nature of the intervening country affords extraordinary advantages.

"Such is its formation from the course of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Alabama rivers, and the termination of the various chains of the Alleghany mountains, that all the railroads which have been projected or commenced, although each has looked only to its local interests, must necessarily unite at a point in DeKalb county, in the state of Georgia, called Atlanta, not far from the village of Decatur, so as to constitute one entire system of roads, having a mutual interest each in the other, instead of isolated rival roads. At that point the Charleston and Savannah roads, each aiming at a connection with this great valley, meet, and from that point the state of Georgia is engaged in constructing a railroad to terminate at Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River, above the Suck, which passes south of the western termination of that chain of the Alleghany which throws the water on the one side into the Mississippi, and on the other into the Atlantic. With this trunk, the road from this place to LaGrange will meet with the Decatur railroad around the Mussel Shoals at Tuscumbia, and the extension of that road to the Georgia trunk near Rome. With the same trunk the road projected from Nashville, will meet at Chattanooga, and the Knoxville and Highwassee, already graded, will fall in with it at a point not far from Rome. So, if we turn south from this place to the railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson, and the projected roads from Grand Gulf and Natchez, it will be seen, by reference to the map, that they must all unite in their eastern extension at some point on the ridge between the Mississippi and Tombigbee, and thence in their extension towards the Southern Atlantic ports, must necessarily unite with the railroad now partially completed between Montgomery, on the Alabama, and West Point, on the Appalachicola, and unite at the same place with the Charleston and Savannah road, and the Georgia trunk. So, again, the short railroad from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain, leads by navigation through Lake Ponchartrain to Mobile, and thence by the Alabama to Montgomery. To the same point the projected railroad from Pensacola leads through the Montgomery railroad. If we cast our eyes further to the northeast, we shall find that the projected railroad from Richmond to the Kanawha, or the Ohio in its southwestern branch, must necessarily pass near Abingdon, down the valley of the Holstein to Knoxville, and thence to the same point. The whole thus constituting, from the remarkable formation of the country, one entire system of roads uniting at a great central point through which the whole have a common interest each in the completion of the other; each increasing its particular prosperity from the prosperity of the whole." (Id., p. 276.)

Sir, it has been to perfect and carry out that remarkable system of roads then described that at least a hundred men, acting from a hundred motives, in different parts of this country, without any concert of action, have built these local lines of road until, driven by the necessities of business and by the natural course of events arising from the formation of the country, it has fallen to us to bring them into a single system. Sir, it would be as erroneous to consider this vast system of roads injurious to the commerce of the country because they lead to a common point as it would be to consider the veins of the human body competitive with each other and antagonistic because they all lead to the human heart. To appreciate how important this system is to the prosperity of the south, we must turn our eyes to the map and see how every system heretofore built in the south, except the Georgia Central, has been calculated to injure, and not to benefit, the South Atlantic ports.

Take the great system of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with its eastern head at Cincinnati and its foot at New Orleans. What is the interest of that system? To take southern staple east and to bringback as far as it can the manufactured goods of Ohio and Pennsylvania into the south. Take the Cincinnati Southern paralleling on a general line the Louisville and Nashville. What is the direct interest of that road reaching from Cincinnati to New Orleans and to Shreveport on the borders of Texas? To carry all the products it can from the South and bring back from the North its manufactured goods. What is the interest of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad if it stands isolated from the balance of this system? It reaches Brunswick on the Atlantic, Mobile on the gulf, Meridian in central Mississippi and Memphis on the Mississippi river. Has it a steamer in the world? Does it export anything from the south Atlantic sea coast? No, sir. Its interest as it stands alone is to drag its business away from the south Atlantic coast, except perhaps a port of that in Georgia, and to carry it to the northeast largely by all rail line to New York, and in turn to bring back the manufacured products of the Northeast. Turn to the Richmond and Danville system. Look at it stretching down from Washington to Birmingham and on to the Mississippi river. Separate it from the great system we have built up, and what is its interest? To haul its freights to Washington and give it to the Pennsylvania road, and thus send it on to New York. What is the object and purpose of the Terminal company? To bring its three roads into closer relations and make it to their interest to bring freight from the Northwest and the Southwest, to the South Atlantic ports and the ncetransport it by steamship to the markets of the world, returning to the northwest and the the southwest the manufactured products of the southeast. It would take too long to demonstrate to you by facts and figures how absolutely true that is. In order to prove how true it is, all we ask is sufficient time to demonstrate it. We trust to the future and to the results of our action, if we are left alone to demonstrate how true are the theories that we advance. But in this great system—

Committeeman Lamar: Before you leave that point please explain to us how it will be more to the interest of these consolidated roads to build up the Atlantic ports than it is to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, which you say haul their goods by rail to the North.

Mr. Calhoun—If you take the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and separate it, put it alone, you will find that, with one foot at Mobile, one at Meridian, one at Memphis and one at Brunswick, the three limbs out of Georgia stretching Northeast, the great trunk line of the system is from Chattanooga to Bristol. The three branches of the road unite on this trunk, and it is on such a trunk line that the greatest profits are made. When you bring these roads all into one system you will have so many branches centering on more than one of the short lines to the sea that you will have one or more trunk lines to the south Atlantic seaports. Then with our fleet of ocean steamers already established, and with our terminal facilities already secured, all we have to do is simply to add steamer after steamer. That is all the outlay we need to make.

Committeeman McIntyre—Is the ultimate object of this system to stop by having those steamers from Savannah to New York?

Mr. Calhoun—The ultimate object is to build up every south Atlantic seaport.

Committeeman McIntyre—Can you do what you intend to do without going to Liverpool?

Mr. Calhoun—I think the inevitable result will be to establish eventually direct trade with Liverpool. Now what will be the effect of this system on the development of southern resources? I have demonstrated, and I shall not go over the argument again, that we cannot increase the rates. If we will add a dollar of value to the vast amount of low price stocks that the Terminal company owns, many of them on roads that never have paid interest on their bonded indebtedness, we must increase the business and lessen the cost. Now how is that business to be increased? It can only be increased by the development of the country through which the roads run.

Let us stop a moment and think what advantages our section of the world possesses. With its splendid climate, its cotton fields and its water power, its cheap coal and its abundant iron, its vast forests and its cheap labor, it possesses every element necessary to produce a great manufacturing country. We scarcely appreciate the vast strides we have already made in that direction. Mr. McKinley stated in his Chatauqua speech that already we were manufacturing more pig iron than the whole union did in 1860. But we must remember pig iron is no further advanced in the scale of manufacturing than a compressed bale of cotton. One has been brought into transportable shape by force, the other by heat. If we would increase our wealth and prosperity, we must advance a stride beyond the scale in manufacturing represented by pig iron. We must go into the manufacture of every variety of products based upon coal and iron and cotton and wood. In ourselves we have but a sparse population. We cannot fatten on each other, and if we would increase our population and our wealth, we must find a market for our manufactured products. We cannot find it in New England or the east, nor in Pennsylvania, or those states north of the Ohio which have long since become themselves manufacturing centers. Where are we to find that market? We must look to the great markets of the northwest and southwest. We should control them. We, sir, have the short lines to them.

Take the center of that triangle made by Cincinnati, Cairo and Chicago. The center of that triangle will be, in 1890, very near the center of the population of the union. From it the short line to the sea runs through Georgia or Carolina soil. Every foot you advance further west that fact becomes more and more marked. When you reach Kansas City not only is the shortest line to the sea through Georgia; but if you take the prorating distance of our steamship company, which is two hundred and fifty miles, with all railroads with which we connect, we have absolutely the shortest line to New York and Boston. These distances are worthy of note. I will call your attention to only one or two. From St. Louis to New York is 1,065 miles; to Brunswick, 888; to Savannah, 902. From Kansas City to Boston is 1,513 miles; to Brunswick, 1,171; to Savannah, 1,185. The route from St. Louis or Kansas City to Boston, by the way of Savannah and the Ocean steamship, putting our ocean mileage as is customary at 250 miles, is 76 miles shorter than the all rail routes, 78 miles in favor of Savannah. With short lines from the coal regions and the iron regions, and the cotton regions of the southeast why should we not put our products in the markets of the northwest to better advantage than any other portion of this country?

One firm at Kansas City wanted this year to ship five million bushels of grain to the sea by the Kansas City and the Georgia Central road. We were not in a condition to handle it. Every freight car that we can bring to the sea board must either go back empty or go back full of our products, so that every reason exist why those great roads, stretching out to the northwest should give us every possible facility for putting our goods into that section of the country.

But let us turn further southwest to that vast territory, Arkansas and Texas, greater in extent than New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware and Maryland combined. Its population is increasing, and it is developing, as rapidly as any portion of this great union. Why not sends our product there? The census showed that the increase of population in Texas alone was over 90 per cent in the decade from 1870 to 1880. Where did its inhabitants chiefly come from? From the Carolinas, from Georgia and from Alabama. They are identified with us by kindred, by association, by traditions, by the same trials and suffering; identified with us as closely as ever the New England Reserve of Ohio was identified with New England.

When the Georgia Pacific road is completed to the Mississippi, when, as will be done in the very near future, the Mississippi river is bridged at Memphis, those great southwestern systems of roads that have been interested heretofore in carrying every particle of the southwestern freight around to the north of the Ohio river, will have a direct interest in bringing all of that freight through this section. We have lines that lie below the snow belt. We have lines free from the least obstructions winter and summer. We have lines with portion of the territory of Missouri and owning lines parallel one to the other.

Committeeman Lamar—You say those constitutions are stronger than the constitution of Georgia.

Mr. Calhoun—Yes, sir.

Committeeman Lamar—In what respect?

Mr. Calhoun—In this respect. The constitution of Georgia puts merely an inhibition on the legislature from authorizing one corporation to buy stock in another. It does not prohibit the railroads themselves. It merely prohibits the legislature. In these other states, there is an absolute direct prohibition against the consolidation of parallel or so-called competing lines or against the absorption of one railroad by another. In Pennsylvania and Missouri the constitutions of both go so far as to prohibit an officer of one road from becoming an officer in a parallel or competing line. And yet in the face of those absolute prohibitions, we find that the great business interests of this country has forced these railroads into combinations, and we find almost invariably where these combinations exist that rates have been cheapened and the best service has been rendered.

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Committeeman Lamar: Before you leave that point please explain to us how it will be more to the interest of these consolidated roads to build up the Atlantic ports than it is to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, which you say haul their goods by rail to the North.

Mr. Calhoun—If you take the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and separate it, put it alone, you will find that, with one foot at Mobile, one at Meridian, one at Memphis and one at Brunswick, the three limbs out of Georgia stretching Northeast, the great trunk line of the system is from Chattanooga to Bristol. The three branches of the road unite on this trunk, and it is on such a trunk line that the greatest profits are made. When you bring these roads all into one system you will have so many branches centering on more than one of the short lines to the sea that you will have one or more trunk lines to the south Atlantic seaports. Then with our fleet of ocean steamers already established, and with our terminal facilities already secured, all we have to do is simply to add steamer after steamer. That is all the outlay we need to make.

Committeeman McIntyre—Is the ultimate object of this system to stop by having those steamers from Savannah to New York?

Mr. Calhoun—The ultimate object is to build up every south Atlantic seaport.

Committeeman McIntyre—Can you do what you intend to do without going to Liverpool?

Mr. Calhoun—I think the inevitable result will be to establish eventually direct trade with Liverpool. Now what will be the effect of this system on the development of southern resources? I have demonstrated, and I shall not go over the argument again, that we cannot increase the rates. If we will add a dollar of value to the vast amount of low price stocks that the Terminal company owns, many of them on roads that never have paid interest on their bonded indebtedness, we must increase the business and lessen the cost. Now how is that business to be increased? It can only be increased by the development of the country through which the roads run.

Let us stop a moment and think what advantages our section of the world possesses. With its splendid climate, its cotton fields and its water power, its cheap coal and its abundant iron, its vast forests and its cheap labor, it possesses every element necessary to produce a great manufacturing country. We scarcely appreciate the vast strides we have already made in that direction. Mr. McKinley stated in his Chatauqua speech that already we were manufacturing more pig iron than the whole union did in 1860. But we must remember pig iron is no further advanced in the scale of manufacturing than a compressed bale of cotton. One has been brought into transportable shape by force, the other by heat. If we would increase our wealth and prosperity, we must advance a stride beyond the scale in manufacturing represented by pig iron. We must go into the manufacture of every variety of products based upon coal and iron and cotton and wood. In ourselves we have but a sparse population. We cannot fatten on each other, and if we would increase our population and our wealth, we must find a market for our manufactured products. We cannot find it in New England or the east, nor in Pennsylvania, or those states north of the Ohio which have long since become themselves manufacturing centers. Where are we to find that market? We must look to the great markets of the northwest and southwest. We should control them. We, sir, have the short lines to them.

Take the center of that triangle made by Cincinnati, Cairo and Chicago. The center of that triangle will be, in 1890, very near the center of the population of the union. From it the short line to the sea runs through Georgia or Carolina soil. Every foot you advance further west that fact becomes more and more marked. When you reach Kansas City not only is the shortest line to the sea through Georgia; but if you take the prorating distance of our steamship company, which is two hundred and fifty miles, with all railroads with which we connect, we have absolutely the shortest line to New York and Boston. These distances are worthy of note. I will call your attention to only one or two. From St. Louis to New York is 1,065 miles; to Brunswick, 888; to Savannah, 902. From Kansas City to Boston is 1,513 miles; to Brunswick, 1,171; to Savannah, 1,185. The route from St. Louis or Kansas City to Boston, by the way of Savannah and the Ocean steamship, putting our ocean mileage as is customary at 250 miles, is 76 miles shorter than the all rail routes, 78 miles in favor of Savannah. With short lines from the coal regions and the iron regions, and the cotton regions of the southeast why should we not put our products in the markets of the northwest to better advantage than anyother portion of this country?

One firm at Kansas City wanted this year to ship five million bushels of grain to the sea by the Kansas City and the Georgia Central road. We were not in a condition to handle it. Every freight car that we can bring to the sea board must either go back empty or go back full of our products, so that every reason exist why those great roads, stretching out to the northwest should give us every possible facility for putting our goods into that section of the country.

But let us turn further southwest to that vast territory, Arkansas and Texas, greater in extent than New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware and Maryland combined. Its population is increasing, and it is developing, as rapidly as any portion of this great union. Why not sends our product there? The census showed that the increase of population in Texas alone was over 90 per cent in the decade from 1870 to 1880. Where did its inhabitants chiefly come from? From the Carolinas, from Georgia and from Alabama. They are identified with us by kindred, by association, by traditions, by the same trials and suffering; identified with us as closely as ever the New England Reserve of Ohio was identified with New England.

When the Georgia Pacific road is completed to the Mississippi, when, as will be done in the very near future, the Mississippi river is bridged at Memphis, those great southwestern systems of roads that have been interested heretofore in carrying every particle of the southwestern freight around to the north of the Ohio river, will have a direct interest in bringing all of that freight through this section. We have lines that lie below the snow belt. We have lines free from the least obstructions winter and summer. We have lines with less capitalization. We have the short lines. From Shreveport, a common point for the business of Texas, to Savannah is 895 miles, to New York 1,625 miles. To Atlanta and the interior points of the southeast the advantage of the south is even more marked. Every reason exists why the great southwestern and southeastern systems should be worked in harmony. Give us the great southwestern systems in close relationship to the southeastern system, and you create at once the short line to El Paso. Why shouldn't we then compete with Pittsburg and Boston, with Ohio and New England, in sending our manufactured products to that vast region of conutry?

But why should we stop there. The drean of direct trade between Europe and the south Atlantic ports is not Utopian. With the short lines to the northwest, with the short lines to the southwest, with the vast natural resources of the southeast, rendering it necessarily the center of great industrial progress, direct trade with Europe must come in the near future. Our great staple forms the chief article of export. Our system covers the southern cotton belt. As certainly as Mr. Wadley, by putting two thousand miles of road behind him, was enabled to establish a profitable steamship company from Savannah to New York, so certainly will we be able, with this great system of nearly eight thousand miles of road behind us, to put stately steamers on the sea and send them freighted with southern products and southern manufactures into the mighty markets of the world. With a fleet already established, all we have to do is to add additional steamers, What must be the result of opening up the market of the northwest, of the southwest and of the world to our manufactured products, upon the development of our section?

It is not a bold statement to say, that if the development of the south on these lines is permitted to go on, it will quadruple the population of many important manufacturing cities in the southeast before 1900, certainly within the next twenty years. The marvelous rapidity with which this country is growing, no man can estimate. It has been less than twenty years since the first trans-continental line of railroad was built; less than twenty years since the great northwest was a wilderness; less than twenty years since Proctor Knott made himself famous by his Duluth speech, ridiculing that city as a mere speck on the map, and yet Duluth today publishes that speech with the statistics of its development side by side to show how it has grown. It receives today nearly as much grain as Chicago. It has only been thirty years since the Jayhawkers' war in Kansas, when the whole voting population of that state was less than twenty thousand souls. Today it is one of the granaries of the world. We of the south have been pent in and cramped up; we have been poor and unable to develop our resources, while the great north has been enabled to develop her's. But the time is near at hand when every barrier that separated this section from other sections of the union will be wiped out. It remains only for ourselves to do it. The growth of southern cities we may fairly conceive will move in the same lines as those of the growth of the north and west.

Take the situation of Atlanta. What I have said of her as being a common trading point for the merchants of Jonesboro and Norcross and Decatur is true in a larger sense of the whole southeastern country. Nearly equidistant from Pensacola on the gulf, Brunswick, Savannah, Port Royal and Charleston on the Atlantic, Greenville on the Mississippi, and the center of the Cumberland coal plateau on the north, she reaches more common points, on shorter lines, than any other city in the southeast. In the center of the cotton fields, with the great pine forests of Georgia and the Carolinas to the south and east, and the coal and iron fields of Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky to the north and west, with the hard woods of the mountains in easy reach, with climate and healthfulness unsurpassed, she stands pre-eminently adapted for a great industrial and manufacturing city. Take Columbus, on a direct air-line from the sea to Kansar City—with its noble water power, with the coal fields, and the iron fields and the cotton fields at her very doors. Why should not Columbus become one of the leading manufacturing cities of this entire company? Why should it not spin its cotton, and send it to Texas and Kansas and all over the north to better advantage than New England. Take Augusta with the mighty power of the Savannah in her grasp. The day is near when the range of the Blue Ridge will be pierced and the coal fields of the Cumberland plateau as well as those of Alabama opened to her. Why should not Augusta become one of the leading manufacturing cities of the union? I make the prediction that every drop of water that can be utilized will be needed for her factories, and that her growth will be co-extensive with her water power.

Take Macon, the central city of the state with the great pine forests at her gate. Develop this state and see what her population will be.

Go to north Georgia and to Rome, study the developments of the past few years, and put a limit if you can upon their growth.

Go down to the sea coast; take Brunswick and Savannah, sister cities by the sea. Open our mines, build factories, increase our population, send to those ports the business that naturally belongs to them, that lies nearest to them; bring down from the great northwest some of its vast trade, and what will be the future of those cities? There is room for both. There is no greater misconception than the idea that the prosperity of one city in this country means the injury of another.

Take the sea coast that lies north of Washington. Let us skip the great cities of Washington and Baltimore, New York and Boston, and take the intermediate ones, Wilmington and Chester, Trenton and Elizabethtown and Newark and Jersey City, New Haven and Hartford and Springfield, occupying a coast line less in extent than that of the South Atlantic, and yet they are all prosperous. It is because the section lying immediately around each is teeming with industries, and because they control for their manufactured products the markets of the great northwest. It is in the mighty strides of empire, in that section of the world, that we will find the basis of the industrial wealth of the entire union.

Nor would I limit the development of the south to Georgia cities or Georgia seaports. Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk are each entitled to their share of the commerce of this country. In the growth of Richmond and Norfolk, Charleston and Columbia and the cities of the great north state, every Georgian must feel a pride. We point with pleasure to the growth of all American cities.

Turn our faces northward and westward. Look at Birmingham and Chattanooga, at Knoxville and Nashville and Memphis, the latter destined to become the queen city of the southern states; their growth is our glory.

If we are permitted to carry out our plans on the lines indicated this evening, the time will come when the southwestern and northwestern systems, with their many thousands of miles of road, seeking the shortest line to the sea, will pour their freight over the southeastern systems through the south Atlantic ports. It is, therefore, no idle dream to look for a steady march in southern progress, and the rapid increase in the population of southern cities. Consider what the north and west has done. I shall not speak of the phenomenal growth of Kansas City or Chicago. We need not aspire so high. Let me call your attention to a few statistics in regard to cities not so prominent.

Mr. Carnagie, in his "Triumphant Democracy," says:

"Numerous other examples might be cited. Allegheny City, an offshoot of Pittsburg, has grown from a village of twenty-eight hundred inhabitants in 1830 to a city of seventy-nine thousand in 1880; while the population of Pittsburg itself increased during the same period from twelve thousand to one hundred and fifty-six thousand. Buffalo during the same fifty years advanced from eighty thousand to one hundred and fifty-five thousand inhabitants; Philadelphia increased from eighty thousand to nearly eight hundred and fifty thousand; Cincinnatti from twenty-four thousand to two hundred and fifty-five thousand; Detroit from two thousand to one hundred and sixteen thousand; Rochester from fifteen persons in 1812 to eighty-nine thousand in 1880; Toledo from twelve hundred and twenty-two in 1840 to fifty thousand in 1880; Scranton from three hundred and sixty-three in 1840 to forty-six thousand in 1880."

And yet every one of those places lies practically at the door of the great cities of the country. Segregate these southern railroads, force them apart, and you put them back into the condition that I described a few moments ago, when each will be interested in pulling the business away from the south, and in bringing back into the south the products of the great manufacturing centers of the north and east. Sir, I repeat, if we would grow, we must look to the northwest and the southwest.

But, sir, I am not a mere materialist. I love this fair southland and I see more than dollars and cents in this railroad alliance, and the industrial development I advocate. No period in many years has been more important to the south than the present. Great silent causes have been steadily marking and forcing the lines of development of the American people. With our great resources, we of the south ought, too, to become great. Unfortunately there does exist certain causes for political differences between the two great sections of this country. Not for many years will we see a solution of the negro question. A great race problem presses upon us.

There are those who undoubtedly have an interest in creating a solid north against a solid south. There are those, thank God, (and they are the great business people of the north) who sympathize with the south in the trials and struggles that she has had, and the trials and struggles that are still before her. In her effort to solve her mighty race problem, the great heart of the north is with her. But, sir, the warmest friends of the south at the north, as the warmest patriots in the south, see that the only solution to this great question that is practical, is in the industrial development of the southern states. Every dollar we bring here from the north, every enterprise that we establish, every set of men we bring to man our factories identifies more closely the two sections. We must look, because the conditions of the country are changing, to the industrial development and progress of the south for the solution of the great questions that are pressing upon us, and I believe that we shall not look in vain.

In the buzz of the saw, in the whirr of the spindle, in the throb of the engine and the roar of the furnace there is a symphony that, while it may not arouse the softer emotions of the human heart, is calculated to stir the mighty impulses of ambition. It is the music of progress. While, under its magic spell, we may not turn backward and picture, the home of the planter surrounded by his slaves, nor the low Savannas breathing the fragrance of the jessamine and the magnolia, there arises before us the mighty forests and the mountains filled with hidden wealth and the city with its smoke laden sky. We see the miner as he takes the ore from the ground, the laborer as he gathers our mighty staple and the artisan as he weaves it into cloth, not only to clothe us, but to clothe the world.

While along our system of southern roads we see the powerful locomotive laboring with its ponderous burden of freight and from our southern ports the stately steamer bearing our products to the world.

It is, sir, in that march of progress that these gentlemen who have organized this great railroad alliance hope to make their reputations and their fortunes. It may not be amiss for you to consider the character of the men who are at the helm: that their interest and their fortunes lie with the south. It may not be amiss for you to consider that they are as earnestly devoted to southern prosperity and progress as any men in all this broad country. I would not seek to commend this alliance to you solely on account of the men who have formed it, but when once you have made up your mind that this enterprise is capable of good, it will be well to mark the fact that it was created by those who hope to be of some service to their country.

And now, sir, as no constitutional duty devolves upon you to tear down these railroad companies, before you attempt to do so, let him who would, offer something better in their place, something capable of greater service to the southern people.

Committeeman Lamar—Have you any fact to show that the Pennsylvania railroad itself was instrumental, or that the management was instrumental in building up Pennsylvania?

Mr. Calhoun—Well, sir, I think that it is a demonstrable fact.

Committeeman Lamar—I know that it is built up along the line of the road, but the point in my mind is, is there any evidence to show that it was due to the management?

Mr. Calhoun—I do not think that it was due to the men merely who managed it. There is no doubt that they helped to man those enterprises and were very prominent in the development of Pennsylvania; but what I mean is that these roads do it unconsciously to themselves, by developing the markets to the westward of the Atlantic states for their products and manufactures. Let me illustrate that by calling to your attention a fact that may not be without interest. When DeWitt Clinton was renominated for governor of New York he was very bitterly opposed on account of his advocacy of the canal system of that state. It was said it would take fifty years to develop and over fifty millions to build it, and there was a very strong and vigorous opposition. I remember as a boy having come across the records of that convention, and read a very brilliant and beautiful speech made in support of Mr. Clinton, in which the speaker undertook to demonstrate what the city of New York would be whenever the canal system was carried out and the commerce of the then growing northwest was turned down to New York. That was before the days of railroading. Read in the light of subsequent events that speech seems tame and sophomoric, and yet I have no doubt it was just that character of speech that his opponents, in listening to it, felt that the speaker was a wild and visionary man. It is by the development of the Pennsylvania system and the New York Central system, and the reaching out of these great through lines to the northwest, and the growth of the northwest that the industries of Pennsylvania have been built up. I have no statistics showing just what part the individual management of any road took in building up the east, but I have it authoritatively from Mr. Richard Peters, who came south with Mr. Edgar Thompson, the head of the Pennsylvania company, that he and Mr. Scott, built up the Pennsylvania system with the hope of building up Pennsylvania, and their great object in extending it westward was to build up the industries of Pennsylvania. I explained the other night how anxious Mr. Thompson was to build up the south and that he left here because he could not bring the Georgia railroad and Georgia Central together. I am satisfied that if the interstate commerce commission law is carried to its logical extent, that the short lines from the northwest to the south will cut a most important figure in the future industrial development of this country.

Committeeman Hand: At your terminal points, where you have one or two connections, would not this consolidation make it possible for the managers of the Terminal system, wouldn't it afford them an opportunity to speculate inn the stocks of those connecting lines? For instance, you are masters of the situation in the territory you cover, you control all the business there, and when you reach your terminal, we will say Chattanooga, for instance. (I do not mean that that is a terminal point, I use that for an illustration), but say for business going from Georgia to Chicago through Chattanooga, it is in your power to throw it to a particular road. Would it not make it possible for the Richmond Terminal to manipulate the stock by throwing its business to one line, say for six or twelve months, and running that stock up, and then throwing it over to another line, and that of course it would have a depressing tendency upon the stock of the other lines. Is that not possible?

Mr. Calhoun—I am fully prepared to admit that it would be possible for them to speculate in the property. I do not know of anyway in the world you are going to prevent that except by putting good men to manage the property.

Committeeman Lamar—What are the great consolidated systems of this country?

Mr. Calhoun—The New York Central is one, the Pennsylvania is another, the Chicago and Burlington is another, the Missouri Pacific system is another, and there we ought to recognize not only the Missouri Pacific system proper, but the Kansas Pacific and the Texas Pacific and the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, all of which are controlled by Mr. Gould. The Milwaukee and St. Paul system is another, the Union Pacific system is another,

Committeeman Lamar: Say there are one dozen in the whole country, there is no reason why, if governed by a dozen systems, it should not be controlled by one system, and will that finally result in governmental ownership?

Mr. Calhoun: We talk a great deal of competing points, and all that in railroads, but the happiest condition that could exist for a country would be that their transportation should not cost anything, that they should be run entirely free of cost, and then you would do away absolutely with competition of railroads and you would put everybody on one and the same basis.

Now, there is a line of thinkers who strongly advocate—and they are very able men—take Mr. Henry George for instance, who strongly advocate governmental ownership of railroads. I am not at all prepared to say myself but what the time may not come, and come with much greater rapidity than we expect when the government will take charge of our great highways of commerce. It is certainly time that the tendency of the times is toward combination of roads. We cannot localize our roads. Now in the mighty march of progress we must go on, and steadily go on combining them. We are forced to do it. Now, what is to be the inevitable result of that? Where is it to stop? Whether the government is finally to step in and control these roads it is hard to say. But I believe that the true theory is that the government must have a tribunal clothed with sufficient power, not with extreme power, to control these great corporations. I have stood on that line, and I stand on it now, and by the way, I think I owe myself a personal explanation on that subject. My partner told me on my return this evening that it was stated in the press that I had been in Carolina resisting a railway commission bill, and I want to say I did nothing of the sort. I frankly said to the committee, as I say to you, that I have always been in favor of a railroad commission, both state and federal, and I believe it to be the proper and the true way to control roads. I do not know that it would be out of the way to say that the committee were kind enough to give a unanimous report against the anti-consolidation bill.

A member—What would be the effect if the Olive bill should pass?

Mr. Calhoun—I am told that owing to extreme legislation of the state of Iowa, not five miles of road have been built in that state in a year. Pass a bill of this character and it would strike down every local railroad enterprise and almost every other line of progress in the state. I do not believe that there would ever have been known in the history of any state such a serious financial crash as a bill like this would bring about. I believe further that an inevitable result of extreme legislation is to bring with it is a reaction in favor of the roads more powerful than the sentiment which struck them down.

Committeeman Hill: Mr. Calhoun, was the building of these local roads of which you spoke determined on before or after this combination was made?

Mr. Calhoun: Some of them were before and some were after.

Let me state this so that you gentlemen can fully understand it. While it may be said that some of these local roads were projected before we brought about the present alliance, you must understand that a party of us went into the southern railway field more than two years ago for the purpose of bringing about this alliance. We organized a party that saved the Terminal company that was about to fail two years ago, and we took a part of the same men whom we took in the Termal company, into the Georgia Central, and the direct object of the movement was to bring these great properties into closer alliance with each other, so in the development of the local roads which has been going on through our instrumentality, we have always had in view this direct result, and our object in bringing it about was to aid and promote the building of local roads and a development of the local teritory along the line of our roads.

Committeeman McIntyre—Would this bill assist the building of a road from here to Savannah or retard it, or assist the building of the Atlanta and Florida, and why would it do it?

Mr. Calhoun—It would not assist it, and for this reason: We are not rich enough down here to put money into these roads and build them ourselves. If we are to get money to build up roads at all we are compelled to borrow that money from abroad. Now the very moment that you strike down one enterprise it is like repudiating a sacred obligation. The moment you repudiate one obligation you taint your whole character, and no monied man is willing to put his money into the state, because he says she may find some reason tomorrow to forfeit his charter.

Committeeman McIntyre—I think there is among a certain class of people in Georgia a fear that this combination may destroy the value of their own property, the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Mr. Calhoun—Well, sir, they may know more about railroads than I do, but my own deliberate judgment is that it will enhance the value of the State road. That is a subject about which I did not intend to say anything, but I always believe in being frank. That is my deliberate, candid and sincere opinion, and it is based on these facts: This alliance makes it very much more necessary for either the Louisville and Nashville, or Cincinnati Southern to have that road than before, and that road, while it is not essential to our alliance would be a very valuable outlet and a very valuable property to us, and I am satisfied that the road will bring more because of the alliance than it would have brought if it had not been formed. I will trust to the future to demonstrate that. There is just this and you can accept it as a fact that combinations of roads are steadily going on. The State road must be brought into some great combination. I doubt very much if any individuals, whether this alliance existed or not, could afford to pay for that road what a great railroad combination could afford to pay.

Committeeman Lamar: How many combinations will be competing, or how many will want the Western and Atlantic?

Mr. Calhoun: I think the Cincinnati Southern combination will want it; I think the Louisville and Nashville will want it, and I think that gentlemen who might be looking towards forming other combinations in Georgia might want it. I should, if I was looking to forming other combinations.

Committeeman Hand—Now, in reference to building new lines, you were speaking about capital being sensitive. Would not the natural result of this combination be that money for building new lines could be had only through your consolidated lines? In other words that no capitalist would back up an independent enterprise as long as your consolidation existed?

Mr. Calhoun—No, sir, I do not think so.

Committeeman Hand—Do you think foreign capital would come in and aid in building new lines, notwithstanding your system covered this territory?

Mr. Calhoun—I think if we carry out this plan, and it develops this country, as it inevitably must, there will be more combinations in the south than this one; there will be more than one Great Northwestern road seeking a south Atlantic outlet to the sea, and there will be a demand for local roads that are well located and judiciously built. Mind you, I am not an advocate of injudicious enterprise; I am not an advocate of building any road, anywhere, that is not a self-supporting enterprise. My theory is that every dollar that is put into a non-supporting, unproductive enterprise is a waste and is injurious to the country. Every man who makes a dollar with you is your friend, every man who losses a dollar through you becomes your enemy.

Mr. Williamson, president of the Chattanooga, Rome and Carrollton, by request, explained to the committee the plans of his company, stating that they expected to build railroads to all the important towns and cities of Georgia and other states, and asked that no legislation hurtful to their plans be passed. When he had finished Mr. Calhoun addressed the committee as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: There is just one thing I want to call your attention which strikes me with great force. I did not know when I made the prediction fifteen minutes ago that the time would come so soon that there would be other great systems built up in the southern states, but it seems to me that the demonstration of the truth of that fact has come from a most unexpected quarter. I do not hesitate to say that this consolidated system of Mr. Williamson and his friends will meet at my hands a most cordial support. I do not hesitaie to say, as I have said to my friends and my associates, and as I intimated to you, that the time will be when there will be several great systems reaching every city in the southern states, and that this first alliance is but a forerunner of other combinations that will give other great systems of roads running from our ports to the west, just as there are four great systems in the east. Now, what I have objected to has been that class of legislation that did not throw open the doors and encourage consolidated systems of roads. It is to further the consolidation of roads that I would like to see this state point her legislation.

"The gentleman will meet with the hearty cooperation of the people of Georgia, and I wish him God speed in his effort to build up another great system of roads in the southern states, and I hope that even without his combining with us that the third party will follow him as it inevitably must."

GRIEF.

For The Constitution.

Leave her alone, she knows the sun is shining,
She's saddest when the sun shines brightest now
Ah, would the ground were shrouded all in snow:
She might feel more at home, and less repining.
O'er yon deep west where azure is combining
So passionately with tender cameo,
Would that a sudden cloud might sweep and blow—
A cloud like hers, that shows no "silver lining"—
Might sweep and blow, and blot its mockery out.
Leave her alone. You understand love not.

Leave her alone. She knows the birds are singing
She's saddest when the birds sing merriest now.
She's heard yon warblers, from their bridal bough
Pour forth love madrigals, voluptuous ringing,
Till she has fancied them designers, stringing
Their golden love-notes in a chain to throw
About her neck, as you have seen them do
About a grave-stone. Listen!—when they're wringing,
Pressing her very bosom's life-blood out!
Leave her alone. You understand grief not.

Leave her alone. She knows the flowers are blooming.
She's saddest when the rose is reddest now.
Nay! weave no roseal coronet for her brow
And tell her it were regally becoming.
She onty feels their thorn-pricks, her re-dooming,
Like seals of destiny, to unending woe.
Crown not her grief with roses.—Even so,
Then come and mock her in her sacred glooming.
Into the street far better were they toss'd.
Leave her alone. You have not loved and lost.

Orelia Key Bell.

Why tolerate it, when a single bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup removes your cough?

Don't fail to stroll through P. H. Snook's furniture warerooms. The stock is by all odds the most elegant ever shown in Atlanta. Nearly every city in America has contributed to this unprecedented display. The walls and floors are filled with beautiful articles.

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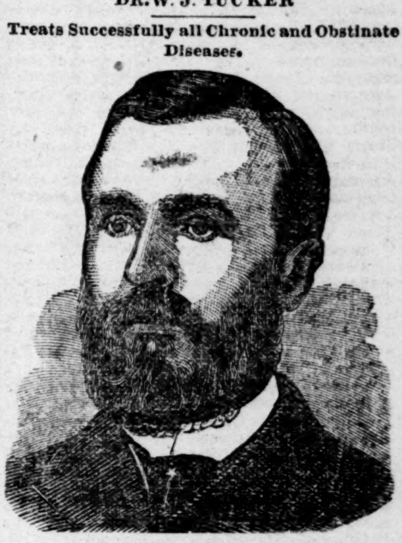
Treats Successfully all Chronic and Obstinate Diseases.



Chronic Female Diseases.

Leucorrhœa, Painful and Irregular Menstruation, Suppression or Excessive Menses, Prolapsus or Falling of the Uterus, Chronic Constipation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Pain and Tenderness in the Ovaries, Nervous Depression, Weak Back, Nervous and Sleepless Nights, Shortness of Breath Vertigo, Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Feet, Sick and Nervous Headache, from which so many thousand ladies suffer are perfectly cured.

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A large experience in treating diseases peculiar to men has enabled Dr. Tucker to perfect a system of treatment which never fails to effect a cure. Those who are suffering with organic weakness, night emissions, loss of power, nervous debility, weakness in the back, melancholy, impaired memory and a general flagging of all the vital powers induced by youthful indiscretion, or the excesses of maturer years, are speedily cured. All letters are answered in plain envelopes, medicine sent securely sealed.

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It is rarely necessary for Dr. Tucker to see his patients. Many patients can be better treated that way than by meeting the physician direct. Patients should always give age, sex, married or single, present and former weight (as near as possible) and occupation. Follow this with history of case in your own language, giving all symptoms, inclosing stamp for reply. Address,

W. J. TUCKER, M. D.,
sun wky 9 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga

M. Rich & Bros'. store will be open Monday night until 9 o'clock, to give you a chance to buy your Christmas presents.

Young man if you are in doubt what to buy for a Christmas present, drop into my store and look at the hundreds of lovely things on all sides. Everything will be offered at cut prices. P. H. Snook.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Dobbs, Wey & Company's Extensive Line of Holiday Goods.

It appears to a Constitution representative that there are a few things the people of Atlanta should know. You are sick this morning, the result of worrying about where to get something nice for a Christmas present. You have looked the city over, so to speak, and have found nothing that would exactly satisfy in every particular. You have gone to several places expecting to find something to suit, but was disappointed.

Now, a word with you. Dobbs, Wey & Co., the crockery merchants, on Peachtree, have one of the finest assortments from which to select a present. Their elegant china, in the latest and most fashionable designs, can not be surpassed. Their cut glass stock, consisting of most everything, contains many handsome and useful things suitable for holiday presents. If you want a fine hall or parlor lamp this firm has them, and they are what you call number one in quality.

Their bric-a-brac goods are novel and the newest ever brought south. No matter how hard you are to please, if you will go to Dobbs, Wey & Co., you can be suited. They have the goods.

Another thing—this firm receives their china direct from Europe. This week they have opened a large consignment and now have it on exhibition and for sale. This speaks well for Atlanta and for Dobbs, Wey & Co. They are a go-ahead firm and keep the finest goods and sell them at reasonable prices. Go around and see them tomorrow.

Country Merchants.

Take notice that we have the finest white and red onion sets in Atlanta. Send us your orders.
7p 1st c HOYT & THORN.

Now is the Time

For bargains in gold, silver, celluloid, zylonite and oxydized novelties for the holidays at Hawkes's wholesale and retail optical depot under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street.

Should Whites and Negroes Marry?

Read what Judge Gayarre says of George W. Cable's theories, in Christmas "Dixie." It is a notable article.

2,000 pounds of the finest French candies in Atlanta to be sold at Hoyt & Thorn's.

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to apply it. M. M. MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

My $15 plush carpet lounges for $10 Monday only. Everything reduced. Come early. P. H. Snook.

Photograph albums from $1 to $15; the best assortment ever shown. Thornton & Grubb.

Two cent stamps for salebusiness at Constitution office.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

New York Graphic.

A travellor called in the vicinity of Denver, Col., and requested some dinner. The lady, her spouse being absent refused, either for the sake of money or the love of suffering humanity.

"Very well," said the hungry traveller, as he turned his footsteps from the inhospitable abode, "you will want nothing to eat tomorrow."

"Why not?" inquired the lady.

"Because," answered the weary man, "the Indians are digging a tunnel at Devil's Bluff lake, and they are going to turn all the waters of the lake into the valley, and you and all the rest of the people are to be drowned."

"Upon this intelligence the old lady hurried off to the priest to inform him that a flood was to overflow the valley and to ask what was to be done in the sad emergency.

The priest endeavored to quiet her fears by telling her that God had promised that he should never send a flood on the earth.

"But," exclaimed the affrighted woman, "it isn't God that's doing it, its the cussed Indians."

"In that case," said the priest, "you'd better git." And she got.

Hon. Jefferson Davis' Letter to H. B. Ewbank, Pres't.

Beauvoir, Mass., July 5th, '87.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of the 24th ult. has been received. We have tried your Topaz Cinchona Cordial Tonic and found it beneficial, and the most agreeable form of quinine.

Sincerely thanking you for your kind attention and the opportunity you have given us to test your valuable medicine, I am,

Respectfully and truly,
Jefferson Davis.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—Felix A May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

1,400 Dolls!

M. Kutz's Dolls!

Kutz sold over 1,400 Dolls yesterday. He has more dolls than any house in the city. He sells them low down.

Do you want to make your little ones happy? If so go to Kutz the wholesale doll merchant and you can get dolls for them at such figures as will be an inducement for you to buy. Tomorrow will be a big day. Go early to see him.

S. S. S. has cured thousands of cases of skin cancer Send for their books of testimonials and treatment. 3

The prettiest assortment of plain and fancy Drop Lights ever in the city at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's.
fri&sun

Are Creoles Negroes?

This question is often asked and it is answered most interestingly by Judge Gayarre, himself a creole, in Christmas "Dixie."

Mr. Grady's Dallas Speech

Gave one view of the race problem in the south. The Rev. R. W. Memminger, of Charleston, S. C., gives another idea—and one worth considering—in Christmas "Dixie."

Mr. W. J. Thornton, Macon, Ga., says: I consider Bradycrotine the best remedy for the headache I have ever tried.

JACK'S
68 and 70 Alabama Street.
Christmas Cakes 15c Pound
—AND—
25 Cents a Pound.

35 MEDALS·AWARDED·TO·
BENSONS
Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.
CAPCINE
Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and take no —other.—
PLASTER
·THE·BEST·IN·THE·WORLD·

Big G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark
Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

MEDICAL.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.

It is Palatable as Milk.

It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.

It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.

It is wonderful as a flesh producer.

It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

oct16—sun fri wky top col or fol n r m

SWEEPING—

—REDUCTION

—IN—

Christmas Goods

AND

TOYS!

--AT--

Delbridge & Orr's,

110 Whitehall St.

POSTEL'S

"ELEGANT!"

The finest cake and bread that can be made are made of "Elegant" Flour. It always pleases. It is always the same, and perfectly pure. Yesterday we asked four consumers of "Elegant" if it was always as represented. Here are their replies:

"We have used 'Elegant' for six years and find it always the same. It is the most satisfactory flour we ever used." P. L. MYNATT.

"Mrs. Adair has used it two years and pronounces it perfect." G. W. ADAIR.

"I have used 'Elegant' five years and consider it the best sold in Atlanta. My wife will use no other when we can get 'Elegant.'" M. R. BERRY.

"I have used the 'Elegant' flour for the past six years and have found it superior to any other. It is the best flour I have ever used.' MRS. J. W. BALLARD.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY

L. D. LOWE, 137 Whitehall street.
I. S. MITCHELL, 142 Whitehall street.
W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS, 361 West Peters street.
R. H. CALDWELL, West End.
STEWART & RICE, 158 Decatur.
JAMES S. BOYD, 98 Peachtree.
RICE & SAXE, cor. Hunter and Washington streets.
FINCHER & FINCHER, 210 Marietta street.

JOHN N. DUNN & CO.,

Sole Agents.

1 m.

PRICE 50c

COMPLEXION

DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

Without injury positively removes Freckles, Livermoles, Pimples and blemishes of the skin. Is not a wash or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. At druggists or securely mailed, for 50c. G. C. BITTNER & Co., Toledo, O.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

NERVE
DR. E. C. WEST
BRAIN
TREATMENT

DR. E. C. WEST'S NEVER AND BRAIN TREATMENT a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermaterrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

JACOBS'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents,
Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

mar 25 d&w 1y

MT. AIRY HOTEL

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THIS PROPERTY HAVING passed to the executors of an estate, they offer it for sale at a very low price. The highest point on the grade of the Atlanta and Charlotte railroad is said to be immediately in front and within 200 feet of the hotel. Its trains have usually stopped there for meals. Mt. Airy is noted as a health resort. It is said to be exempt from hay fever. Over five hundred acres of land are appurtenant to the hotel—all of which can be bought at a great bargain,

Address, HARRISON & PEEPLES, Atlanta, Ga.

eod, 2 wks

AN OZARK MOUNTAIN FEUD

TROUBLE A YANKEE HAD WITH THE GIBSONS.

It Began in a Row over a Pretty Girl and Ended in the Death af Four of the Gibsons—The Advantage of a Small Gun.

From the New York Sun.

GAINESVILLE, Ozark county, Mo., December 13.—One of the peculiarities of this county, if one may believe what the people say, is that while from one to two men, some times more, are shot to death every year, there never has been a murder. They are "jest killed." According to Ozark Mountain ideas there is but one sort of killing that could be construed as murder, and that would be the waylaying of a man for the purpose of robbery. If a commercial traveler were shot from the brush by one he had never offended and the sample grip were carried off, the murderer, if caught, would be hung. The hanging would not cost the county a cent either. A mob would do it.

The killings that occur are generally so much alike that when the story of one is written out one need only change the names of the parties to the fight to have the story of the next killing complete. There was a dispute then a quarrel. Next time they met one made a motion as if he was going to draw, the other was a trifle handier with his gun and shot him. One bullet did the job effectually.

An exception to the rule was the killing of the Gibson boys by Hod Miles. Horace Miles was a Massachusetts man, living just above Lowell when in his teens. At 21 he drifted down into Ozark county, Missouri, looking for a country where there was game a plenty, a good climate, and where the necessaries of life could be had with little labor. He found what he wanted right here. He was somewhat surprised to find that one of the necessaries of life was a big revolver, but he took kindly to the conditions of society, and, being a good fellow and a fair shot for a tenderfoot, and withal possessed of enough money to buy a farm, he was welcomed by the people.

Having yankee thrift his farm blossomed, and all the pretty girls of Ozark, of whom there are a plenty, had their caps set for him, for he was unmarried. He resisted their arch looks and winning ways much longer than one would have supposed possible after seeing the Ozark girls, and it was not until the second winter of his sojourn here that he fell a victim. There is no telling whether he would have fallen even then but for the fact that another young man wanted her and undertook to run young Miles out of the county. Miles was not of the sort to run. He smiled when told of the threats, and said, having learned the ways of the country, to the friend who warned him:

"You'll swear to hearing those threats, won't you, at the inquest?"

The inquest followed in due course. Miles's rival was Daniel Gibson. He belonged to one of the best families in the county, had money, as wealth goes in this county, was good looking and companionable. But for the girl, the young men would have continued good friends, as they had been all along.

On Christmas eve there was to be a dance at the hotel. Gibson invited the young lady to go with him and she declined. She knew Miles would ask her, and he did. Gibson sent word to her to order crape for her bonnet, and she sent the message to Miles. Both young men were at the dance, Gibson arriving first. When Miles came in he sent a friend to tell Gibson that he would rather go to the barroom and have it settled by the word of a referee than to spoil the evening's fun by watching for each other all the time. Gibson declined to fight.

So the dancing began, with Miles at one end of the room and Gibson at the other. It was a quadrille, and there was room for six sets in the room. The dance was uninterrupted. Then there was a call for the Virginia reel. Miles started across the room to seek a partner at the same moment that Gibson walked across his end of the room for the same purpose. Half way across each looked at the other, and both stopped. They were about twenty-five feet apart, and there was no one near either. Gibson's hand flew to the holster on his hip, Miles's to the armhole of his vest. The spectators became dead silent in an instant. Gibson drew a heavy revolver; Miles a single-barrelled target pistol. At that his sweetheart screamed, frightened at what seemed his disadvantage.

Her scream was drowned in the crack of the target pistol. Gibson was knocked off his feet as if by the blow of a stalwart fist, and fell dead from the bullet that struck him square between the eyes. Miles put another cartridge in his weapon and replaced it. Then he walked back to the girl, who, still trembled with fear, and patting her on the shoulder, said as quietly as if nothing had happened:

"You must not be frightened. One's enough."

So it was. The target pistol being lighter than Gibson's navy revolver, had been handled a fraction of a second more quickly.

Miles married the girl within three months. Gibson had three brothers. They had declared that Miles should not live to marry her, but somehow neither of them ever "met up" with Miles during the time, and they were not of the sort to shoot from the bush. Inside of a year, however, two of them had had the misfortune to meet him and both had been a trifle too slow. Both had made the mistake that cost their brother his life, for one had been armed with a shotgun and the other with a big revolver, while Miles had depended on the single barrelled target pistol with signal success. The last of the brothers, Jerome Gibson, lived over in Howell county near West Plaines. It was a good deal of bother for him to come over to Ozark, hunting for Miles, and the consequence was that he didn't come over often. It was three years before they met. Mrs. Miles, in spite of the care of a big boy baby had grown handsomer, as all well-kept wives do. and the proudest man in Ozark county was Hod Miles. He had sent all the way back to Boston for a carriage for his wife to ride in, and it got to be a regular practice with him to hitch up on Saturday and drive to town, whether he had any trading to do or not. Gibson heard of the practice, and straightway had business in Gainesville on a Saturday. When he reached town he found Miles's carriage hitched in front and a short distance to the right of John Davidson's store. Miles and his wife were inside buying something. Gibson walked over to the store and stopped at the doorway for a moment, looking at his man. Miles looked up and saw Gibson, and stepped to one side so as to be out of range of his wife. Then Gibson came in. There were other people in range, and he knew Davidson would shoot him if any one save Miles were hurt. Besides, "Gibson didn't have no call to be shootin' the rest."

Walking down past Miles, Gibson made a sneering remark about Mrs. Miles.

"Lord, strangers! ye orter seed it," said Davidson. "Miles, he gathered that 'ere twineholder, and fetched him a rap on the temple that stretched him on the floor quicker'n you could flash yer eye. I 'lowed he war dead."

But he wasn't. The two clerks and one or two men carried Gibson out, and he revived in a few minutes. Miles made but one comment.

"That was a rather careless thing to do," he said. "I haven't even got a toothpick."

By tookpick in this country is meant a pocket knife with a 3½-inch bowie-shaped blade. For the first time since the night than Dan Gibson was shot, Miles has left home without a weapon. But he went on and finished his purchases as coolly as he ever did in his life.

When Gibson recovered from the blow he drew his revolver and walked out behind Miles's horses. There he leveled the pistol at the door over the back of one of the horses, using his left forearm to support the weapon. He might have got behind a big stump used as a hitching post at the left of the door, but he chose the horses for an excellent reason. He was sure that Miles would come out with a pistol in hand. If he (Gibson) were at the left of the door Miles could shoot at him without exposing more than a head and arm. If Gibson were on the right, then Miles must jump clear out before shooting. But he was not thoroughly acquainted with Miles.

When the trading was done Miles walked deliberately to the front of the store. Stopping by the door frame facing the right side, he slowly bent his body until he could nod his left eye beyond the door frame and back with a motion too quick to give Gibson time to shoot. That one glance enabled him to locate the enemy.

"John," he said to Mr. Thompson, who was behind a desk just then, entering up an account, "lend me your gun a minute, please."

He was as deliberate as if asking the loan of a oack hammer. Mr. Thompson passed over the ordinary weapon of the county, a first-class navy revolver.

"It's all right, is it, John?" said Miles, and John nodded.

Once more Miles bent his body slowly out, this time holding the revolver in his left hand, with the muzzle up and the hammer cocked. Suddenly the muzzle dropped just outside the door frame and a cartridge exploded. The weapon was withdrawn, and passed back over the desk without even a tremor or a second look out the door.

"Thank ye, John, I'm much obliged to you. Now we'll go home," said Miles, in the same quiet tones.

"Lord, stranger, it was a sight," said Thompson, with hearty admiration in his voice. "It was the prettiest thing ever seed afore or since. His wife was a sight, too. She just sot in a cheer, and never did no more nor just blush a bit when he was walkin' to the door the first time. She 'lowed he might not be going to shoot, I reckon."

They went out and looked at the dead body of Gibson. The bullet had struck him just over the right eye. The body was placed in Gibson's wagon and driven away by Livery Keeper Beals. There was never any inquest held.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge. sun

HOW CAN I GET

through my work to-day? I feel miserable, headachy, tired, pain in my back, my food won't digest, my whole body seems out of order. We answer that it is no wonder you are in such a broken down condition, and you will keep getting worse unless you can cure your LIVER. This important organ is out of order and you must cure it by promptly using those never failing

Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

They will restore you and give vigor and health to your whole system, making you strong and well. Only 25 cents a box, and they may save your life. Ask your druggist for the genuine

Dr. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

—MADE BY—

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Look out for COUNTERFEITS made in St Louis.

USE IVORY POLISH FOR THE TEETH.

PERFUMES THE BREATH.

BLOCK'S fine Confections made especially for the Holiday retail trade.

Fine illustrated gift books, Oxford and Bagster's teachers' Bibles for Xmas presents at Thornton & Grubb's.

BUY "THE ATLANTA."

The best and only reliable cheap Watch on the market. Only $4.00 to introduce them. A. L. Delkin & Co., sole agents.

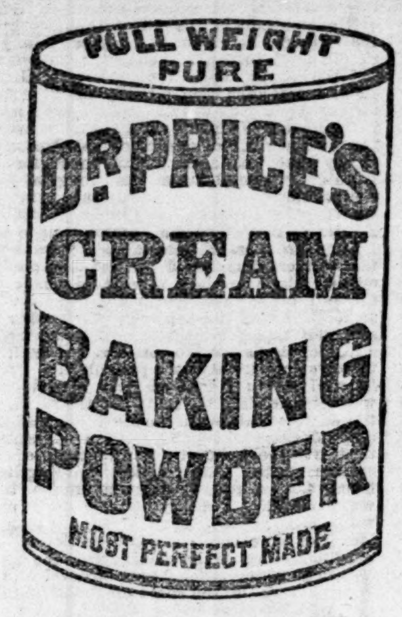
J. S. Doyle can be found at the well known house of F. J. Stilson, 55 Whitehall, where he will be glad to see his friends and customers and show them the handsomest line of diamonds and watches, etc., in the city. Prices low down.

Fine proof etchings and steel engravings for Christmas and bridal presents. Thornton & Grubb.

Belvidere Oysters, wholesale and retail, 25 cents per quart, corner Peachtree and Marietta. Telephone 172.

10,000 Solid Silver Thimbles at 15c each. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed the by heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Prices's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

5 or 8p fol and n r m

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For Tax Collector.

To the Voters of Fulton County: I hereby announce myself associated with James P. McDonald and W. F. Parkhurst for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, and respectfully ask your support. [nov23-td] JOHN F. FAITH.

SOUTHERN QUEEN GLOSS STARCH

Ask for & Use Only—5c per Package—

Southern Queen Gloss Starch.

IT BEATS THE WORLD. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

A Superior Pulverized Starch, ready for use for family laundry Work. Manufactured only by THE ATLANTA STARCH CO., ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A. Sold by all first-class Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Sold in Atlanta at wholesale by H. A. Boynton, Frank E. Block, Branham Bros., Joseph Smith, Wyly & Greene, Tidwell & Pope, Kinney & McDonald, McD. Wilson. d3

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D,

Specialist in all diseases of the Rectum, successfully treats Piles, Bleeding or Protruding, or Internal, and non bleeding, also Rectal Ulcers, Fissure, Fistula in Ano, and Anal Tumors, without the knife or any other torturing implements, and guarantees every case he accepts for treatment.

No Pains or Detention From Business.

The old regular treatment for Piles required chloroform, stretching of the sphincter muscles, and drawing down the tumors with hooks, when either the knife, ligature, clamp, cautery iron, screw crusher or dangerous caustics are used to remove them, the operation lasting an hour or more. Powerful opiates are then administered to ease the pain, compelling the patient to remain in bed for two or three weeks, with danger from second rhage, liability to ulceration, stricture and fistula, and much suffering during a protracted recovery.

Now Notice the Contrast.

This new and painless system of treating diseases of the rectum not only does away with all the

"Torturing Relics of By-Gone Ages"

so ong employed by regular phy sicians, but insure a correct diagnosis, and offers to suffering humanity an entirely painless method more safe and certain in its results than the old and barbarous practices, and without any detention from ordinary occupations.

Sufferers from Rectal Diseases are requested to call and investigate this system.

Notice my address.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.
Room No. 9, Centennial Building.

Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoff ttem.

P. S. Correspondence solicited. 8p

Hotel Togni

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

John B. Togni, Proprietor.

Open to receive guests on and after

December 10, 1888.

KIDNEY and all urinary troubles easily quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Mfg. Co., 112 White street N. Y. Full directions.

Lawyer's Attention.

THE PAMPHLET OF HEAD-NOTES

Of the Supreme Court Decisions,

RENDERED DURING THE MARCH TERM,

Is now ready and will be sent upon receipt of One Dollar to any address.

W. J. CAMPBELL
Manager,
Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga.

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IT IS A FACT

Admitted by every one who has taken pains to investigate that

Dobbs, Wey & Co.

Carry the largest and best selected collection of

Fine China Cut Glassware and Art Pottery

To be found in any southern city.

New arrivals this week of Haviland & Co.'s latest and choicest productions shipped December 1st from Limoges, France, direct to Atlanta, Georgia, just in time for Christmas.

New Lot of Rich Cut Glass Ware.

Be sure to see our stock before buying holiday presents.

No shoddy goods! No spurious brands! No wretched imitations palmed off on the unsuspecting buyer! But genuine wares of real merit and value, and beautiful beyond powers of description.

To see is to believe!

One visit to our establishment is sufficient to convince the most doubtful.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

No. 45 Peachtree Street.

CLOTHING.

OUR DECEMBER PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU!

WE BEGIN OUR CLEARING SALE WITH

Special Offerings in all Departments.

SUITES FOR EVERYBODY.

OVERCOATS FOR ALL.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE BUYING.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 & 44 Whitehall Street.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies

MACHINERY and TOOLS

Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen Wire Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST

COAL!

If you wish the best, most elegant and lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we furnish it And it is our pride to give 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you will CERTAINLY get it. We also have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut coal on hand. Don't buy until you get our prices.

SEWER PIPE,
DRAIN PIPE
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Plasterer's Hair,

LIME!

PLASTER PARIS
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY,
CEMENTS,

TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUES!

SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

THE LINEN STORE,

Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of

Household Linens

Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

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MANUFACTORY, BALTIMORE: 15 S. HOWARD STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: COR. SEVENTH AND E. STREETS.

EISEMAN BROS

THE ONLY

MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS.

Strictly One Price.

17 & 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

We have instituted the ONE PRICE system. We mark prices on all goods in PLAIN FIGURES! These prices can be relied upon as being the LOWEST, consistent with FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL.

In addition to the facilities which money and experience secure, WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE YOU THE PROFIT which all retailers necessarily pay the MANUFACTURER.

EISEMAN BROS

The Only Manufacturing Clothiers,

17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

BETTER THAN A BOOK.
Poetry, Sketches, Gossip.
A DAY'S READING.

VOL. XXI.

Figures which are unreachable by competition will be placed upon our stock this week.

You Can Get a Cloak of

ANNO DOMINI 1888

—FOR—

A PALTRY FIGURE!

Competitors often advertise Cloaks at sacrifice prices, below cost, and at fearful reductions,

But Keely Company

Will sell you desirable, FRESH CLOAKS at half of manufacturers' prices, and give you

Solid Value For Your Money.

CLOAKS,

AT P

A CH

DO

CLOAK CLEARANCE!

Such a surging crowd as we have had in our cloak room!

KEELY COMPANY

pleased them too!

Modesty forbids a statement of the number sold. But the

OUTPUT of CLOAKS

—WAS—

ASTOUNDING!

The Assortment!

The Styles!

The Freshness of the Goods!

The Prices Asked!

Did the work!

Every day next week (Christmas day excepted) will be

A Bargain Day in

CLOAKS!

Prices will lose their meaning! The cloaks are yours for

A Mere Pittance!

The Jackets will be sold

Regardless of Worth

A Jacket, which would be cheap elsewhere at $11.50, will be yours for $5.25.

Former $12.50 Jacket you can call your own at $6.75.

$16.50 was a standard price all season for a seal trimmed

PLUSH JACKET!

118 of them on consignment by Friday's express.

The manufacturer says

Let Them Go

—AT—

$12.50!

We sold all of our

LONG SEAL PLUSH COATS!

Sold them cheap, too!

But a prominent manufacturer has complimented us by shipping to us for

Christmas Clearance

72 ASSORTED PLUSH COATS!

Seal Trimmed!

Tailor Finished!

Satin Lined!

42 Inches Long!

Worth really from $26 to $42.50. They will be grouped in lots as follows

—AT—

KEELY CO.'S

KEELY CO

BETTER THAN A BOOK.
Poetry, Sketches, Gossip.
A DAY'S READING.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES
13 to 24.

VOL. XXI. 24 PAGES ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1888. 24 PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS, SHOES, ETC.

Figures which are unreachable by competition will be placed upon our stock this week.

You Can Get a Cloak of
ANNO DOMINI 1888
—FOR—
A PALTRY FIGURE!

Competitors often advertise Cloaks at sacrifice prices, below cost, and at fearful reductions,

But Keely Company

Will sell you desirable, FRESH CLOAKS at half of manufacturers' prices, and give you

Solid Value For Your Money.

KEELY COMPANY
WISHES YOU ALL A MERRY CHRISTMAS

TO MAKE CHRISTMAS WEEK MEMORABLE
KEELY COMPANY
WILL DIVIDE OUT THEIR STOCK
—OF—
CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, FURS AND FANCY GOODS!
AT PRICES WHICH WILL MAKE OF EVERY ARTICLE
A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR YOU!
DON'T YOU WANT TO BUY A CLOAK?

Only one day between this and CHRISTMAS. Yet your possibilities are great. If you come early and trade quickly, you will find that we can delight you.

Fascinating Gift Goods
—AT—
REASONABLE PRICES,
Which will establish our claim that
KEELY COMPANY
—IS—
HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
HOLIDAY DRY GOODS!

CLOAK CLEARANCE!

Such a surging crowd as we have had in our cloak room!

KEELY COMPANY

pleased them too!

Modesty forbids a statement of the number sold. But the

OUTPUT of CLOAKS
—WAS—
ASTOUNDING!

The Assortment!
The Styles!
The Freshness of the Goods!
The Prices Asked!

Did the work!

Every day next week (Christmas day excepted) will be

A Bargain Day in
CLOAKS!

Prices will lose their meaning! The cloaks are yours for

A Mere Pittance!

The Jackets will be sold

Regardless of Worth

A Jacket, which would be cheap elsewhere at $11.50, will be yours for $5.25.

Former $12.50 Jacket you can call your own at $6.75.

$16.50 was a standard price all season for a seal trimmed

PLUSH JACKET!

118 of them on consignment by Friday's express.

The manufacturer says

Let Them Go
—AT—
$12.50!

We sold all of our

LONG SEAL PLUSH COATS!

Sold them cheap, too!

But a prominent manufacturer has complimented us by shipping to us for

Christmas Clearance
72 ASSORTED PLUSH COATS!
Seal Trimmed!
Tailor Finished!
Satin Lined!
42 Inches Long!

Worth really from $26 to $42.50. They will be grouped in lots as follows

—AT—
KEELY CO.'S

Lot One,

Worth $26 to $32.50, will be put on sale tomorrow

$18.75.

Lot Two,

Good value for $37.50, will gladden somebody's heart Christmas for

$23.25.

Lot Three

Is a better Plush than can be found in Atlanta Dry Goods stores usually, and would be cheap at $42. But you can have it for

$27.50.

—AS FOR—
Newmarkets,
Raglans,
Long Wraps,

We can't do the subject justice.

TYPES ARE TOO COLD

To express the opportunities you will have for

Bargains This Week.

To see them is to buy at once.

Long Newmarkets,
$3.75.
Elegant Newmarkets,
$4.50.
Imported Raglans,
$6.25.
Tailored Newmarkets,
$7.50.
Resplendent gems in Newmarkets,
$10.
Choice of this season's importations,
$12.50.

These $12.50 goods are

ATROCIOUSLY CHEAP!

Would be cheap at $27.50.
But we bought them from headquarters.
We bought them advantageously.
We can afford to sell them at 40 per cent less than

OTHER HOUSES PAID FOR THEM.

Infants' Cashmere Cloaks.
Childs' Plush Cloaks.
Infants' Handmade Caps.
Infants' Hoods,

—AT—
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
—AT—
KEELY CO.'S.

Misses' and Young Ladies'
CLOAKS.
Superb Assortment

Fourteen to Eighteen Years.

Wonderful goods in point of Style. GERSCHEL & SON'S best productions.

Some wonderful inspirations among them all bought at

FIFTY CTS. ON THE DOLLAR!

Will be closed out this week,

AT YOUR OWN FIGURES,

At Keely Co's.

OUR GREAT CHRISTMAS
DRESS PATTERN SALE

Must be a success necessarily, because of the frantic imitations inaugurated by competitors, but

KEELY CO.

Keep the Lead in Dress Goods,

While others are making strenuous efforts to unload, to get rid of surplus dress goods.

KEELY CO.
RECEIVES DAILY
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Special Holiday Dress Patterns.

Beautiful Assortment!
Superb Qualities!
Low Prices!

Begin a nice dress pattern at

	$1.50.
Better. -	**$2 50.**
Splendid,	**$4.50.**
Imported,	**$6.50.**

Worth $12.50 Elsewhere.
$7.50
Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings
Lower than elsewhere
AT KEELY CO.'S.

Cashmeres,
Henriettas,
Tricots,
Flannels,
Armures,
wills!
Rhadelaines,

Uniformly 25c.

Many goods in the lot worth 45c.

Punjaub Mixture,
Hindoo Suitings,
Silk and Wool Plaids

30c at Keely Co's.

KEELY CO.'S
Black Armure Silk,
Black Francaisse,
Black Surah,
Black Rhadzime.

All! All at
85c Per Yard!

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES.

Holiday Handkerchiefs!

Bargain tables loaded down with handkerchief gems.

FRONT TABLE

Linen Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Shear Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Colored Borders,
Colored Embroidered,
Novelty Handkerchiefs.

REAR TABLE

draws the crowds though. That's where you find

China Handkerchiefs,
Japanese Handkerchiefs,
The largest assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs of the choicest designs.

Christmas Mufflers

Silk Mufflers,
Merino Mufflers,
Cashmere Mufflers,
Novelty Mufflers.
All so useful for Xmas gifts.

UMBRELLAS!

No use to imitate our umbrella sale. Others haven't got the goods.

They are to be found only at

KEELY CO.'S
GENTS AND LADIES'
UMBRELLAS

In Importers' and Manufacturers' Samples!

GOLD HANDLES,
SILK HANDLES,
LA TOSCA STICKS.

Every conceivable novelty in

FINE GIFT
◁UMBRE LAS▷

at the prices which obtain elsewhere for common trash.

Of course we have the ordinary $1.25 Gloria Umbrella, and the $2 Puritan Umbrella, and the good value umbrella at $2.50 at

Keely Co.

Keely Company's
SUPERB : UMBRELLA
—AT—
$3.75.

But these goods you can get any day in the year.

—JUST NOW YOU WANT—

Handsome Gift Umbrellas.

KEELY COMPANY can furnish you with

◁UMBRELLA GEMS▷
From $5.25 to $21.

Everyone of which is guaranteed to be below the cost

OF MANUFACTURE.

KEELY CO.'s
Fur Sale Extraordinary.

We hope we are modest, so we will not tell you of the extraordinary sales of furs

Made During the Past Week.

Every express brought Furs!
Everybody asked for Furs!
Everybody found Furs!
Fur sale extraordinary!
Everything new in Furs!

Muffs! Boas!
Capes! Collars!
Monkey Sets.
Lynx Sets.
Otter Sets.
Hare Sets.
Seal Sets.
O'possum Sets.
Raccoon Sets.
Rothkopf's best goods.
Red Fox Sets go.
Red Fox Sets lead.

Fourteen dozen Novelty Sets consigned to

KEELY CO

By Saturday's Express.
We have positive orders to sell them.
Come and take them Monday.
—You can get here what—

OTHERS CAN'T SHOW YOU
Get them at
Keely Company's.

Table Scarfs and Lambrequins
Sell for X-mas
Last Week Cleaned Us Out,
BUT WE WIRED FOR MORE
They Arrived By Saturday's Express.
THROWN ON THE TABLE FOR MONDAY
KEELY CO.

Will Sell them at unheard of prices.
Something refined for Presents.

LINEN TABLE SETS,
You Remember that Always
KEELY CO.
W s Headquarters.

Yet the place for Linens, for Christmas specially Table Sets in all sizes at

Importer's Prices.

Gents' Furnishing Goods for Christmas Presents.
Suspenders,
Collars and Cuffs,
Scarfs,
Fine Underwear,
Handkerchiefs
and Gloves,

At Keely Company's.

KEELY CO.'S
Shoe Department!
Shoes
—AND—
Slippers
FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Now is your time to purchase a handsome pair of plain or fancy

Slippers, Slippers, Slippers,
For X-Mas.

What is more suitable or better appreciated?

"Just What You Want!"

Men's fine, silk embroidered Slippers from 75c up.

Men's fine Alligator Slippers in olive, wine and Russet shades.

Men's fine Plush Slippers in terra cotta or old gold colors.

Men's fine Velvet Slippers, chenille embroidered, chamois lined.

Boys' and Youths'
Fancy Slippers

FELT SLIPPERS
FOR MEN AND LADIES.
A WARM HOUSE SHOE.

If you want a substantial present for your wife or daughter, get a pair of either of the following:

Keely Company's Ladies' Kangaroo Button Boots, a comfortable shoe.

Keely Company's Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, extension soles.

Keely Company's Ladies' Hand Turn Kid Button Boots, a soft shoe for tender feet.

Keely Company's Ladies' Waukenphast Button Boots, a serviceable, neat shoe.

Don't fail to ask to be shown the Famous Keely Company $2.00 Shoe. It is without question the best shoe in the world for the money.

All Sizes and Widths kept in stock.

Also a superb stock of Misses' and Children's Shoes for dress and every day wear. Spring Heels in endless variety.

Ladies', Men's and Boys'
SHOES
FOR ALL AT
KEELY COMPANY

KEELY COMPANY'S GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRO

PAT'S LECTURE ON THE APE.

Ladies and Gintlemin: Ye have here befoor ye phat ye see, a Three ful av monkeys. It's the same thing as soom paple calls the ape. But av ye don't no the differance bechune thim it ain't "ape" to worry ye mooch.

Now, thers soom folks says ther not mooch difference between the ape and the nagur and the moonkey. Now, you take a nagur and put a tail onto im, and let 'im go naked if it woozent against the law; an' ivery monky he met wood shake hands wid 'm fur his sisthur.

Now the razon a moonkey is sometimes called an ape is because ape manes to do phat he sees ithers doin', and if they don't see any body else doin' anything tha'll do phat they see aich other doin', and that's phats the razon they're so much like other paple. Now, there's some min in bizness that hasn't the wan devil's bit ov originality aboot thim, ivery blissid t'ing they do is to ape the ways ave soom wan else. Now, there's Misthur Blue, 97 Peachtree street, the man that sells watches at wan dollar a wake, and a noice mon he is too. I'll say that fer 'im farein' no won else will. He stharted the bisness oop in Atlanty and is kapin to it sthill, niver moindin the apes that thries to folly him and do the same, moors the shame to thim fer not thinkin something new. Ye may have noticed some ave thim pastin little rid pastin advertisements an Misthur Blues keerds shoin plain they havn't sinse enough to write wan av their own. Now, ladies an gintlemin, av yees want to thrade wid a gintleman that's a mon let yes go to Misther Blue. Don't buy av the apes fer they wont trate yer roight. Ave yer havent but a dollar or two to spind take it to Blue; ye can git moor goods wid that same, and make it go further and git thrusted bet hur than be any other bechune home and the moonkey show. Johnny, turn the crank and we'll have another picthure nixt wake.

To Property Owners.

I am doing an exclusive renting business. Renting houses and collecting rents. I can do double the amount of business I am now doing and I have two of the best collectors in the city, and very seldom lose any rents. I want more business and any property owner wishing to put his property in my hands. I am sure I can please them. Make itemized statements on demand showing the exact standing of each tenant.

Hoping I will get several consignments in the next ten days I remain respectfully,

Renting agent, 20 N. Broad. JOHN J. WOODSIDE.

Lucy Hinton the Leader.

Lucy Hinton tobacco, manufactured by T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va., is finest and best chew sold. Beware of imitations. 3m

Magnifying Mirrors

For the toilet, at Hawkes's optical depot. Many novelties in plush cases, gold, silver, steel and oxydized goods purchased by us especially for the holiday trade. Hawkes's wholesale and retail optical depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street.

2,000 pounds of the finest French candies in Atlanta to be sold at Hoyt & Thorn's.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 24 and 25. | Special Christmas Matinee at 2.

Special engagement of the beautiful and talented young actress,

MISS ESTELLE CLAYTON

Direct from the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, with her own company, under the management of C. W. Durant. Will present Monday night and at matinee a dramatization of Amelie Rives's celebrated novel,

"The Quick or the Dead,"

And Tuesday night a modern "Comedy of Errors," founded on Rhoda Broughton's "Good-Bye, Sweetheart,"

"A SAD COQUETTE."

No increase of prices. Reserved seats at Miller's. tf.

Wednesday and Thursday, | Thursday Matinee at 2 p. m.

December 26th and 27th.

Engagement of the youngest, most beautiful and talented of stars,

THE DAUGHTER OF THE SOUTH,

LAVINIA SHANNON

In her magnificent and peerless impersonation of

"LADY AUDLEY,"

— IN —

The Mystery of Audley Court.

EXCELLENT CAST! BEAUTIFUL DRESSES Correct Properties and Scenery.

A rare treat that no amusement lover can afford to miss.

Usual prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Commencing Wednesday evening, Dec. 19th.

Centennial Building

No. 3 Whitehall street.

MADAM NORA'S

Troupe of Glass Blowers

GLASS WORKERS,
GLASS SPINNERS,
GLASS BLOWERS.

9--ARTISTS--9

The Glass Steam Engine

EXCELSIOR

In full working operation. A model of a hand fire engine made of glass. Throws a stream of water 15 feet.

Admission 15c.

Everybody Receives a Present

HOURS FROM 2:30 to 5. 7:30 to 9:30

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK of lumber, good will, lease, office, fixtures, etc. A complete lumber yard outfit. Georgia Pine Lumber Co., P. O. Box 285, Atlanta, Ga.

A SPLENDID OPENING IF AN ESTABLISHED and paying business in this city, with good official position. Investigate by addressing Staple, care Constitution

WANTED—A CAPITALIST OR MERCHANT whose financial ability justifies a business of two hundred thousand dollars, to supply the Elbert County Alliance, at Elberton, Ga. E. B. Heard, Chairman Trade Committee Elbert Co. Alliance. fri sun wed fri sun wed

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR SALE—10,000 SILVER THIMBLES AT 15C each; solid gold tooth picks 25c each. Only at headquarters—A. L. Delkin & Co.

TIN AND WOOD TOYS AT YOUR OWN PRICE at Delbridge & Orr's, 110 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—SILVER TAESPOONS $1 A SET, table spoons $2 a set, forks $2 a set.

FINE PLUSH GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICE at Delbridge & Orr's, 110 Whitehall st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FOR SALE—TO THE RICH AND THE POOR white blankets, full size, at 60 cts. per pair. Upholstered cots $1.25 each. Cross legged, canvass cots 60 cts. each. Come quick if you want bargains. Hopple Bros., 24 E. Alabama st. sun tf

FOR SALE—A FINE SET OF TABLE KNIVES and forks from $1 a set up. Remember my prices are the cheapest in the city. Call and see for yourself. Chas. Vittur, 81 Whitehall st.

LADIES' COLUMN.

ALBUMS TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST at Delbridge & Orr's, 110 Whitehall st.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED. Also Kid gloves at Phillip's, 14 Marietta st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—A LARGE LOT OF 2x10 joist, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, also square timbers from 8x8 to 12x12, at low prices at the new capitol building. Miles & Horn. sun mon tues wed.

FOR SALE —AT— AUCTION

I will sell on the premises, No. 47 North Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia, unless otherwise disposed of before the day of sale, the entire outfit of the Evening Capitol Company, consisting of type, presses, cutting machines, gas engine, desks, safe, counters, and all other property of said company; said plant being a complete news and job printing office, on January 8, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m, The above plant is comparatively new, having only been run absut three years, and is in first-class condition. Sold under the power in the deed of assignment to undersigned. Terms cash.

Thomas L. Bishop,

Assignee of Evening Capitol Company.

dec23 10t

Election for County Officers, January 2d, 1889.

For Ordinary:
W. L. CALHOUN.
For Sheriff:
L. P. THOMAS.
Deputies:
A. M. PERKERSON.
W. A. WILSON.
C. C. GREENE.
For Clerk Superior Court:
G. H. TANNER.
For Tax Collector:
A. P. STEWART.
For Tax Receiver:
JOHN H. LOYD.
For County Treasurer:
C. M. PAYNE.
For Surveyor:
WALTER S. LARENDON.
For Coroner:
J. C. AVARY.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN, OR ANY INformation to large liver colored, female pointer dog. Strayed from Athens during fall. Solid color except a little white on feet—most on left fore foot. Head looks sun-burnt. Supposed to have whelped before this. Address, John W. Brumby, Athens, Ga. d 3t.

JACK'S

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15 CENTS POUND.

—AND

25 CENTS A POUND.

NUTS, NUTS, NUTS.

4,000 pounds of the best fresh nuts in Atlanta. Come and try us. 6 pounds for $1. HOYT & THORN.

Juvenile Books.

Give the little ones a nice book for a Christmas present. John M. Miller has the handsomest and largest line to select from. 31 Marietta street.

M. Rich & Bros'. store will be open Monday night until 9 o'clock, to give you a chance to buy your Christmas presents.

You Know

That John M. Miller always has the best assortment of Christmas cards and novelties. Buy now before the rush. 31 Marietta street.

Have You Seen Them?

This is the time to buy opera glasses. A. K Hawkes has the largest line in the state. Opera glasses in all styles, aluminium, oriental and smoked pearl, and plain designs. Nothing is nicer for a Christmas present than a pair of opera glasses with achromatic lenses, in a neat case. Call and select one from the large assortment at Hawkes's optical depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street.

John M. Miller

always has the largest assortment of Christmas cards and novelties. See all other lines first, then you are sure to buy from Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC

WANTED—A 5 OR 6 ROOM HOUSE ON north side of the railroad in good neighborhood. M. E. McAfee, 52 Houston st.

WANTED—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping for gentleman, wife and child. Private family preferred. F. L. C., Constitution.

WANTED—A FIVE ROOM COTTAGE IN THE city, must be in good neighborhood. Address with terms and location, P. O. box 472.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—AN OCCUPANT, WITH BOARD, for a furnished room; suitable for a gentleman. 35 Luckie street.

FOR SALE---HORSES, CARRIAGES

CARRIAGES FOR SALE CHEAP—A LEATHER top landau, a very light job, al o a six passenger extension top carriage. These carriages have been used, but are in first class conditions. John M. Smith, 85 Broad street.

A VERY LIGHT THREE SPRING TOP WAGon for sale cheap at 22 East Hunter street this week. Also a nice extension top phaeton.

A REAL NICE SECOND HAND HEARSE FOR sale cheap at 22 East Hunter street. W. E. Jones & Son.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF DAPPLE GRAY HORSES six years old, suitable for carriage or express W. Zimmer. Oxford, Ala. sat sun

ALL THE BEST CITIZENS IN ATLANTA RIDE in carriages manufactured by John M. Smith, the Broad street carriage maker. His vehicles are elegant and durable, and represent home manufacture. Be sure to try him. sun2t

A MAN RISKS HIS LIFE EVERY TIME HE rides in a carriage that is not substantially made. He risks the lives of his family when he carries them for a drive in such a carriage. John M. Smith, the Broad street carriage maker, guarantees every carriage he makes, and he is known to be the most reliable manufacturer in the city. sun2t

FOR THE FINEST CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, T. carts, etc., go to John M. Smith, the Broad street carriage maker. He personally supervises every piece of material that goes into vehicles manufactured at his establishment and can be relied on implicitly. sun2t

JOHN M. SMITH, THE BROAD STREET CARriage maker, is one of Atlanta's most successful manufacturers. His goods are always the cheapest, and last the longest. You cannot do better than to buy a carriage or a buggy from him. sun2t

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY, ESPECIALLY where it is to your own advantage. You can price carriages at every factory in the country and when you get through you cannot do better than to buy from John M. Smith. Broad street. sun2t

600 SETS OF GOOD HARNESS FOR SALE very cheap. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street. H. L. Atwater.

A BARGAIN—5-GLASS LANDAU CAN BE bought for $850. Only one in stock. Warranted first-class. Standard Wagon Company.

HARNESS, WHIPS AND LAP-ROBES OF ALL kinds. Prices cannot be beaten, 43 Decatur street.

ROAD CARTS FROM $25 TO $100. SPECIAL prices to the trade. Standard Wagon Company.

A PONY CART, ORIGINAL PRICE $115, CAN be bought for $60. Slightly damaged with water. H. L. Atwater, Manager.

LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, JUMP-SEATS, SURreys, carriages, phaetons and buggies of every style and price at 43 Decatur street.

FARMERS! FARMERS! WE HAVE EVERY kind and price of spring and farm wagons that you can desire. Call and see our stock. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street.

MERCHANTS—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTment of drays and delivery wagons and would like to have you call and examine our stock. H. L. Atwater, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—THAT THE ATLANTA CUTLERY works will sell you a fine carving set for $1.50 up. Plated knives and forks, silver teaspoons for $1, tablespoons $2, forks $2. Don't fail to call early and get first choice and low prices. Chas. Vittur, 81 Whitehall st.

SHARES IN THE 6th SERIES OF THE MUtual Benefit Building association may now be had of J. H. Gilbert, attorney, or J. S. Panchen, secretary, Gate City bank building, on Pryor and Alabama streets Pays investors full $200 on each share. Pays larger profits than any savings bank. Loans $200 a share without deduction. No minimum premiums. Six per cent allowed to members on advance payments. Many other new and valuable features. For further information apply as above o to Edward S. Gay, president; Charles E. Currie vice-president. sun 4

LATEST PUZZLE!

1 1 1
3 3 3
5 5 5
7 7 7
9 9 9

Take six above figures whose sum when added will be 21,

This can be done, and the answer will be given by the North American Mutual Benefit Association.

Any person sending correct answer to above puzzle before February 1st will be entitled to a $2,000 life insurance policy free of cost for the first payment. For further particulars and full instructions address T. E. Polhill, General Agent, 652 Mulberry street, Macon, Ga. Agents wanted. sun tf

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—A PUG DOG, ANSWERS TO the name of "Stumps." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 57 Houston street. tf

LOST—OUR WAY IN THE TREMENDOUS rush at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s trying to see those beautiful solid gold diamond cut Rhine stone ear rings; a few more at $1 per pair.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ABOUT six dollars, and amethyst ring inscribed with name of owner. Liberal reward if left at Constitution office.

LOST—ON THE FAST MAIL TRAIN ON GEORgia railroad, December 1st, one gold locket, Five dollars reward for its return to B. T. M., care Constitution office.

LOST—ON PETERS STREET OR BETWEEN Peters street and Tye's butcher pen, a buckskin purse, containing between $50 and $100, 2 twenty dollars gold pieces, 2 or more $5 gold pieces. Balance in silver. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to T. B. Burton, Lafayette, Al.

LOST—COTTON RECEIPT BOOK ON ALAbama street between Maddox & Rucker's and Georgia railroad depot. Please return to Georgia railroad depot.

FOUND

FOUND—THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY A gold head walking cane is at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s, 93 Whitehall st.

FOUND—THE PEOPLE HAVE AT LAST found that A. L. Delkin & Co.'s is the place to buy their gold and silver watches. Remember 93 Whitehall street is headquarters.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—A FEW APPLICATIONS OF $1,500 each on improved real estate in Atlanta will be promptly negotiated. Apply to Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street. sun tues

$1500 TO LOAN—3 YEARS. KROUSE & Welch, 2 Kimball House, Wall street. sun wed

MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE AND SMALL loans made on Atlanta, DeKalb and Fulton county real estate without delay. Address "B. A.," care Constitution.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES. Thomas H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama street.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON ARE AGENTS for estates and individuals who have money to lend on Atlanta real estate. We can lend any amount from $1,000 upwards. Office, 4 East Alabama street.

FIVE YEAR LOANS OF $300 AND UPWARD negotiated on Atlanta real estate. C. P. N. Barker, 31½ Peachtree. 1y

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 15 HORSE BOILER WITH STACK, all in good condition. Call at Troy Steam laundry, corner Forsyth and Walton streets. 7t.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—CLOCKS AND BRONZES OF every description for less money than can be bought anywhere in the south. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

MERCHANTS GO TO GEO. K. BELL, FRESH Xmas Turkeys. 93 S. Broad.

FOR SALE—THE IMPROVED DIAMOND SAFEty razor at $1.50 for ten days only, and all kinds of cutlery at a great bargain. Call and see for yourselves; these goods must go at once. Chas. Vittur, 81 Whitehall st.

HERRIN'S SAFE, LARGE SIZE, CHEAP; 300 feet Georgia fencing, 63 Peachtree street.

TREES—HOLLY FOR CHRISTMAS TREES and other purposes can be had by addressing Benjamin Thurman, Atlanta, postoffice general delivery, also holly limbs with berries on them can be had.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF TH Brosius Motor Sewing Machine company Humphreys Castleman, 12 East Alabama street. tf

TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SALE AT CONSTItution business office.

DOGS FOR SALE.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY A GOOD DOG or pup cheap as the Gate City Kennel is selling off at your price. Write for what you want. Address D. Morrison, Atlanta, Ga.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEA, COFFEE and cigar salesman to represent New York house; only experienced men controlling a good trade and able to furnish unexceptionable references considered; liberal salary or commission paid to men of character and ability; all communications strictly confidential. Address Salesman, P. O. Box 2456, New York city. dtf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPR, good job printer, permanent position. References. H. Drew & Bro., Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUBSCRIPtion book manager to sell "Gaskell's Compendium," and book called "Home Beyond," in Georgia. To a satisfactory party we will give special inducements. Address Subscription Book Department of Nat. Library Ass'n, 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN EDITOR AND MANAGER TO take charge of the Sandersville Middle Georgia Progress for 1889. Applicants must state age, experience and price, and furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Propositions for lease of the paper and job office, with complete outfit, will be entertained. Address A. Mathis, president Washington Co. Pub. Co., Sandersville, Ga.

WANTED—AN EXPERT AUCTIONEER. APply to L. Snider, 10 Marietta st.

WANTED—YOU ONLY TO GET PRICES OF our beautiful diamond jewelry before buying. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

WANTED A COMPETENT MALE TEACHER to prepare boys for college. Address "Trustees." References exchanged.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN TO KEEP house and cook for a family of three; no children; a good home for the right person. Address, immediately, Miss C. M. Ruggles, Lawson, Ga.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED SALESLAdies, five cash boys, two bundle wrappers, one cashier. L. Snider, 10 Marietta.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO SERVE A small family in Kirkwood. Call at Room 30 in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad sts.

WANTED A NURSE FOR TWO SMALL children. A middle aged woman prefered. Address with reference. Care B., Constitution. 1wk

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A GOOD SCHOOL FOR 1889—BY A graduate of five years successful experience. First-class testimonials. Address Teacher, care of the Constitution. wed,fri,sun.

A PROFESSIONAL STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter, a graduate of the Oswego Stenographical college, experienced in railroad, bank and manufacturing offices, desires a position. For particulars and references, address J. B. S., care of CONSTITUTION.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMAE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—NURSE FOR INvalid lady; is competent housekeeper, hotel or family. Address, care Mary Carey, Nurse, 80 Foster street.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ASSISTANT teacher or as principal of small school. Address Miss M. P. Smith, 52 Houston street, Atlanta, Ga.

A LADY (PROTESTANT) WISHES TO TAKE entire charge of a widower's children. Has done so before. High references. Can teach or act as private secretary; good home; moderate wages; no objection to travel any distance. Address Miss Annie, care Postmaster, Savannah, Ga. sun,mon

LATIN OR STENOGRAPHY—A THOROUGHLY competent young lady wishes a position, January next, in college or collegiate institute, as teacher of Latin or Stenography—one or both. Address Miss J. A. F., care 132 8th street, Augusta, Ga. 3t

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS. $100 IN CASH premiums will be given to the three most successful agents in 1889. New designs in ladies and children's furnishing goods. Rapid sales. Big profits. Send stamp for catalogue. E. H. Campbell & Co., 484 West Randolph street, Chicago. tues thu sun

TO AGENTS—O. K. POTATO AND FRUIT PEELers, other goods, quickest profitable sellers. Samples and particulars mailed 15cts. Gates, 39 Ley street, N. Y. th-su-we

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE WILSON Lamp Burner everywhere in United States; best in market; no equal for power of light and steady flame; sell on sight; territory guaranteed to good men. Sample burner $1; with lamp complete $2; profits large; send for circulars and terms. The Wilson Manufacturing company, 8 West 29th street New York. sun4t

A GOLD BAND RING FREE. SEE OUR SAMple book of all the latest designs in visiting cards and agents' terms for 2c. Ohio Card Company, Cadiz, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods No capital required. Salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

BOARDERS WANTED.

GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS FOR PERMANENT and transient can be obtained at 33 North Forsyth street.

BOARDERS WANTED AT NO. 11 WHEAT ST., to fill rooms vacated by legislators. Mrs. W. R. Stewart.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH good board, at reasonable rates, at 99 Walton st.

A COUPLE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN GET room and board with a refined, private family; pleasant surroundings; references. Address "L.," this office.

BOARDERS WANTED—THREE NICELY FURnished rooms, just vacated by representatives of the legislature, at Sharman house, 83 Marietta street. sun thurs sat

PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS WITH BOARD; all modern conviences; three minutes walk from Kimball house; new management. No. 5 Church street. sun tues thurs

$4 TO $5 PER WEEK—108 MARIETTA, NEAR postoffice, newly finished, piano in palor, table unexcelled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED—BOARDERS—22 WHEAT, WILL BE conducted by owners hereafter; first class; all modern improvements; newly furnished; central; near Pryor, Kimball house and union depot. Just opened and several large, light, airy rooms ready; street cars. Call and see.

WITH BOARD TWO LARGE SUNNY FRONT rooms connecting, well furnished; special rates to young men. 22 Houston street. sun mon tues.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOARD IN A pleasant private family, South Pryor, close in. C. S., Constitution.

ONE FRONT ROOM AND OTHER ROOMS with first-class board can now be secured at 86 Ivy street. fri sun tues

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street. The best accommodations.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO CALL AT THE Atlanta Cutlery works and get a fine razor knife and fork from $1.50 up. Silver tea spoons $1 a set, silver tablespoons $2 a set, forks $2 a set. Remember I am selling goods at the lowest prices in the city. Chas. Vittur, 81 Whitehall st.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO SEE OUR STOCK of silverware and get prices before buying. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

WANTED—TO BUY WILD LANDS IN COLQUIT county, Ga. Eli M. Mallette, Real Estate Broker, Thomasville, Ga. d2t

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO KNOW THAT every article bought of us will be engraved free of charge. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A CABINET LETTER FILE WITH not less than twenty-four trays. Apply or address Georgia Security Investment Co., 29 Alabama street. 3t

TO GIVE AWAY—A FINE LOT OF CINEDERS Southern Agricultural Works, Marietta street. nov21 tf

INSTRUCTION.

CRICHTON'S MODERN BUSINESS COLLEGE 49 Whitehall street—the cheapest and best school in America. Investigation invited. Large illustrated catalogue free.

BOOKKEEPING AT CRICHTON'S IS TAUGHT as practiced today. No out-of-the-date methods; everything thorough, practical and interesting. Illustrated catalogue free.

ARITHMETIC AT CRICHTON'S TAUGHT BY Professor Speer, who, as a mathematician, has no superior in America. Visitors always welcome. Catalogue.

SHORTHAND—ARE YOU THINKING OF studying shorthand? If so, go to headquarters at once—Crichton's school of shorthand and correspondence, 49 Whitehall.

PENMANSHIP—PERSONS INTERESTED IN penmanship should send to Crichton's modern business college for catalogue showing marvelous improvement made by pupils.

SHORTHAND — CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF shorthand and correspondence; the only exclusive shorthand school south; large enthusiastic classes; success guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COLlege, Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National bank, and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also sun

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SIXTEEN ROOM HOTEL near depot in Hephsibah, Ga., fifteen miles from Augusta, on the narrow guage road. N. L. Respess. sun tues thurs.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST FARM IN MIDDLE Georgia, of 511 acres. 2,200 bushels corn raised on it this year, besides cotton, oats, potatoes, hay, etc., with four mules. It contains 150 to 175 acres good creek bottom, and is situated 1½ miles of Suwannee depot, 31 miles above Atlanta, Ga. Has 40 head Jersey and grade cattle on it. All for sale, for division among partners. Smith, Barry & Co., Atlanta, Ga. sun4t

IF YOU WANT A GREAT BARGAIN IN FINE garden lands, 5 miles south of Atlanta, Ga., in small and large tracts, apply to A. S. Poole, or M. H. Waldrop, Atlanta, Ga. sun2t

W. E. JONES & SON HAVE SOME RARE BARgains in real estate this week at 22 East Hunter street.

A FARM OF 80 ACRES IN GORDON COUNTY for sale or exchange. Address B. F. Smith, Lock Box 82, Calhoun, Ga.

76 CREW—8 ROOMS, GAS, WATER, EXCELlent neighborhood, close in, street car line. Chas. E. Boynton.

50X200—EAST JONES STREET, $650. J. C. Hendrix & Co.

50X160—BETWEEN JONES AND Rawson, west side Pryor street, $1,400. J. C. Hendrix & Co.

100X300—BOULEVARD TO JACKson street. J. C. Hendrix & Co.

50X160—WEST SIDE FORMWALT, between Crumbley and Glenn, $850. J. C. Hendrix & Co.

55X198—SOUTH SIDE RICHARDSON street, between Cooper and Formwalt; cheap. J. C. Hendrix & Co.

FOUR ACRES ON WASHINGTON STREET, near dummy line. J. C. Hendrix & Co.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, NO. 8 BROTHERerton street, 5 rooms, and No. 133 Thompson street, 4 rooms; near in. Apply 17 W. Garnet street.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NEATLY furnished; or the double tenement house, 8 rooms furnished and 8 unfurnished; close in; modern improvements. Call for keys, 156 South Pryor, or A. S. Talley & Co., 24 South Broad.

W. E. JONES & SON HAVE ROOMS AND houses for rent at 22 East Hunter street.

FOR RENT—FINE NICE COMFORTABLE stalls for horses at 20 East Hunter street; one dollar and fifty cents per month each.

2 NICE NEW THREE ROOM HOUSES FOR rent, 121 Jones close in. Call at 22 East Hunter street, W. E. Jones & son.

FOR RENT—NO. 91 CALHOUN STREET, 5 room cottage, with servants' room attached, house nicely papered, location central and large lot.

Rooms.

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS in Vandalia building, 20 East Alabama street. Apply Hoppie Bros., 24 East Alabama street. every sun

201 JONES ST.—4 TO 6 LARGE NICE ROOMS to rent; third door from Capitol ave. References required.

ROOMS FOR RENT—OFFICES OR SLEEPING rooms over my wall paper and paint store, corner Pryor and Hunter. M. M. Mauck.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—FURNISED FRONT ROOM, FIRST floor; heat and light, at 288 Whitehall st.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT ROOM, NEATLY FURnished, bath, hot water, private family. $7 month. 42 Gilmer, two blocks from union passenger depot.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, HOT and cold water in house, three minutes walk from postoffice. 63 Fairlie street, corner house.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. Bath, gas and attendance. 83 Loyd street.

35 N. PRYOR STREET, HAS NICELY FURnished rooms for rent. Center of city. Terms reasonable.

Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnihsed.

FOR RENT—TWO BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, at 58 Washington St.; board in the neighborhood, or meals sent to the house.

ROOMS TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished in Nos, 29, 31 and 33 Poplar street, and 41 North Forsyth street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE, CENTRALLY LOcated boarding house, 84 Ivy street. 12 rooms, servant's house, coal house, gas, water, modern conveniences. 9 Houston for keys.

FARMS FOR RENT—SOME DESIRABLE ONE and two horse farms for rent on the Glade properties. Water very pure and locality very healthy. The very best of corn and other grains produced in abundance. Cotton also succeeds well. Churches and schools on the property and in vicinity. Society good. Rents low. For further particulars apply to C. R. Clemons, Secretary, The Glades, Hall county, Ga. w2t

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND BASEMENT 106 Whitehall street. Good stand. Inquire next door. H. C. Sawtell. dec15tf

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE WITH RESIDENCE attached, corner Whitehall and Brotherton streets. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street.

Thos. M. McKinnon, Renting Agent, 14 South Broad Street, Near the Bridge.

8 R HOUSE, 49 EAST ELLIS	$35 00
6 r house, 104 West Harris	25 00
8 r house, 280 West Peachtree (furnished)	35 00
6 r house, 69 Highland avenue	20 00
4 r house, 102 West Harris	15 00
4 r house, 46 Vine, cor. W. Fair	12 00
3 r house, 46 Jones avenue	8 00
3 r house, 26 Henry	7 50
3 r house, Mangum, cor. Thurman	8 00
3 four room houses, Plum, near Hunnicutt, each	8 00

Also several nice store rooms, close in, suitable for almost any business. Offices and sleeping rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

For Rent by John J. Woodside, Renting Agent, No. 20 North Broad Street, Corner Walton Street.

4 R. H. 74 N. Pryor	$20 00
4 " " 128 Rhodes, near W. & A. R. R.	10 00
4 " " 82 Davis	15 00
4 " " Bowden street, near Peachtree	8 00
4 " over 286 and 288 Marietta	8 00
4 " H. corner Mills and Luckie, vacant January 7th	15 00
3 R. H. Fowler, near Gresham	6 00
3 " " 56 Rock	6 00
3 " " 87 Plum	7 00
3 " " Rear 975 Marietta	5 50
Store room and 2 rooms 73 West Peters	10 00
" " 218 Wheat	8 00

Always call at my office and examine my list before renting.

For Rent by Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

ELEGANT 12 ROOM RESIDENCE, GAS, HOT and cold water, large lot, shade, garden, stable, a splendid place, 8 blocks of the center, call.

10 ROOM HOUSE, GOOD ORDER, NEAR STATE road hops, $18.

8 ROOM RESIDENCE, GAS AND WATER, NEAR new capitol, $30.

8 ROOM RESIDENCE, WEST END, $15.

8 ROOM RESIDENCE, WHITEHALL STREET, $25.

6 ROOM HOUSE AND 50 ACRES ON FLAT Shoal road, good land, call and see us.

5 ROOM HOUSE AND 40 ACRES, AT HAPEVILLE, stables, carriage house, etc., very reasonable rent, call.

5 ROOM, STABLE, LARGE LOT, LUCKIE ST, NEAR Marietta street school, $15.

6 ROOM HOUSE, FOUNDRY STREET, NEAR state road shops, good order, $15.

STORES.

SUPERIOR STORE, WHITEHALL STREET near railroad.

SPLENDID STORE, MITCHELL, NEAR WHITEhall street.

LARGE COMMISSION STORE, WITH TWO street fronts, in center of city, near depot.

FURNISHED HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC.

5 ROOM HOUSE. NICELY FURNISHED, Peechtree street, $35.

ELEGANT NEW 6 ROOM RESIDENCE, ON street car line, handsomely finished and elegantly furnished, to rent for the winter, to a small family, $40.

3 ROOMS, FOR LIGHT HOUSE KEEPING, very near street cars, call.

TWO SUPERIOR OFFICE ROOMS, IN THE heart of the city.

OUTSIDE PLACES.

8 ACRES, 4 ROOM HOUSE, STABLES, ETC., on street car line, in West End, $15.

10 ACRES, CHEAP HOUSE, NEAR 3 MILE post on C. railroad, will lease for 5 years.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—SIX BALDWIN MOTORS, SIX close and four open suburban cars, thirty and forty pound steel and iron tee rails, street cars, Ingersoll drills, engines and boilers, dump cars, etc. All second-hand in good order. H. B. Deas, 21½ East Alabama street, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—TWO STANDARD GAUGE LIGHT locomotives and twenty Butterworth logging cars, second-hand, good order. H. B. Deas, 21½ East Alabama street, Atlanta.

REA ESTATE.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

WEST MITCHELL STREET—TWO 4-ROOM houses, and three 2-room houses, on corner lot, 95x175; street paved, and property located in business portion; monthly rental $26; $2,000. This is the cheapest property on the market. The ground alone is worth more money. W. M. Scott & Co.

WESTWOOD PARK.—THE OWNERS OF THIS property are now spending several thousand dollars in grading, streets, laying out drives setting out trees, and beautifying their park. A large number of hands are now at work making these improvements, which will enhance the property in and about West End. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END, GORDON STREET—NEW 8-ROOM residence, on lot 80x221, just beyond terminus of carline; lot worth $1,800; improvements, $1,000; can sell for $2,500: $200 cash, balance $35 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

BELL STREET—NEAR 5TH BAPTIST CHURCH; new 4-room cottage just completed for $2,000; easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

S. PRYOR STREET—TWO beautiful vacant lots on dummy line, near Georgia avenue; $1,000 each, monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR BOYD & BAXTER'S FURNITURE FACtory, new 3-room cottage; plastered, painted, and in perfect order; $800; $50 cash, $15 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 83 PLUM STREET—COMFORTABLE 3-room cottage, one block from Marietta street, and near to bridge works and other manufactories; $900; small cash payment; $15 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 291 LUCKIE STREET, CORNER PINE—Good 4 room cottage on lot 68x100. Very cheap and on easy monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

MILLS STREET, NEAR MARIETTA—4 ROOM cottage on elevated corner lot; house in perfect order, good neighborhood, very cheap. Monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

MILLS STREET, NEAR SPRING—6 ROOM cottage on lot 50x100 for $2,150; $300 cash and $25 monthly. This is a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

M'AFEE STREET, CORNER PINE—4 ROOM cottage on lot 79x107. Comfortable home and on easy monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 111 HOUSTON STREET—6 ROOM HOUSE on lot 45x150; street laid with belgian block, water, sewer connection, etc. Price, $1,900. This is a bargain and good investment. W. M. Scott & Co.

CURRIER STREET, NEAR PEACHTREE—Beautiful vacant lot, 43x175, at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

FILMORE STREET—7-ROOM HOUSE ON LOT 50x100, now rented for $15; $500 cash, $20 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

IRWIN STREET, NEAR JACKSON—NEW 5-room cottage on large lot, $2,150; $500 cash, $25 monthly. This is a cosy home and is worth $2,750. W. M. Scott & Co.

SPRING STREET—2 STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, with every modern convenience; gas, hot and cold water, etc.; $800 cash, $30 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT, WEST PEACHTREE—7-ROOM RESIdence, furnished, $55; South Side, 2-story 7-room residence, modern convenience, $35; Capitol aveue. 9 rooms, handsome location; 168 Thompson street. 5 rooms, $15. Stores—96 South Pryor street, $35; 194 Marietta street, $35. W. M. Scott & Co.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate.

I HAVE FOR RENT THE NICEST 9 ROOM house in the city, 6 blocks from center, water, gas, electric bells and every convenience.

I have two choice central connecting offices.

I have a central store, splendid stand.

I have cottages for rent in all parts.

FOR SALE.

I have a few beautiful lots on Ponce De Leon avenue.

A splendid house on large lot, Jones street.

A central rent-paying store, at a bargain.

I have a splendid central vacant business lot cheap.

I have other property in all parts of Fulton county, and am always ready to show property.

Come in and see me. G. W. Adair, Wall street.

ANSLEY BROS.,

Real Estate Agents.

$4,000 9 ROOM HOUSE, BEAUTIFUL location.
2,000—2 beautiful lots, Forest avenue. Cheap.
2,700—6 room Spring street house. A bargain.
2,100—Washington street lot fronting east.
3,500—Beautiful Capitol avenue lot, 50x200.
2,200—Richardson street house and lot. Near street car line.
6,000—Luckie street house. Every convenience.
2,500—7 room Simpson street house. Lot 50x150.
5,700—Elegant house on Whitehall. Large lot.
10,500—Central store property paying fine interest.
5,200—The nicest house on Merritts avenue.
2,600—W. Peachtree lot 5 x187½.
2,200—Rawson street home; new house.
2,000—Investment on Mitchell street; pays 15 per cent.
1,300—Lot on Pulliam street. A bargain.
2,000—6 room house, Mills street. Easy payments.
3,200—Peachtree street lot. A bargain.
4,700—Capitol avenue home. Lot 150x200.
2,700—Crew street house; water and gas; near in.
1,500—House and lot on Stonewall street, near Walker.
2,750—House 6 rooms, lot 3½ acres in Decetur; the best bargain offered.
3,200—3 acre lot and 8 room house, Kirkwood.
1,600—Beautiful corner lot; South Pryor street.
2,700—House 5 rooms and 5 acres land; Decatur.
Office 22 South Pryor street, Jackson building.

For Sale, by Smith and Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

VACANT LOT, McDONOUGH STREET	$1,000
Vacant lot Wheat street, 57x188	$1,000
Vacant lot, Peachtree, 50x187, very desirable	$2,750
Vacant lot, Maple street, long time	275
Vacant lot, Marietta street, near bridge works	250
Vacant lot, 41x100, Wells street	410
Vacant lot, Windsor street	560
7 room residence, large lot, Yonge street, very near street cars	2,750
7 room residence, Fillmore street, $1,600; $600 cash, remainder $20 per month. A bargain.	
5 room house, 90 feet front, Parsons street	1,500
4 room house, Howell street, near Edgewood avenue, beautiful lot	900
3 room house, Wells street	750
4 room residence, fine lot, Cherry street near Technological school, valuable	2,750
8 room residence, hot and cold water, gas, good stable and carriage house, splendid residence street, in the heart of the city	8,000
10 room house and very large lot, three fine fronts, Capitol avenue	9,000
Splendid brick store with rooms above, in heart of city	15,000

LANDS AND OUTSIDE PLACES.

68 acres on C. R. R., 4 miles out, $45 per acre. A great bargain.	
295 acres 3 miles west of Canton, Ga., on Etowah river; 25 acres rich bottom, 90 acres cleared, remainder heavily timbered; oak and hickory; lies well; 3 room house, tenant house, barn. For sale at a sacrifice	1,500
50 acres on C. R. R., at Hapeville, $65 per acre.	
13 acres, cheap building, fruit trees, 3½ miles from carshed, half mile south of Ga. R. R.	1,250
Splendid residence lot, 100x200, in the best residence portion of West End.	
One cemetery lot in Oakland.	
To exchange for a lot, one upright piano worth	$400

Krouse & Welch, Real Estate, Renting and Loan, 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

$2650 NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, POWers street; lot 50x200 feet; must be sold, call and we will show it; two fronts; bargain for some one with the cash.
$2,000 for 100x200 feet, on Capitol avenue.
$1,600—Nice lot, Pryor street, first-class.
$1,200—Corner lot, Georgia avenue, lot 100x110 feet.
$1,000—Corner lot, 190x150 feet, Ormond street.
$1,850—Corner lot, 50x150 feet, Pryor street.
$1,750—Store and dwelling, McDaniel street.
$750—Nice lot, 50x200 feet, McDaniel street.
$800 for 4 room house, $100 cash, $20 monthly.
$1,100 for 4 room house, $200 cash and $20 monthly.
$1,250 for elevated lot, Boulevard, 70x165 feet.
$2,200 for 100 feet front, Baker street, $500 cash.
$2,250—New 6 room cottage, Crumley street.
$3,500—New 6 room cottage, Ellis street, $800 cash.
$2,500—Corner lot, South Forsyth street, near in.
$2,250 for 8 room house, Georgia avenue, $300 cash.
$1,500—Nice 4 room cottage; $500 cash, balance monthly.
$2,500—New 5 room cottage, Harris street.
$1,100—Nice lot, Jackson, near Houston street.
$850 for 200x400 feet, Connally street, near Georgia avenue; bargain; now is the time to buy; will be worth more money in the spring.
Capitol avenue—8 room house, lot 50x200 feet, $2,500; one-third cash; balance easy.
Capitol avenue—250 feet front, only $2,000; easy payments.
$1,500 to loan for 3 or 5 years, interest 8 per cent.
$325—Vacant lot near East Tennessee shops.
$425—Vacant lot, Crew, near Ormond street.

PERSONAL.

THE DRAWING FOR THE HUNDRED DOLLAR dressing case comes off at Delbridge & Orr's, 110 Whitehall street, Monday evening. Chances free to purchasers of a dollar's worth of goods.

PLENTY OF STORAGE ROOM TO BE HAD BY calling at 22 East Hunter street.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE TO B. W. Davis. Address P. O. Box 285, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL—PREDICTION—SEND 20 CENTS for complete written prediction of your future life. With photo of future husband or wife, 30 cents. Give age and description. Prof. Marceau, Cleveland, O. sun

GENTS—3 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland. sun per

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law. 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

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SOUTHERN MEMBERS

WILL NOT PRESENT A NAME TO HARRISON.

OPPOSED TO THE CARPETBAGGERS.

The Southern Republicans Seeking to Get Rid of the Men Who Came Down After the Spoils.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—[Special.]—It may be definitely stated today that the committee of southern republicans of the house will not present any name to Mr. Harrison for a cabinet appointment. They will merely urge the desirability of some southern man going into the cabinet. There is one thing they are going to undertake that they think of vital importance to the party in the south. They want to eliminate the carpet-baggers from the party; or, as one of the members put it today, "turn down" the men who hang about Washington as "professional" southern republicans. They believe the success of the party depends upon their ability to clear away the suspicion that the men who went south just at the close of the war merely to get what they could out of it, and have never had any sympathy with the people, are to be at the head of affairs.

"What we want," said a member of the committee to THE CONSTITUTION's correspondent today, "is to get men who can be republicans without ceasing to be southern men—men who can advance the interests and advocate genuine republican principles, retaining the respect of their people and remaining in sympathy with them. We want those men who think with us to be able to work with us, and we want to make converts among the best people in the south and to build up our country."

THEY ARE GONE.

The capital was deserted today. The congressmen, with a few exceptions, have all gone, and around the hotel lobbies, where they usually congregate, were deserted tonight. Of the Georgia delegation they have all gone except Judge Crisp, Mr. Turner, Mr. Grimes and Mr. Clements. Mr. Candler left this morning, Mr. Grimes goes over to New York tomorrow to have his eyes treated. Three weeks ago Mr. Grimes was almost blind, but since he has put himself under the treatment of a New York specialist he has considerably improved. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who thinks a southern trip will aid him in his struggle for health, leaves the city tomorrow for Aiken, South Carolina, where he will probably stay for two or three weeks.

E. W. B.

DODGING THE DUDLEY CASE.

The Indianapolis Jury Fails to Take Action As Yet.

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REA ESTATE.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

WEST MITCHELL STREET—TWO 4-ROOM houses, and three 2-room houses, on corner lot, 95x175; street paved, and property located in business portion; monthly rental $26; $2,000. This is the cheapest property on the market. The ground alone is worth more money. W. M. Scott & Co.

WESTWOOD PARK.—THE OWNERS OF THIS property are now spending several thousand dollars in grading, streets, laying out drives setting out trees, and beautifying their park. A large number of hands are now at work making these improvements, which will enhance the property in and about West End. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END, GORDON STREET—NEW 8-ROOM residence, on lot 80x221, just beyond terminus of carline; lot worth $1,800; improvements, $4,000; can sell for $2,500; $200 cash, balance $35 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

BELL STREET—NEAR 5TH BAPTIST CHURCH; new 4-room cottage just completed for $2,000; easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

S. PRYOR STREET—TWO beautiful vacant lots on dummy line, near Georgia avenue; $1,000 each, monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR BOYD & BAXTER'S FURNITURE FACtory, new 3-room cottage; plastered, painted, and in perfect order; $800; $50 cash, $15 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 83 PLUM STREET—COMFORTABLE 3-room cottage, one block from Marietta street, and near to bridge works and other manufactories; $900; small cash payment; $15 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 29 LUCKIE STREET, CORNER PINE—Good 4 room cottage on lot 68x100. Very cheap and on easy monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

MILLS STREET, NEAR MARIETTA—4 ROOM cottage on elevated corner lot; house in perfect order, good neighborhood, very cheap. Monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

MILLS STREET, NEAR SPRING—6 ROOM cottage on lot 50x100 for $2,150—$300 cash and $25 monthly. This is a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

M'AFEE STREET, CORNER PINE—4 ROOM cottage on lot 79x107. Comfortable home and on easy monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 111 HOUSTON STREET—6 ROOM HOUSE on lot 45x150; street laid with belgian block, water, sewer connection, etc. Price, $1,900. This is a bargain and good investment. W. M. Scott & Co.

CURRIER STREET, NEAR PEACHTREE—Beautiful vacant lot, 43x175, at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

FILMORE STREET—7-ROOM HOUSE ON LOT 50x100, now rented for $15; $500 cash, $20 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

IRWIN STREET, NEAR JACKSON—NEW 5-room cottage on large lot, $2,150; $500 cash, $25 monthly. This is a cosy home and is worth $2,750. W. M. Scott & Co.

SPRING STREET—2 STORY BRICK RESIDENCE with every modern convenience; gas, hot and cold water, etc.; $800 cash, $30 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT, WEST PEACHTREE—7-ROOM RESidence, furnished, $35; South Side, 2-story 7-room residence, modern convenience, $35; Capitol avenue, 9 rooms, handsome location; 168 Thompson street, 5 rooms, $15. Stores—96 South Pryor street, $35; 194 Marietta street, $35. W. M. Scott & Co.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate.

I HAVE FOR RENT THE NICEST 9 ROOM house in the city, 6 blocks from center, water, gas, electric bells and every convenience.
I have two choice central connecting offices.
I have a central store, splendid stand.
I have cottages for rent in all parts.

FOR SALE.

I have a few beautiful lots on Ponce De Leon avenue.
A splendid house on large lot, Jones street.
A central rent-paying store, at a bargain.
I have a splendid central vacant business lot cheap.
I have other property in all parts of Fulton county, and am always ready to show property.
Come in and see me. G. W. Adair, Wall street.

ANSLEY BROS.,

Real Estate Agents.

$4,000 9 ROOM HOUSE, BEAUTIFUL location.
2,000—2 beautiful lots, Forest avenue. Cheap.
2,700—6 room Spring street house. A bargain.
2,100—Washington street lot fronting east.
3,500—Beautiful Capitol avenue lot, 50x200.
2,200—Richardson street house and lot. Near street car line.
6,000—Luckie street house. Every convenience.
2,500—7 room Simpson street house. Lot 50x150.
5,700—Elegant house on Whitehall. Large lot.
10,500—Central store property paying fine interest.
5,200—The nicest house on Merritts avenue.
2,600—W. Peachtree lot 5 x187½.
2,200—Rawson street home; new house.
2,000—Investment on Mitchell street; pays 15 per cent.
1,300—Lot on Pulliam street. A bargain.
2,00—6 room house, Mill street. Easy payments.
3,200—Peachtree street lot. A bargain.
4,700—Capitol avenue home. Lot 150x200.
2,700—Crew street house; water and gas; near in.
1,500—House and lot on Stonewall street, near Walker.
2,750—House 6 rooms, lot 3½ acres in Decatur; the best bargain offered.
3,200—3 acre lot and 8 room house, Kirkwood.
1,000—Beautiful corner lot; South Pryor street.
2,700—House 5 rooms and 5 acres land; Decatur.
Office 22 South Pryor street, Jackson building.

For Sale, by Smith and Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

VACANT LOT, McDONOUGH STREET.......$1,000
Vacant lot Wheat street, 57x188.......$1,000
Vacant lot, Peachtree, 50x187, very desirable..2,750
Vacant lot, Maple street, long time.......275
Vacant lot, Marietta street, near bridge works 250
Vacant lot, 41x100, Wells street.......410
Vacant lot, Windsor street.......560
7 room residence, large lot, Yonge street, very near street cars.......2,750
7 room residence, Fillmore street, $1,600; $600 cash, remainder $20 per month. A bargain.
5 room house, 90 feet front, Parsons street.......1,500
4 room house, Howell street, near Edgewood avenue, beautiful lot.......900
3 room house, Wells street.......750
4 room residence, fine lot, Cherry street near Technological school, valuable.......2,750
8 room residence, hot and cold water, gas, good stable and carriage house, splendid residence street, in the heart of the city.......8,000
10 room house and very large lot, three fine fronts, Capitol avenue.......9,000
Splendid brick store with rooms above, in heart of city.......15,000

LANDS AND OUTSIDE PLACES.

68 acres on C. R. R., 4 miles out, $45 per acre. A great bargain.
295 acres 3 miles west of Canton, Ga., on Etowah river; 25 acres rich bottom, 90 acres cleared, remainder heavily timbered; oak and hickory; lies well; 3 room house, tenant house, barn. For sale at a sacrifice.......1,500
50 acres on C. R. R., at Hapeville, $65 per acre.
13 acres, cheap building, fruit trees, 3½ miles from carshed, half mile south of Ga. R. R.......1,250
Splendid residence lot, 100x200, in the best residence portion of West End.
One cemetery lot in Oakland.
To exchange for a lot, one upright piano worth $400

Krouse & Welch, Real Estate, Renting and Loan, 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

$2650 NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, POWers street; lot 50x200 feet; must be sold, call and we will show it; two fronts; bargain for some one with the cash.
$2,100 for 100x200 feet, on Capitol avenue.
$1,600—Nice lot, Pryor street, first-class.
$1,200—Corner lot, Georgia avenue, lot 100x140 feet.
$1,000—Corner lot, 100x150 feet, Ormond street.
$1,850—Corner lot, 50x150 feet, Pryor street.
$1,750—Store and dwelling, McDaniel street.
$750—Nice lot, 50x200 feet, McDaniel street.
$850 for 4 room house, $100 cash, $20 monthly.
$1,100 for 4 room house, $200 cash and $20 monthly.
$1,250 for elevated lot, Boulevard, 70x165 feet.
$2,200 for 100 feet front, Baker street, $500 cash.
$2,250—New 6 room cottage, Crumley street.
$3,500—New 6 room cottage, Ellis street, $800 cash.
$2,500—Corner lot, South Forsyth street, near in.
$2,250 for 8 room house, Georgia avenue, $300 cash.
$1,500—Nice 4 room cottage; $500 cash, balance monthly.
$2,500—New 5 room cottage, Harris street.
$1,100—Nice lot, Jackson, near Houston street.
$850 for 200x400 feet, Connally street, near Georgia avenue; bargain; now is the time to buy; will be worth more money in the spring.
Capitol avenue—8 room house, lot 50x200 feet, $2,500; one-third cash; balance easy.
Capitol avenue—250 feet front, only $2,000; easy payments.
$1,500 to loan for 3 or 5 years, interest 8 per cent.
$525—Vacant lot near East Tennessee shops.
$125—Vacant lot, Crew, near Ormond street.

PERSONAL.

THE DRAWING FOR THE HUNDRED DOLLAR dressing case comes off at Delbridge & Orr's, 110 Whitehall street, Monday evening. Chances free to purchasers of a dollar's worth of goods.

PLENTY OF STORAGE ROOM TO BE HAD BY calling at 22 East Hunter street.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE TO R. W. Davis. Address P. O. Box 285, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL—PREDICTION—SEND 20 CENTS for complete written prediction of your future life. With photo of future husband or wife, 30 cents. Give age and description. Prof. Marceau, Cleveland, O. sun

GENTS—3 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland. sun per

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

SOUTHERN MEMBERS

WILL NOT PRESENT A NAME TO HARRISON.

OPPOSED TO THE CARPETBAGGERS.

The Southern Republicans Seeking to Get Rid of the Men Who Came Down After the Spoils.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—[Special.]—It may be definitely stated today that the committee of southern republicans of the house will not present any name to Mr. Harrison for a cabinet appointment. They will merely urge the desirability of some southern man going into the cabinet. There is one thing they are going to undertake that they think of vital importance to the party in the south. They want to eliminate the carpet-baggers from the party; or, as one of the members put it today, "turn down" the men who hang about Washington as "professional" southern republicans. They believe the success of the party depends upon their ability to clear away the suspicion that the men who went south just at the close of the war merely to get what they could out of it, and have never had any sympathy with the people, are to be at the head of affairs.

"What we want," said a member of the committee to THE CONSTITUTION's correspondent today, "is to get men who can be republicans without ceasing to be southern men—men who can advance the interests and advocate genuine republican principles, retaining the respect of their people and remaining in sympathy with them. We want those men who think with us to be able to work with us, and we want to make converts among the best people in the south and to build up our country."

THEY ARE GONE.

The capital was deserted today. The congressmen, with a few exceptions, have all gone, and around the hotel lobbies, where they usually congregate, were deserted tonight. Of the Georgia delegation they have all gone except Judge Crisp, Mr. Turner, Mr. Grimes and Mr. Clements. Mr. Candler left this morning. Mr. Grimes goes over to New York tomorrow to have his eyes treated. Three weeks ago Mr. Grimes was almost blind, but since he has put himself under the treatment of a New York specialist he has considerably improved. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who thinks a southern trip will aid him in his struggle for health, leaves the city tomorrow for Aiken, South Carolina, where he will probably stay for two or three weeks.

E. W. B.

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THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Greenville, S. C.

THE RETURN OF A WANDERER.

GREENVILLE, S. C., December 22.—[Special.]—For thirty years John Arnett has been mourned as dead by his relatives in the northern part of the state. Today he is back among them telling the story of his adventures. It was in the fall of 1858 that Arnett, then a young man of twenty-one, was married to a pretty cousin, who had been raised almost in the same house with himself. A few weeks after he disappeared, and until one week ago he had not been heard of.

While on a visit to this place he fell in with Walter M. Gibson, who was a straggling school teacher, and who since became the premier of King Kalakua, of the Sandwich islands. Gibson's wild talk of the west enchained the fancy of Arnett, and joining his fortunes with him he followed him to Utah, and subsequently through all of his adventures in Honolulu as well as elsewhere. While it was Gibson's fortune to prosper, Arnett never grew to be anything more than a mere hanger-on, and finally to be abandoned by the man in whom he had pinned his faith.

Arnett was ashamed of himself for having deserted his bride, and in the hope of final success delayed letter-writing until blunted by absence and chilled by adversity, he no longer had the desire. Early in the summer his desire to return home was rekindled. Poor and without prospects he worked his way in ship to San Francisco. From that place by rail he had a hard time. Occasionally he would get a little work, with which to pay his fare a short distance, and long walks would suppliment the rest.

When he reached the old homestead he saw upon the doorstep a woman strikingly like the wife whom he had deserted; but only about ten years older. It was his daughter who had been born after his departure, the young mother giving up her life in the agony. The young lady was the wife of a well-to-do farmer, who had purchased the old homestead.

Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 22.—[Special.]—An event of more than ordinary interest in Episcopal religious circles occurred here yesterday. It was the ordination by Bishop Howe to the deaconate of the Rev. E. N. Hollings, a young negro theological student.

Hollings is the second colored man who has taken holy orders in the diocese of Charleston. He is 33 years old, was born in Charleston and educated at the Saxon school for freedmen established here by northern philanthropists at the close of the war, and in which F. L. Cardoza, state treasurer under Chamberlain's administration, was the principal. The ordination services took place at St. Mark's, the aristocratic colored Episcopal church of the city. The clergymen participating were Bishop Howe and the Rev. A. Doche, A. T. Porter and J. V. Welch, white, and J. H. M. Pellard, colored. There was only a sprinkling of white persons present. The event is significant, as it bears upon the color war that has been raging in this diocese for the past ten years. This war, it will be remembered, led two years ago to the resignation from the diocesan of most of the prominent lay delegates, and several prominent clergymen in 1888. The difficulty was temporarily bridged over, but the fight is expected to be renewed at the convention of 1889. The ordination of Mr. Hollings is regarded as a declaration on the part of the clerical wing of the party that they intend to stand up for the rights of the colored brethren.

Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 22.—[Special.]—This morning before Judge Seymour, in the United States circuit court in this city, the injunction case brought by the Richmond and Danville railroad against the state auditor and treasurer, to restrain the collection of certain taxes, came up. This injunction was applied for under the provision of the interstate commerce law, the railway claiming that North Carolina could not collect taxes from it, because its rolling stock was used in interstate traffic, and that taxes upon it were paid in Virginia. It was expected that there would be argument and counsel for both parties were present, but there was no argument, counsel filing an agreement that the matter should go into the state courts and that suit should be brought therein by the state to recover these taxes, thus virtually making a test case. Upon this Judge Seymour entered a consent decree dismissing the bill at the cost of the railways. The matter now goes into the state court, and the suit will be brought in Wake county superior court by the state against the railway.

Montevallo, Ala.

MONTEVALLO, Ala., December 22.—[Special.]—Near this place last Thursday a negro boy made a criminal assault on a young white girl, but she escaped from him before he accomplished his purpose. Yesterday several negroes were arrested, and when taken before the girl, she identified one of them as the party who assaulted her. Last night a crowd of negroes, led by John White, a colored desperado, surrounded the house where the constable and posse were guarding the prisoner. White called one of the guards out in the yard, and demanded to see the warrant on which they were holding the negro. The white man called out to a companion in the house: "Hand me the double-barrelled warrant lying on the bed." At this the negroes opened fire, which was promptly returned by the whites, and about one hundred shots were exchanged. John White, the leader of the negroes, and several of his party were wounded. The negroes then fled, taking their wounded with them.

Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., December 22.—[Special.] Superintendent V. E. McBee, of the Western North Carolina division of the Richmond and Danville railroad, has returned from a month's absence, during which he has been to Canada, invited there by the government to inspect as a civil engineering expert the Canadian Pacific road. In a special train, accompanied by Major J. W. Wilson, chief engineer of the Western North Carolina road, he examined the 3,000 miles of the road from Vancouver's to Montreal. His testimony was heard by the arbitrators, a judge and two civil engineers. The Canadian Pacific railroad seeks to recover from the government about $6,000,000 on the grounds that the road purchased does not come up to the specifications. Expert testimony was necessary to decide the question.

Selma, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., December 22.—[Special.]—Tonight about 8 o'clock, Jake Black, head waiter in Keipp's restaurant, shot Albert Welborn, the cook. Welborn, who was drunk, was jealous of the attention Black was paying certain women, and in the quarrel threw a dish at Black, who drew a pistol, firing three times, the ball taking effect in the left eye. It will, in all probability, prove fatal. Black escaped.

Ocala, Fla.

OCALA, Fla., December 22.—[Special.]—The American Pomological society of the United States and Canada, will hold their annual convention in Ocala, Fla., February 20, 21, and 22, 1889. President P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., says that it will be the largest and most interesting session of the society ever held. Every state in the union will have an exhibit of its fruits.

Anniston, Ala.

ANNISTON, Ala., December 22.—[Special.]—W. D. Bush, the well known livery man, a native of this county, died suddenly at his stables this morning from congestion.

Ground has been broken for the nail mills of Lewis & Co., in South Anniston.

CITED TO ANSWER.

Two Editors Who Will Not Give Their Informants Away.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—Judge Biddle this afternoon issued a decree directing Wm. M. Bunn, editor and proprietor of the Sunday Transcript, and Hugh A. Mullin, editor and proprietor of the Sunday World, to testify in the select council bribery investigation, and answer the question as to the sources of information upon which they based the editorials in which they charged that attempts had been made to bribe councilmen in the interest of the Northeastern Elevated railroad project. The witnesses, when before the committee, refused to divulge the sources of information on the ground that it was contrary to newspaper ethics and the honor of their profession. The city solicitor then appealed to the court with the above result, and the two editors will subsequently appear at the next session of the committee and answer the questions put to them.

In Favor of Manitoba.

OTTAWA, December 22.—The full bench of the supreme court gave a unanimous decision in the case of the Red River Valley crossing case today in favor of Manitoba. This was a question submitted to the supreme court by the railway commission of the Dominion parliament to whom the Manitoba government had made application for permission to cross the Canadian Pacific railroad tracks. The Canadian Pacific company set up the claim that such proceeding was contrary to the railway act of 1888.

Panic in a Passenger Coach.

TUSCOLA, Ill., December 22.—The explosion of a hot water pipe in a day coach on the Illinois Central train last evening filled the car with steam and created a panic. Every passenger attempted to run out of the car at the same instant and many were trampled upon and more or less hurt. Mrs. Ida Pierce, of this place, was among the passengers and she alone retained sufficient nerve to pull the bell cord and stop the train. A number of ladies attempted to jump from the train before it stopped, but were held back by male passengers.

MACON'S TRIUMPH.

OVER THE RING RULE OF BY-GONE YEARS.

THE ERO POPULI ASSOCIATION

The People Rise Against the Nominees of a Secret Society, and Sweep Them Out of Sight—The Story of the Canvass.

MACON, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—What is the Ero Populi?

It is a recent political organization that suddenly found existence in this city about two years ago.

What do the words mean?

Lovers of the people.

What are its ends and purposes?

The control of all local offices, city and county, and the reaping of the spoils of the same.

The original Ero Populi had a membership of about 150, but divisions in the ranks brought disruption, and a new organization called Lee Hall was formed with a membership of several hundred. A charter of incorporation was duly applied for and the object of the association on its face appeared to be social commingling and pleasures, but the public has held that the chief mission of Lee Hall was political. It is said that discontent commenced to be observed in the ranks of Lee Hall, and though this institution is still intact, members of it branched off and formed a new Ero Populi with nearly four hundred members who work in the strictest secrecy, and are bound by an oath more terrible than any other ever heard of in this community. Although the membership is large and embraces many classes of citizens, no man has yet had the boldness and temerity to admit that he is an Ero Populi. There must be something despicable, reprehensible and rotten about the organization, or why so much secrecy, and such public distrust toward the order? Many aspirants for office are members, and it is suspicioned that certain office holders are members, but they dare not admit the fact for it would be any man's political death and social ostracism to confess his membership. It is suspicioned that a public office-holder is an officer in the New Era Populi, and, if this could be positively determined, his political fate would be sealed.

The mode of electing a member is this: An Era Populi meets a citizen some night on the street who is desired by the order to become a memeer. He is asked to take a walk, and presently he finds himself in a room filled with mask men and shrouded forms, who are armed with swords and pistols. The initiatory proceedings are very exciting and the candidate is usually greatly frightened. Finally, the oath is administered, when the masks are removed and the new member sees by whom he is surrounded and who are his companions. The by-laws are read, etc. The initiation fee is paid. It is said that a well known aspirant for office and a present office holder paid their dues on the same night. If the names of these two men were mentioned in this article they could never hope for political preferment.

But the result of the recent city election has virtually broken the backbone of the Ero Populi, and discouragement and dismay fill their ranks. Lee Hall is said to be quivering on the verge of disruption and disbandment. The hopes of the Ero Populi have fled. The election of the people's ticket has swept from their expectant hands the spoils of office and the power of place. And this is well. One or two victories in the past had made them bold. They thought they were invincible, and it is said that certain ones of the Ero Populi had in contemplation schemes and purposes, the fulfillment of which would have been equal to the exploits of the White Caps of the west, and would have thrown not only Macon, but the state of Georgia into the greatest excitement. The Ero Populi has accomplished its last successful fight in Macon. The people have spoken and have sworn eternal opposition to the secret organization that is a menace to good government, a harm to society, and in conflict with the rights and privileges of voters.

At a public political meeting not very long since the Ero Populi passed the word along the line that if the proceedings did not progress according to the wishes and plans of their order, the meeting must be broken up at all hazards. The nominations were made according to programme. The watchword of the organization seems to be "rule or ruin."

At the recent election the citizens' ticket of aldermen was nominated at the courthouse by the influence, so public opinion held, of the Ero Populi, and in the interest of certain men for office who were considered unworthy of public trust. There were some good men on the ticket, but it became necessary to sacrifice them to prevent the triumph of the ring. When the result of the courthouse meeting became known the next morning there was great indignation manifested in commercial circles, and there was an instant and spontaneous uprising of the solid business men and taxpayers, and within an hour a large assemblage of the representative men of the community, in point of financial strength, business standing and social position, met in the Central Georgia bank and nominated the people's ticket, composed of good, true and intelligent citizens, who were under obligations to no man or clique, could not be influenced by any ring and had no political promises to fulfill.

And thus the two tickets went before the people, less than five days before the election, the one nominated on a cut and dried programme, by the influence of a secret organization and in the interest of certain favored candidates, while the other ticket had the prestige of a nomination by the solid business men and the tax paying strength of Macon, free from all entangling alliances, and under no political obligations to any man.

There is a bill before the legislature authorizing the city of Macon to issue $150,000 in bonds for paving parking and sewering the streets. The tax payers desired that the distribution of this money should be made by men closely identified with the city's interests; they thought there should be a clean sweep of all the old officers who had been holding positions some years under the city government; they thought a complete change would be beneficial to the city and its people. The recent defalcation of City Treasurer Adams for nearly eighteen thousand dollars set men to thinking, and without bringing charges, they determined on a new deal. The fight commenced amid much excitement, and was of great interest during the brief campaign of a few days.

The reform movement, as it was called, proved a perfect tidal wave. It swept men from office who had held the positions term after term, and despite the desperate struggles of the Ero Populi with all its boasted strength, despite the office seekers, despite the two months uninterrupted access to the registration books by the friends of the citizens' ticket, the said ticket, in toto, was defeated overwhelmingly and most ingloriously. It was a complete disaster. The back bone of the Ero Populi was broken. Every member of the people's ticket was triumphantly elected. It was a great surprise to the ringsters, and, in fact, the reformers did not look for such a sweeping victory. They would have been content with a simple majority for the ticket. The victory was a protest against ring rule, a protest against secret political organizations dominating the affairs of this beautiful city, a protest against the proposed repeal of the Jewett bill. It was an uprising in behalf of good government, and the determination that the representatives of the people must rule and not the candidates of a ring.

The people's ticket was chosen on the line of reform and it meant that there must be a clean swep of all old officers, and the newly elected aldermen endeavored to carry out this programme to the letter, though it is suspicioned that they unwittingly elected one or two persons, who were in sympathy with the defeated ticket, and it is asserted that one of the elected officeers is an Ero Populi in disguise, though this was unknown to the aldermen. They thought they were electing men in full sympathy and accord with the spirit of reform that overwhelmingly elected the citizens' ticket and cried out for the removal of all non-sympathizers.

On last Monday night ten of the aldermen met at the Central Georgia bank, presumably for a caucus over names of candidates. By some misunderstanding, whether intentional or not, is not known, Aldermen Smith and O'Hara and Mayor Price were not notified of said caucus. Smith and O'Hara had been previously nominated on the citizens' ticket, and to satisfy certain influences their names were put on the people's ticket also. It was thought that they were not fully in sympathy with the movement to remove the old officers, and sided with Mayor Price, who was opposed to a change in the offices. For this reason many claim that Smith, O'Hara and Price were not wanted at the caucus, and this occurrence may have the effect of arraying the two aldermen and the mayor against the ten aldermen during their entire term of two years, though this should not be the case.

The caucus of the entire council the next night for the election of officers resulted in a clean sweep and contained one or two surprises. It was public opinion that Captain T. L. Massenburg would be elected chief of police, popular Colonel C. M. Wiley, the present incumbent, having declined to stand again, as he is the democratic nominee for ordinary. So, when the ballots were counted, Lieutenant O. T. Kenan, of the Southern Cadets, was chosen chief. He will make a good officer and have a fine disciplined force, but, as it was reported that Lieutenant Kenan had voted for seven, if not more, of the citizens' ticket, it was not thought that the people's aldermen would show him any favors. Prior to the caucus it was thought that Captain Massenburg had nine votes, yet, on the first ballot he received only two, and during the six ballots never attained more than three votes. Seven votes constituted a majority. R. S. Collins received four votes and W. A. Wylie one vote.

For some reason strong opposition was manifested to the re-election of H. A. (Punch) Blue, an honest, clever and splendid fellow, to the office of city clerk, which position he had held nine or ten years. Bridges Smith, the well known city editor of the Telegraph, was elected, and he will make one of the finest clerks Macon has ever had. The opposition to Blue started with Captain S. S. Dunlap, a well known merchant and wealthy citizen.

J. J. Clay had been city sexton for about ten years. He was considered a permanent fixture, but the reformers marked his head for the slaughter and the knife cut with dreadful effect. Out thirteen votes Clay received only four. Dennis Keating was elected. The aldermen thought in so doing they were electing one in sympathy with them. Just because Clay and Keating are not on as friendly terms as formerly the aldermen thought he was in opposition to all of Clay's political alliances. In this they were mistaken. Captain T. M. Butner, a man who worked very hard for the people's ticket was defeated for sexton. The aldermen hardly noticed his candidacy. Keating will make a good sexton and will always be found at his post of duty.

Hon. R. W. Patterson had the fate to preside over the courthouse meeting that nominated the citizen's ticket, and he thus became identified with it, and lost his chances of re-election as city attorney. He had discretion, and promptly stated in the public prints that he would not offer for re-election. Like the stoical Indian he smoothed his locks for the scalping knife and died without a groan. Hon. Claud Estes and Hon. C. L. Bartlett are candidates for city attorney. Estes is a son in-law of Colonel John E. Jones, one of the prime movers in the reform uprising that won victory for the people's ticket, and it was thought Estes would have enough prestige here to be elected. Bartlett had been defeated two years ago for the place by Patterson, and he was anxious to retrieve his defeat. In the caucus Estes received six votes and Bartlett six votes, and the mayor cast the deciding vote in favor of Bartlett. Then out pops a little resolution, which was adopted by council, indorsing the appointing by the mayor of Mr. Patterson as special attorney in two railroad cases against the city, and in the suit against defaulting Treasurer Adams and his bondsmen, the three suits involving forty thousand dollars. He was also chosen legal adviser of the mayor. Patterson really gets the fat money and glory of the place, while Bartlett appears as a secondary consideration with a $900 per annum salary. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to revoke the above appointment of Mr. Patterson. A well known lawyer said today that if he was Bartlett he would resign the office before he would accept it under present conditions. When it was stated that defeated Candidate Ware would contest Alderman McKewy's election Mr. Bartlett immediately telegraphs from Atlanta to Mr. McKewy, that he would defend his seat in council free from all charge. He would represent him for nothing in behalf of good government.

In the midst of all this, where stands Mayor Price? He was elected for his third term without opposition. His name was on both tickets, but it is a question if his name was put at the head of the people's ticket through choice. All admitted his popularity, and no charges of unfaithfulness to the city's interest could be brought against him. The reformers, however, would have liked to have defeated him, but they could not find a man willing to make the race, and so anxious were they to elect the board of aldermen that they did not care to jeopardize the success of any of the ticket by a combat over the mayor's place, and they expressed themselves well pleased at the result. It is believed that Price's sympathies were with the citizens' ticket, and that the election of the people's ticket was greatly regretted by him. He says he will not stand again for re-election two years hence, but if the council cuts his salary of $2,500 per annum, any, he says he will resign the mayoralty and run before the people on the issue. Public opinion is divided as to whether or not the salary should be reduced. Price has done much good for Macon and was deserving of re-election.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE.

Although the next congressional election is two years off, candidates are already looming up for the race. It is generally understood that the Hon. James H. Blount will not stand for re-election, but will be a candidate for governor, and if successful will try to make the leap from the great red chair of state into the United States senatorial toga. In the event of his retirement from congress, the following gentlemen are said to be positive candidates for his place from the sixth district: Senator C. L. Bartlett, of Bibb; Senator Robert Whitfield of Baldwin, and Representative R. L. Berner, of Monroe. These three gentlemen are members of the Georgia legislature. There may be other candidates. The names of Hon. W. A. Huff and Hon. R. W. Patterson, representatives from Bibb in the present house, are mentioned in connection with congressional honors, as well as the name of Hon. N. E. Harris.

Presuming that the contest will be between Bartlett, Whitfield and Berner, the result will be doubtful and the contest very exciting. It is said that the three gentlemen calculate on going into the convention with the following counties behind them: Bartlett expects to have Bibb, 6 votes; Crawford 1 vote, Jones 1 vote, Jasper 1 vote. Total 9. Whitfield expects to have Baldwin, 1 vote, Wilkinson 1 vote, Twiggs 1 vote. Total 3. Berner expects to have Monroe, 2 votes. Pike 2 votes, Butts 1 vote, Upson 1 vote. Total 6. Thus Bartlett will be in the lead on the above calculation, though all the counties may not go as counted upon. Bartlett may not carry Jasper, although it is his birthplace, but, by a strange coincidence it is also the birthplace of Whitfield and Berner, so county pride may have little to do with determining the result. Bartlett and Whitfield both own property in Jasper. Bartlett's friends think he may carry Twiggs, but Whitfield may have a firmer hold on Twiggs and Wilkinson than either of the other candidates, as the two counties are in the judicial circuit of which he was solicitor general. Bartlett may be handicapped by the prejudice that will exist against the next congressman being taken from Bibb as this county has so long enjoyed the honor of being the home of the representative from the sixth district, and the jealousies of the other counties may prevent the election of a Bibb county man. It is not known if Mr. Blount will try to throw his influence in favor of any one candidate. He is a strong friend of Bartlett's, who has always been an ardent supporter of Blount. Then again, Whitfield is the son-in-law of Judge Charles J. Harris, of Bibb, and Harris is the partner of Blount. Then again, Blount is not insensible to the influence of Berner. So Blount may hold hands off and let there be a free fight, especially as he will have his own race for governor to carefully nurse and watch. More anon on this interesting subject. But candidates for congressional honors might do well not to ignore the names of Huff and Harris. They may be strong factors in the contest. Watch Huff, and at the same time don't forget Harris.

Quitman, Ga.

ENTICING FARM LABORERS AWAY.

QUITMAN, Ga., December 22.—[Special]—The many farmers of this country are seriously embarrassed by the secret and successful efforts of an imigration agent to entice negro farm laborers and their families from their present homes to promised ones in Arkansas. This agent does his work at night and without license. The sufferers have marked him for their own, and on his next trip they will endeavor to arrest him for this violation of a state law. These deluded creatures have been promised that on their arrival in Arkansas each one shall have 160 acres of land, a horse, buggy and harness, five cows and so forth. On the plantation of several prominent and extensive farmers work has been necessarily suspended. It is said that a party of about 100 will leave here on the 29th, and they are now selling at extremely low prices, all of their possessions, consisting of corn, fodder, potatoes, cows, hogs, etc.

Tonight while smoking a cigarette, a clerk in the store of A. J. Sparks, grocer and confectioner, accidentally ignited a package of fireworks. Becoming frightened he threw down the burning mass and ran. The stock in the front part of the store was set afire, but by heroic effort the store was saved with but small damages, no insurance.

Mr. Isaac Mabbett and Mrs. Fannie E. Graves, prominent members of society, were married Thursday afternoon

Albany, Ga.

ALBANY, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—There is much complaint here among the merchants of short collection. Though Albany's cotton receipts have been unusually large, still the crop as a general thing has been smaller than was anticipated in this section. The immense outlay by the farmers for western produce and stock has apparently nearly depleted their receipts and rather dull times are the consequence in the home markets. The west has got it nearly all.

"Ben Bolt" was rendered to a crowded house at Willingham's hall by the amateur company last night.

Christmas will be celebrated with unusual vim throughout this section this season.

All the little stations along the railroads are crowded with hundreds of persons in from the country today.

The stores here have been crowded all day.

Cartersville, Ga.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Hiram Blaisdell, contractor for the Cartersville Gas works is in town and reports himself ready to go on with the work. We will have light before many days. The managers of our furnace speak enthusiastically of their prospects, and several big deals in mineral property are in the air. Our streets are lively with strangers and country people. W. B. Wallace a well known contractor died here last night after a short illness.

Clarkesville, Ga.

CLARKESVILLE, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—The public spirit and enterprise of Dr. J. P. Houston, A. J. Nichols and Mrs. Mary Griggs, of this place, has prompted them to immediately begin the erection of a first-class hotel on the old "Habersham" site. The work will be commenced early in the spring and the house made ready for next season. This movement will not only be an answer to the demand of the tourist, but will pay the owners a large dividend on their investment.

Jefferson, Ga.

JEFFERSON, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—The closing exercises of Martin institute took place on Thursday and Friday night, and the pupils all did well. The calisthenic exercises of the little girls trained by Miss Sallie Barber were excellent, and the musical department, under Miss Kittie Cleague, of Knoxville, Tenn., made a showing of great progress. Professor Glenn has had an unusual full school for the fall term.

Tifton, Ga.

TIFTON, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—Two negroes had a difficulty over a woman. One of them drew a shotgun and discharged two loads into his rival. One charge entered the side of his head and the other nearly tore off his arm.

Bainbridge, Ga.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., December 22.—[Special.] The general contractors for the construction of the Alabama Midland railway, J. M. Brown & Co., report their work well under way. They are men of long years of experience in such work, and have sublet the grading, crosstie and track laying to men, who, like themselves, are energetic and experienced.

Major Louis McLain has the grading contract from here to Montgomery, 175 miles. He has 220 teams and 1,200 men on the line, and proposes to finish by the 15th of August next.

Messrs. Benton, Griffin & Co., get the crossties, and H. C. Griffin & Co. will do the track laying.

The Atlanta Bridge company will build the bridges over the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. Each of these structures will have a draw of 230 feet, and they are to be completed by the 15th of April, 1889.

Messrs. Brown & Co. expect to have the entire line finished by the last of next October. Judging from the energetic way these gentlemen are rushing the work, their expectations will be fully verified.

Macon, Ga.

MACON, GA., December 22.—[Special.]—Telegrams were received in Macon today announcing that George S. Obear, Sr., ex-mayor of Macon, was dying at Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Obear moved to Birmingham a few months ago, after a long life in Macon, to reside with his son, George S. Obear, Jr. Mr. Obear is well known in Georgia. He has held several important local public offices, been honored with high places in Masonic circles, held positions of financial trust, and until recently was secretary of the Cotton States Life Insurance company. At one time he was a man of considerable wealth, but reverses in recent years swept away his fortune. He is about 65 years old.

Mr. W. T. Stone has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Merchants and Mechanics Building and Loan association, vice Mr. John F. Toole, resigned.

The Hon. Virgil Powers, late commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, is being prominently mentioned as a suitable person to succeed the late Hon. C. S. Chambliss in the legislature. Mr. Powers is an able financier and one of the best and purest men in Georgia. Quite a number of other names are mentioned, but none would be so acceptable to all classes as that of Mr. Powers.

Hon. William H. Felton, Jr., the recently elected solicitor-general of the Macon circuit, returned home last evening with his bride from a pleasant trip north. Mr. Felton will enter upon the duties of solicitor-general January 1. Perhaps his first important case will be the prosecution of Captain O. F. Adams, the defaulting city treasurer, and if Woolfolk is granted a new trial he will also have to prosecute him. These two cases will give Mr. Felton a lively introduction into office and will be the means of affording him a splendid opportunity to make reputation as a prosecuting attorney.

The funeral services of Mrs. John D. Fred were held this morning from the First Presbyterian church and were largely attended by the deeply sorrowing friends of the most estimable lady.

The chaingang was reinforced today by the following convicts sent from jail to serve sentences imposed by different courts: John Kegler, Charlie Caisar, Peter Silas, John Bowman, Lewis Byrd and Floyd Howard.

The mourners' bench in the superior court room was crowded this morning to receive sentence from Judge Gustin for their misdoings. The following were sentenced: J. H. Murphey, simple larceny, fined $50; Clark Hendrick, assault with intent to murder, six years in the penitentiary; Hamp Johnson, two cases assault with intent to murder, five years in the penitentiary in one case and one year in the other; Tom Allen, assault with intent to murder, five years in the penitentiary; Ben Franklin, attempt to commit murder, five years in the penitentiary; Bane Thweatt, simple larceny, two years in the penitentiary; Willie Davis, larceny from the house, two years in the penitentiary.

Rev. W. C. Lovett, W. B. Hill and Rev. D. Q. Abbott, of Macon, were appointed at the at the recent session of the South Georgia conference on the visiting board to Emory college.

The mortuary report for the week ending today, as rendered by Sanitary Inspector Herrington, is as follows: White males 0, females 3, colored males 3, females 0. Total 6.

Today Judge Harris, in the city court, refused to grant a new trial in the case of Kitchens vs. Central railroad.

James Hathaway was released from the barracks this evening on the order of Chief of Police Wiley, where he had been since last night on the charge of having obtained an overcoat from Dannenberg & Doody on a forged check signed by W. R. Phillips and payable to Hathaway. Hathaway's wife was in Atlanta and she was telegraphed to last night about her husband's trouble and Hathaway was placed in prison to await her arrival. Dannenberg & Doody being willing to settle the matter on payment of costs, etc. As no warrant had been sworn out for Hathaway up to a late hour this afternoon, he was released. Very soon after his dismissal an officer arrived at the barracks with a warrant, but Hathaway had disappeared.

Mercer university and Wesleyan Female college have suspended exercises for the Christmas holidays. Studies will be resumed January 1st.

Griffin, Ga.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT FARMER.

GRIFFIN, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—S. H. Wilson, who died yesterday, will be buried tomorrow at 10 o'clock. The funeral will be preached from the Baptist church.

W. F. Simmons and Charlie Simmons, who were arrested some days ago on the charge of attempting to burglarizing Schuerman & White's store, were tried before the county judge and were acquitted. Will Simmons was also tried for carrying concealed weapons and fined $20 and costs.

A white man by the name of Thomas Williams was circulating a petition yesterday asking aid. The petition stated that he had recently lost his house and entire contents by fire; that he was a poor man with a wife and four children dependant upon him. His statement aroused the sympathy of our people and they subscribed liberally. About midnight the police found him under a dwelling house in the rear of the Griffin Banking company dead drunk and nearly frozen. He was carried to the guardhouse and locked up. He had his petition still, but his money was gone.

Forsyth, Ga.

STOREHOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

FORSYTH, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—The general store of Mr. Henry Wilder, about four miles from here out on the Indian Springs road was destroyed by fire last night. His entire stock of general merchandise was destroyed. It is reported that he carried $500 insurance. The loss is estimated between $750 and $1,000. Mr. Wilder suffered a loss not long since by having $175 stolen from him.

Monroe Female college has suspended for the holidays and the young ladies have left for their homes to spend Christmas. This institution is in a flourishing condition, there being in attendance during the fall term more than one hundred pupils. The spring term begins first Monday in January and the attendance will be largely increased.

The cotton received in our town up to date is about ten thousand bales, an increase over last year at this time of nearly three thousand bales. The total receipts for the year will be more than twelve thousand bales.

Mr. M. Greenwood, general merchandise, is closing out his business, and will retire for the present. Mr. Greenwood has been merchandising at this place for many years and has done a large and extensive business with the planters of this section.

Rome, Ga.

ROME, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Floyd county Agricultural club held today, the following officers were elected: President, Felix Corput; vice-president, J. H. Miller; secretary, L. Cherry.

Broad street was thronged today with shoppers, and merchants report an immense trade.

Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 22.—[Special.]—Mr. William Rogers, for twenty years superintendent of the Georgia Central, was today elected president of the Citizens' bank.

Sister Mary Teresa was today buried in the Catholic cemetery. The requiem was sung at the convent chapel.

Isabella, Ga.

ISABELLA, Ga., Dember 22.—[Special.]—Worth county has in the field three candidates for ordinary, three for sheriff, three for clerk, two for tax receiver, two for tax collector, four for treasurer, four for coroner and two for surveyor.

Glycerine Magazines Explode.

BRADFORD, Pa., December 22.—The three glycerine magazines, in Buchanan hollow, one mile from Tarport, exploded about six this evening, wrecking a large number of houses in Tarport, and shaking the foundations of the houses in Bradford, three miles away. A large building in Tarport in which were nine persons, collapsed, seriously injuring three children, one little girl, who cannot survive. In another house a lamp was turned over, and the house burned.

A Lumbering Village Burned.

MENOMINEE, Mich., December 22.—News has reached here of the total destruction by fire of the town of Hermansville, forty-seven miles north of here on the Chicago and Northwestern and Soo Short Line railroads. No particulars have been received. Hermansville is a lumbering settlement with a population of about 400, and as the weather is very cold, there must be great suffering among the people.

They Deny the Charge.

LEXINGTON, Va., December 22.—The cadets of the Virginia Military institute protest against the statement that any ill feeling between them has grown out of the punishment of some of their number, for hazing Cadet Stoner, of Kentucky. They assert that, on the contrary, the best of feeling prevails.

Three More Negroes Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.—The rumor of a second gathering of the blacks around Wahalak is discredited. Requests for aid have been withdrawn. It is believed that three more negroes have been killed.

Twenty-Two Degrees Below.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., December 22.—A cold wave prevails here. The mercury at the signal service station registered 22 degrees below zero last night.

SAFE AND SOUND.

THE KING OF BELGIUM RECEIVE THE NEWS

THAT HENRY M. STANLEY IS ALIVE

And Has Joined His Forces with Emin Bey. The Story Told by Arab Travelers. Other Foreign News.

LONDON, December 22.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says that one of the special messengers sent into the interior in October, in hope of obtaining news of Emin and Stanley from the caravans, has sent a dispatch announcing that he met Arab traders from Wadelai, who positively affirmed that Stanley met Emin there about January 20th. Stanley, the traders said, had 330 men and plenty of stores. He had endured great privations, but he and all his party were well, although extrmely exhausted. The delay in reaching Wadelai was due to difficulties encountered on the route, the expedition having to make a long detour toward the northeast in order to avoid the swamps and hostile tribes. Emin was then in a good position, although some of his Egyptian officers were grumbling, and many of his soldiers had deserted. The kings of Uganda and Unyea were hostile to Emin, who was obliged in November to repel a predatory incursion from the east. His general health was good, but he had been suffering from an affection of the eyes two months. A fortnight after Stanley's arrival he received by way of Lado a message from the mahdi pompously intimating his intention to subdue the whole country as far as the great lake and promising good treatment if Emin submitted. Emin replied that before evacuating he must wait for the mahdi to prove the legitimacy of his claim to the province. Stanley, in the meantime, applied himself to restoring order among the troops and distributing stores and munitions. Emin told Stanley that he did not desire to leave Wadelai. The entire route to the coast was not dangerous on account of the incessant agitation among the tribes and the hostility of Inwanga. Toward the middle of April, hearing that the force of the mahdi was coming, Emin ordered his advance post between Dufile and Lado to retire to Wadelai, and Stanley sent messengers to the kings of Uganda and Unyoa. About the end of April, when the traders left Wadelai, Stanley was anxious, owing to the absence of news from the rear guard on the Aruwhim, and was arranging to send a strong detachment in search of them along the route which he had followed. Stanley also again urged Emin to leave Wadelai with him and regain the coast. Stanley sent out several couriers with news for Europe. One was the courier who was sent by the foreign consuls at Zanzibar to apprise Emin of the departure of the relief expedition. This courier had remained at Wadelai, and was sent back to the east coast after the arrival of Stanley. Another courier was sent in the direction of Aruwhim.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

Earl Dunraven Thinks a Minister Should at Once be Sent to Washington.

LONDON, December 22.—In the house of lords last night the earl of Dunraven, speaking of the Sackville incident, said:

I do not propose to go into details. The sooner the episode is buried, to my mind, the better, but I must express regret that the papers have not been presented to parliament. I trust that this will be done before parliament is prorogued. Whether the circumstance is correctly described by the prime minister as an episode in electioneering; whether our minister was entirely to blame; whether he technically or unintentionally committed a blunder; whether the United States government was fully justified, under any circumstances, or by the peculiar circumstances of the moment are all matters beside my point, which is who is to blame, or whether any one is to blame. Surely it would have been more dignified on our part and more worthy of our position, to have taken no notice of the matter, which, as the prime minister early remarked, is no matter affecting the two nations. In the case of some foreign power, different considerations would affect us, but our relations with the United States are peculiar. We use the word "foreign" toward them because there is no other suitable expression, but I am loth to use the term toward the great republic. The United States is, diplomatically speaking, a foreign power, but she can never be a foreign land to us. Her citizens are mainly men of the same race and lineage as ourselves, having the same names, speaking the same tongue, worshiping under the same form of religion and living uddeer the same common law. Their institutions, though differing, are very similar in their integral respect to our own, and are founded on the same love of liberty and law and capacity of self goverment. It is impossible to look upon such people as foreigners, though one is obliged to speak of their country as a foreign power. Of all civilized nations we alone can understand the United States, and she alone can understand us in respect to difficulties inseparable from the system of party government. Any misunderstanding arising between us would be held to be most deplorable by the vast majority of all thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic. I fear that speaking of circumstances as belonging to the history of electioneering, may have had an irritating effect upon public opinion in America. Be that as it may, it is certain that any longer delay in fillieg up Lord Sackville's place is liable to be misunderstood by the American people. I hold it to be our first duty to avoid the possibility of anything that may lead to a want of sincere friendship between the mother country and the colonies, and after that I consider it our second duty to avoid any such possibility between the United States and ourselves. Before long another minister will be accredited to the court of St. James. All who know Mr. Phelps personally, and all who recognize the dignity and courtesy with which he has discharged his duties, will anticipate it with regret. If we hesitate and delay to accredit a minister at Washington the United States may retaliate by delaying to accredit a minister to us. Two great international questions are awaiting solution—the fishery and extradition treaties—and these we cannot hope to settle except under conditions of real friendship between the two countries. Therefore, I ask the prime minister, whether the government intends to appoint a minister to succeed Lord Sackville at Washington.

The Manufacturers' Explanation.

LONDON, December 22.—In relation to complaints of the inferior quality of bayonets used by the troops at Suakim, Wilkinson & Son, arms manufacturers, who furnished the weapons, explain that they are unable to make bayonets in England now owing partly to their inability to secure skilled workmen, and partly to the incompletion of their new factory, work on which is being pushed forward. They state that Germany is now the center of the sword-making industry of the world. The war office authorities regard this explanation as reasonable.

Bomb Throwing in Spain.

MADRID, December 22.—A petard was exploded last night at the door of the residence of Senor Canovas Del Castillo. Only slight damage was done, but the greatest alarm was caused among members of the household. No arrests have as yet been made.

Trying to Save the Panama Concern.

PARIS, December 22.—The proposal to detach from the new bankruptcy bill the clauses applicable to the Panama Canal company, is likely to prove abortive. The reporter of the committee on the bill declares that the clauses hang together. The committee will ask that the bill be placed as an order of the day immediately after the passage of the budget, for the purpose of hastening the adoption of the measure.

Work on the Eiffel tower has been resumed.

To Welcome Gladstone.

NAPLES, December 22.—The students of the university held a meeting and decided to meet Gladstone at the railway station, and escort him to Rendel's villa, which will be decorated with flags and illuminated with fireworks. The rector of the university, a deputation of professors and others, also, will be at the station to welcome his arrival.

Seizing the Times' Money.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 22.—Counsel for Parnell in his suit against the London Times have arrested £50 in the hands of an advertising agent as belonging to Wright & Walter, or to one of them.

The Statues Accepted.

PARIS, December 22.—The municipal council has accepted the statues of Lafayette and Washington, presented to the city by Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World.

Long Distance Baseball.

MELBOURNE, December 22.—In the second baseball game here today, the All Americans scored 5, the Chicagos [illegible]

THE PERFECTION OF PIANOS---GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

KRANICH & BACH.

FREYER & BRADLEY, Sole Agents, 27 WHITEHALL Street.

Furnished in Plain and Fancy Cases, OAK, ASH, Burl Walnut, Rosewood, Mahogony, or Ebonized.

This world-renowned Piano has stood the test of years and every climate. Their long experience in the Piano trade leads them to recommend its use above all others. It is superior in tone, finish and workmanship and is not exceedingly high in price. Remember, we give the best possible terms on all their Pianos.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR PATRONS WHO PURCHASED THIS CELEBRATED PIANO FROM US, AND WE CHEERFULLY REFER TO THEM, AS A WELL SATISFIED CUSTOMER IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT.

ATLANTA.

Almand, M. W	style E mahogony
Adair, A. D	Style D ebonized
Adams, Miss Florence	style D ebonized
Akers, G. W	style 3 sq. grand
Akers, Captain T	style 2 T. upright
Arp, William	style G sq. grand
Beckwith, J. W., Bishop of Ga	style 6 gr. square
Bak, Dr. Henry	style 2 upright
Baldwin, M	style 2 upright
Brady, I. A	Style 1 square
Benjamin, J	style 8 sq. grand
Ballard, Captain W. J	style 1 square
Binder, C. F	style 1 square
Baxter, Thos. W	style 3 upright
Collier, Chas	style 1 upright
Cooney, R. L	style D ebonized
Cooledge, T. J	style 1 upright
Chapman, Dr. F	style 2 square
Couper, Mrs. J. M	style 2 upright
Conklin, T. A	style 3 square
Crawford, Col	style 1square
DeGraffenreid, M	style D ebonized
Dorsey, Judge R. T	style 3 spuare
Duffy, Mrs. Mary	style 1 square
Dodd, G. T	style 6 sq. grand
Doyle, Miss Fannie	style I. grand
Dougherty, D. V	style 3 square
Davis, J. H	style 2 square
Dann, E	style 3 upright
Eichberg, J. T	style A grand
Eiseman, Jacob	style C ebonized
Elsas, Jacob	style 3 sq. grand
Edwards, Maj. J. F	style 2 square
Fleischel, J	style 2 square
Flynn, M. S	style 2 square
Franklin, Paul	style 3 sq. grand
Fontaine, Frances	style 1 upright
Grady, H. W. (Constitution)	style 1 upright
Garrett, Thos. (R. R. supt)	style 1 upright
Grant, H. P	style 1 upright
Goodwin, Miss Mary	style A grand
Griffin, J. L	style 3 sq. grand
Gilliam, Dr. L. M	style 1 upright
Gray, Jas. S	style 2 upright
Green, Dr. Chas	style 1 spuare
Hammond, Judge W. R	style 2 upright
Hanbury, Miss Leila	style E ebonized
Hendrix, J. C	style I upright
Howard, Miss Willie	style 1 square
Hollis, J. B	style 2 upright
Hirschberg	style 2 upright
Haas & Co	style 2 upright
Harris, I. P	style 1 square
Hinman, Geo. (Furniture man'fr)	style 3 square
Inman, W. P	style D walnut
Johnson, (Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.	style E upright
Johnson, Dr. J. M	style 1 square
Keely, John, (Leader of Low Prices.	style 6 sq. grand
Kennedy, Miss Jenny (Mrs. Crichton	style 1 square
King, Major Gadsden	style 1 square
Kidwell, Mrs. E. R	style 3 square
Ketner, Major J. H	style 3 square
Kenney, F. M	style 1 square
Kennedy, Miss Belle	style 3 square
Lynch, H.	style 3 square
Land, Professor W. J	style 0 square
Lee, Rev. Dr	style C walnut
Lewis, C	style 1 square
Lowe, T. J	style D rosewood
Levison, G. R	style 1 square
Ladd, A. C	style 1 upright
Lockhart, Mrs. Robert	style D rosewood
Looney, G. C., pres. Looney inst	style C upright
Laird, L. J	style I upright
Lynch, Peter	style G. square
Longley, Mrs. M. E	style G. square
Maddox, R. F. (Maddox & Rucker)	style 3 upright
Mayer, M	style D upright
Milledge, Captain John	style D. upright
Morris, E. S	style I upright
McClain, W. H	style 1 square
Martin, Chas	style 2 square
McGilvrey, M. A	style 3 square
Motes, C. W	style A grand
Murphey, M	style 1 square
Masy, L. M	style 2 upright
Merrett, J. C	style 2 upright
Mashburn, M. A	style 8 square
McBride, Colonel J	style 1square
Morris, Mrs. L	style 1 upright
McConnell, Captain	style 1 square
Nace, A. R	style 2 square
Nolan, Mrs. Emma	style E ebonized
Parkins, W. H	style D. upright
Peel, David	style 3 square
Perkins, Dr. J. J. O	style 3 square
Pace, S. K	style 3 square
Powell, Dr. T. M	style 2 square
Porter, James R	style 1 upright
Prince, J	style 3 square
Roy, Rev. James E	style 1 upright
Rose, Dr. F	style 1 upright
Reed, Milton	style 2 upright
Rockenborough, I. H	style 1 square
Raines, Mrs. J. S	style D ebonzied
Robertson, Colonel W. P	style 1 square
Rosenfeld, A	style 3 square
Scott, Geo. W. (president guano Co.)	style D. upright
Sheldon, J	style 1 square
Stewart, Mrs. J. M	style D ebonized
Stockton, M	style 1 square
Stephens, J. M. (supt W. U. Tel. Co)	style 3 square
Sullivan, Miss Kate	style 1 square
Smith, Dr. D	style E. mahognoy
Shane, Jake	style 1 square
Smith, C. W	style 1 square
Sage, Miss C	style 1 square
Sbikan, J	style 3 square
Schindler, Mrs. E	style 1 square
Shropshire, A. J	style 2 upright
Seals, N. T	style 2 upright
Thompson, R. G	style 3 square
Vickers, A. J	style 1 upright
Wilson, Dr. H. L	style 2 upright
White, M. J	style 1 upright
Wright, M. E	style 1 upright
Webster, G. A	style 3 upright
Wellborn, Miss Clara	style C ebonized
Williams, Ed	style 3 square
Walker, Thos. E	style 1 square
Wallace, Major Campbell R. R. Com'r.	style 1 square
Wallace, Major Chas. (supt. R. R.)	style 1 square
Wright, Prof H	style 1 square
White, P. H	style 1 square
Binder, C. F	style E. mahonony
Cooledge, L. I	style D. upright
Flynn, M. S	style D. upright
Hirschburg, Jos	style D. upright
Lieberman, Jas	style D. upright
Love, Dr. Wm. A	style F upright
Langley, M. E	style C upright
Smith, Dr. D.	style E upright

GEORGIA.

Butler, Captain	Acworth
Rainey, B	"
Sorrell, C. C	"
Bernard, Captain (supt. N. E. R. R.)	Athens
Clinard, A. D. (Clinard house)	"
Phinizy, Ferdinand	"
Palmer, George H	"
Wyatt, Miss Rose	"
Sibley, Josiah	Augusta
Mathews, B. F	Barnesville
Hunt, John T	"
Swatts, Colonel H	"
Powell, Colonel R. H	"
Murphy, Dr. Otis	"
Wilson, E. B	Blue Bidge
Aiken, Colonel Warren	Cartersville
Calhoun, John	Cartersville
Howard, Judge J. C	Cartersville
Smith, Charles H	"
Dunham, F. M	"
Gilreath, George	"
Howard, W. H	"
Kingsberry, Miss	"
Stockley, Miss	"
Stansell, Colonel N. R	"
Wikle, T. R	"
Wofford, J. C. (railroad agent)	"
Felton, Hon. W. H	"
Fields, Marcus	Canton
Holland, J. R	"
McAfee, J. M	"
Chunn, Wm. A	Cassville
Hall, W. F	Cedartown
Colburt, Thomag	"
Leake, George G	"
Haynes, W. P. (Hotel)	Calhoun
Rankin, Hon. M. R	Calhoun
Reeves, Dr. W. J	"
Allen, John T	Culloden
Jones, Hon. T. R	Dalton
Felker, S. B	Dalton
Denton, J. F	Dalton
Liddell, W. G	"
Kenner, Joe	"
Lewis, J. Q. A	"
Trotter, Jessie	"
Wright, D	"
Weatherby, R. W	"
Hyde, E. H	Decatur
Morgan, Mrs. J. B	Decatur
Scott, George W	"
Terry, Major O. T	"
Foote, Captain	Dallas
Turner, George	Douglasville
Binder, C. F	Edgewood
Long, Dr. N. G	Elberton
Duncan, J. H	Elberton
Garrett, Charles (E. A. L. R. R.)	"
Lozton, Miss Laura	"
Oglesby, Drew	"
Wingfield, W. B	Eatonton
Acton, Captain W. D	Forsyth
Goodwyne, C. A	"
Thomas, J. M	"
Floyd, Colonel E	Fairburn
Smith, Captain A. B	"
Camp, A. A	Grantville
Hudson House	Gainesville
Maxwell, A. T., agent C. R. R	Hampton
Smith, Miss Jennie	Hogansville
Mumford, L. S	Ironville
Williams, J. L	Jefferson
Carnes, W. E	Jonesboro
Love, Miss	"
Waring, George	Kingston
Hargis, L	"
Lacy & Gates	Lula
Beal, E	LaGrange
Bussey, Thomas, W. & A. R.R.	Marietta
Cleveland, Mrs. F. L	Marietta
Fletcher, Mrs. A. A	Marietta
Legg, B. R	Marietta
Northcutt, Mrs. F. C	Marietta
Thornton, Mrs. S. C	Marietta
Dobbs, James	"
Adams, May	"
Bennet, L	"
Clay, Hon. A. S	"
Glover, J. B., supt. M. & N. G. R. R	"
Gartrell, Colonel	"
Hirsch, R	"
Kennesaw House	"
McElfresh, Wm	"
Nason, Captain, supet. Marble works	Marietta
Owens, George	"
Sessions, Judge	"
Setz, Dr	"
Trezevant, W. H	"
Wynn, R. D	"
Medlock, R. O	Norcross
Simmons, Prof. T	"
Powell, Thos	Newnan
Rev. Haygood, pres. Emory	Oxford
Professor McIntosh, director music	"
Pryor, Mrs. Annie	Pryor's Station
Anderson, H	Powder Springs
McIntosh, Major	"
Branham, Judge Joel	Rome
Shorter College	"
Shorter College	"
Shorter College	"
Dunwoody, Chas	Roswell
Sproul	Stilesboro
Styles, Mrs. Robert	"
Fowler, M. B	Snapping Shoals
Dudley, Dr. M. J	Senora
Black, Hon. J. C	Sylvania
White, A. M	Thomaston
Opera House	West Point

ALABAMA.

Mabbitt, Dr	Anniston
Ex-Governor Smith	Birmingham
Gage, Dr. F. L	Brierfield
Gilchrist, P. P	Courtland
Hayes, Judge A. B	Cullman
Jones, Hon. Taylor	Demopolis
Battelle, H. P	Demopolis
Gamble, T. A	Day's Gap
Selden, William	Faunsdale
Graveton, J. H	Jasper
Lumpkin, J. P	"
Sprott, Judge S. H	Livingston
Wooten, C. B	McKinley's
Shelton, John	Mt. Vernon
Ayres, Prof. E. E	Marion
Crozier, Miss Lucy	"
Crompton, W. B	"
King, Mrs. William	"
Wyatt, Miss Mary	"
Stewart, Judge J. H	"
Judson Female College, (8 Upright Pianos	"
Stocks, John T	Pleasant Gap
Hogue, W. F	Scott's Station
Hall, G. J	Stevenson
TuskaloosaFemale College, 4 Upright Pianos	Tuskaloosa, Ala
Metzger, F. E	Uniontown

TENNESSEE.

McBee, Silas	Monteagle
McBee, Silas	"
McBee, Silas	"
McBee, Silas	"

OTHER STATES.

Saunders, D. A	Starkville, Miss
Schneider, Professor Julian	Verona, Miss
Barr, J. J	Macanopy, Fla
Hendrix, P. A	Lexington, S. C
Nash, B. R	Sumter, S. C
Price J. F	Columbia, S. C
Emmons, Mrs. E	Quincy, Ill
Lockett, A. M	Clebourne, Tex
Gholiton, M. B	Grand Cain, Texas
Dismukes, E. P	Quincy, Fla
Hall, Judge P. G	Tampa, Fla

No list of certificates of interested agents, but solid purchasers well known in musical or commerical circles. Any and all of whom will testify to the unsurpassed qualities of the Kranich & Bach, especially to its durability, improving by years of use in sweetness and fullness of tone, standing in tone, and being made to stand any climate.

DRESDEN, Germany, November 8, 1880.

Messrs. Kranich & Bach—Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I had the opportunity lately to play one of your instruments and was astonished at the brilliancy, power and singing tone. The beautiful, excellently finished instrument is, in all registers throughout the entire scale, evenly balanced. It has the most agreeable touch which I ever found on any piano. It possesses that modulative ability which enables amateurs, as well as artists, to produce with great ease the finest pianissimo to the most powerful fortissimo. I cannot recommend the instruments high enough to the musical public. I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

JULIUS SCHULHOFF.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April, 1881.

Messrs. Kranich & Bach—Gentlemen: I must heartily thank you for your kindness in furnishing me through your agent in this city, for my concerts a very fine Square Grand Piano. I seldom heard a better instrument, and it answers admirably in every respect. Such manufacturers as you are ought to be well known throughout the United States, as you really deserve the highest praise for your excellent workmanship. Once more thanks, and believe me, gentlemen, to be yours,

ED. REMENYI.

I send you also my portrait as a token of regard —E. R.

QUINCY, Ill., December 10, 1883.

These line are to assure you of the fact that my Kranich & Bach purchased of you last Christmas is, if possible more satisfactory than when first received, and it has been highly praised by some of our best musical critics. Its tone is lovely, clear, full and rich. Its action is neither hard nor very easy, but that happy medium which is just between; while our tuner pronounces it as perfectly strung as any instrument he ever saw. For myself, I have yet to find a piano, grand, square or upright, that I would take in exchange. Believe me, with many thanks for careful selection. Yours truly, MRS. L. E. EMMONS.

We feel great pleasure in stating that the Kranich & Bach Piano you shipped us is greatly admired by all, including the best musicians. Constant use seems only to improve its sterling qualities, and we find it unsurpassed in tone, touch and durability and gives us the greatest satisfaction.

MRS. E. E. SIBLEY,
JOSIAH SIBLEY,
Augusta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 1, 1887.

The Square Grand Kranich & Bach Piano I purchased from you twelve years ago is, I verily believe, in as good order as when I bought it. For a first class, durable piano I cheerfully recommend Kranich & Bach Pianos.

JOHN KEELY.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1, 1887.

It gives me pleasure to state that I consider the Kranich & Bach a very fine, first class piano. All I have seen are beautiful instruments, and I shall continue always to recommend them.

H. BAK, M. D.

[From Bill Arp, the Georgia Philosopher, [Constitution December 2d.]

MUSIC HATH CHARMS

FOR ARP AS WELL AS THE REST OF MANKIND.

The Georgia Philosopher Devotes a Chapter on the Sweet Strains of Old and the Melodies of Today.

"Oh, music, what is it, and where does it dwell?"

The piano and violin and flute are all blending their sweet harmonies together in our parlor tonight, and I am sitting by the cheerful fire in a sweet dream of peace, and thanking the good Lord for His blessings. One poet writes beautiful thoughts about the music of the spheres, as though the planets in coursing around the sun made harmony for the angels and for God. Another says that music is the only thing that is common to angels and to man, as though the Creator said: "I will leave him one attribute of my divinity, one emotion that is as pure and innocent as heaven. I will give it to saint and sinner, to the poor and the rich, the bond and the free. It shall not fade and die with the flowers, nor grow weary with age." Many years ago a smart scholar wrote a book to prove that a negro had no soul, but to my opinion, his passion for music is argument enough to give him an equal chance for heaven. Blind Tom is almost an idiot, but when his clouded and untutored mind is filled with music that is beyond my ken I feel humbled in his presence. Blind and childish and ignorant, he seems at times almost among the angels in his rhapsodies. When Haydn was old and feeble he was carried to the great hall in Vienna to hear Beethoven and other great composers perform the "Creation," which was his own greatest work; and as the vast audience arose to cheer the grand finale the old man waved his handkerchief toward heaven and exclaimed: "It came from there—it came from there!" He then spread out his hands and blessed the audience, and this was his farewell to the world. The next week he died.

Mozart composed his own requeum on his death bed, and his great soul escaped to heaven on a strain of music that no one heard but him. Deaf as a post, he could still write music that has outlived a century, and will continue to live through the ages to come.

How dear to us all was the simple music of our childhood! The whistle, the jewsharp, the split goosequill, the little harmonicon, the fife and the drum, and even the cornstock fiddle, had its charms. When I was a boy my mother taught how to make an Æolean harp in the window. I have stretched the silken cords between the sash and listened with delight to the harmony of sweet sounds that the gentle winds breathed upon them, and I was happy. What a strange, good gift it is to poor, fallen humanity. How is it that the preachers can't preach without it; soldiers can't fight without it; lovers can't court without it? It alike becomes the wedding and the funeral, the church and the theater, the banquet hall and the cottage fireside. How the great poets loved to honor it with their best devotions. Shakspeare says that "the man that has no music in himself is fit for treason—let no such man be trusted." Byron says "there is music in all things if men had ears." Collins calls music a "heavenly maid," and Longfellow says "the night shall be filled with music."

I was ruminating about these things because there was a new piano in the house and my wife was caressing the beautiful keys with the exquisite touch of her girlhood. She played some of the same old tunes that used to charm me when I knelt at her shrine and verily believed that both the song and the singer came from above, and I, too, was a little nearer heaven than I had ever been before. She won't trust her full voice now for fear it will split or get away without a bridle, but she lets it warble along low and sweet so as to mingle and hide with the music. Ever and anon I catch the tender pathos of "The Emigrant's Lament," or "When You and I Were Young, Maggie;" or "The Old Log Cabin in the Lane." Sometimes it is the "Meeting of the Waters," or "Sweet May Day," or "Edenboro," or "Coming Through the Rye." Our girls are good performers, but they have not got the soft, sweet, angelic touch of their mother. When she is playing I can tell it away out in the backyard.

Before the war we had a piano. Before Rome fell and our unwilling flight from the eternal city, we shipped that piano to Madison for safety, and it arrived there just in time for Stoneman's raiders to burn it in the depot. I have often wondered how much religion a woman must have to get over the like of that—how much more grace and charity to forgive those traveling incendaries from the top of her heart. Soon after the war I managed to get another and for more than twenty years it has stood the wear and tear of 120 fingers of our household and all sorts of miscellaneous banging from the boys and my own morning harmonies that were intended to arouse Mrs. Arp from her slumbers so that I wouldn't perish before breakfast, but which were never appreciated as kindly as they deserved. Twenty years of banging had pretty well knocked all the music out of this one, The moths had eaten up the leathers—new strings had been substituted for broken ones, and the iron pegs has lost their grip and the strings wouldn't stay in tune a week at a time. To save expense I bought me a key and pegged away at the strings myself so as to keep the family in tune and the piano too, for ever and anon they would give me some gentle hint, that I must get a new piano just as soon as I was able; yes, just as soon as I was able, which I understood to mean right now immediately, if not before. The other day I talked about buying a little scrap of land that joined me, and Mrs. Arp looked sideways towards the piano and remarked she thought we had land enough. A few days ago I took off the lid and began my usual occupations with the tuning key when one of the girls came in and sighed, and said she didn't think my last tuning did any good. Her mother came gliding in and said she believed that I made it worse every time, and that it sounded like an old tin pan. What was very strange to me the door bell rung about that identical time, and sure enough my friend, Mr. Freyer, of Atlanta, came in and looked at me with sympathetic pity, and soon he began to talk low and soft and sweet about his beautiful pianos—his "Chronic and Back," as he called them, and how nicely one of them would set off the newly papered walls and the pretty curtains and the portierre, and what wonderful capacity our children had for music, and how they took it all from their mother, and how nearly all the best people of Atlanta had bought from him, and he named over governors and judges and editors, and a whole lot of rich people, and said he would sell us a seven hundred dollar piano for four hundred and take the old one for a hundred dollars, and he talked low and sweet like he was making a special bargain and was afraid somebody outside would hear him, and so in about fifteen minutes he had captured the whole family and I surrendered on parole without arms or ammunition. Of course I did. I always do, and now the "Chronic and Back" is here in the parlor, and I am listening to the Beethoven sonatas, and my wife and children are happy, and everybody's calm and serene but me, for I have got to pay for that piano, able or no able, and it will give me the chronic backache before I get through. But I don't care. It is the sweet luxury of the fireside, and will keep the children happy and contented at home, for now

The night is filled with music
And the cares that infest the day
Will take up their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away.

BILL ARP.

Mr. Charles H. Smith (Bill Arp) indorses the Kranich & Bach pianos. After having used one in his home for some time he hands to us the following testimonial:

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., December 12th, 1888.—Messrs. Freyer & Bradley—Gents: I think we have proved the "Kranich & Bach" piano I purchased from you sufficiently to say it entirely satisfies us in all respects. It is "a thing of beauty" and a perfect instrument.

CHARLES H. SMITH,
(Bill Arp.)

Besides the above famous Piano, we have also, at lowest wholesale prices, the following well known instruments: Weber, Gabler, Wheelock, Vose & Sons and Newby & Evans' Pianos,grand, upright and square. Also, the celebrated Wilcox & White Organs, all fully guaranteed for five years. Sold for cash or on easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Catalogues and prices sent free on application. Any instrument may be rodered by mail with the same satisfaction as if selected in person. Address the manufacturer's wholesale agents for the south,

FREYER & BRADLEY, 27 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

NEARING CHRISTMAS

SOME PEOPLE WHO FIGURE IN POLICE CIRCLES

And Who Will Probably Spend Their Christmas Behind Bars—Others Who Will Not. Jumbo Hunter and the Firecrackers.

It is against the law to pop firecrackers on the streets.

About a dozen small boys found this out yesterday. Patrolman Hunter leads the anticracker crusade, and his work yesterday was worthy the patrolman's formidable reputation.

Small boys, take warning!

It is also against the law to feel in a stranger's pockets for his money and watch. H. Clay Ward, the Augusta citizen who was arrested upon that charge two or three days ago, had his preliminary trial yesterday before Judge Manning. He was bound over and went to jail in default of bond. T. J. Edwards, the man who was arrested in company with Ward, was turned loose yesterday.

Eli Sturdivant, the negro school teacher, was bound over before Judge Manning for an assault upon Ben Smith with intent to murder him.

Friday morning early a negro named Mark Hardin was seriously, and perhaps fatally, cut up by a negro named Merritt Sanders. Hardin came very near bleeding to death before a doctor could be reached, and is still weak and in a critical condition. Sanders has not yet been caught.

A Burglar.

The darkies in the neighborhood of Calhoun and Harris streets trapped a burglar yesterday evening.

The burglar's name is Charlie White, a negro. The negro was seen entering a house, and after he was inside the two doors and two windows were fastened from the outside. Then the house was surrounded by 200 or 300 excited darkies, most of them negro women armed with axes and shovel and fire pokers.

The quarantine was all night and would probably have been kept up all night if a neighbor hadn't tired of the yelling and screaming and telephoned into police headquarters.

Call Office Bruce Harris went out and captured the negro. The darkies formed in procession behind the officer and his prisoner and accompanied them to the station house.

A Bad Negro.

Call Officer Joe Green, one of the very pluckiest and one of the very unluckiest men on the force, had another close call last night.

Patrolman Jim Reeves was there, too.

This time it was a chunky, black negro, giving his name as Henry Floyd. He was about half drunk and cursing another negro about half past eleven, at the Peters street crossing when the officers passed. They told him to quit cursing. He began cursing them and became so abusive that they arrested him. The negro resisted and drawing a knife began cutting, first at one and then at the other. He wrenched himself loose and ran for some distance but was caught again. He was finally overpowered but succeeded in throwing his knife away under the platform or cars. When searched at the stationhouse he had a vest pocket full of cartridges but no pistol was found. It is thought that the darky is an escaped convict.

An Overcoat Thief.

Yesterday morning about half past eight o'clock a $30 overcoat was stolen from a dummy in front of Rosenfeld's store on Whitehall street. A description of the coat was furnished the police and a lookout kept for it. Yesterday afternoon Patrolman Norman recognized the coat. A negro named John Brewer was wearing it. The coat was identified as the stolen one.

A Two Gallon Jug.

Yesterday morning early Captain Couch captured a darky named Joe Dillard. The darky was sneaking along Pryor street with a two gallon jug of whisky when his movements excited suspicion, and the captain followed and caught him. The whisky belongs to a man named Strickland, or to one named Danford, living in Fairburn. The darky is still locked up and the owner's testimony will be needed to convict him.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The following is the weekly bank statement:

Reserve decrease	$2,297,600
Loans increase	1,513,500
Specie decrease	1,355,200
Legal tenders decrease	1,513,200
Deposits decrease	2,283,200
Circulation decrease	83,000

Banks now hold $7,314,620 in excess of 25 per cent rule.

For the Newspaper Thieving Fiend.

From the New York Sporting World.

A folded sheet-iron newspaper (imitation), designed for those prowling and dishonest persons who steal papers that do not belong to them, is an innovation that will be hailed with delight by all honest newsdealers. The paper contains a rat trap attachment and a buzzsaw, which is worked by concealed machinery, duly and properly wound up in the morning. A tramp or dishonest person pouncing on the newspaper sets the machinery in motion; the iron jaws of the rat trap close over the hand of the thief, and the saw gets in its fine work with the most discouraging effect on the kleptomaniac.

REWARD!

FIFTY DOLLARS OFFERED FOR ARREST OF J. E. Gill. Description: Heighth 5 feet 10 inches, very dark complexioned, weight 185 pounds, age 47, heavy black eyebrows and mustache, hazle eyes. R. H. PLANT, Gen'l Agent, Macon, Ga.
tf

A GREAT OPERATOR.

The Dallas New Era Gets Hold of the G. Eli Smith Story

Nearly three weeks ago a young man, giving his name as G. Eli Smith, came to police headquarters to offer a reward of $25 for the arrest of a negro named Jim Haight. He stated that he wa telegraph operator at Dallas, Ga., and that the negro had stolen from him a watch and a considerable sum of money. Subsequently he saw the negro attempting to enter a box car and had a desperate fight with him. In the scuffle the negro hit Smith in the head, making a hole in his hat, and Smith took away from the negro a small bowie knife.

That was Smith's story, and just as he told it the story was printed in THE CONSTITUTION.

The Dallas editor read the story in THE CONSTITUTION, and after, quoting the story in full, the editor goes on to say:

The above is from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of last Tuesday. Of course, G. Eli Smith's story is a lie made from the whole cloth. Great A-lie Smith was night operator at Dallas for a few weeks. He wore eye glasses day and night. He is a heavy set, soft looking fellow, and has the appearance of being lazy. He seemed to have a perfect dread of burglars and kept a pistol or two and a dirk on the table at his night work.

Some time since a freight car was broken open near the depot one night and a lot of merchandise stolen. This fact seemed to fill Smith with a perfect dread of burglars and robbers. He borrowed two or three pistols, and on hearing the slightest noise up and down the track or about the depot would rush out in the dark and bang, bang at some imaginary object. The neighbors grew tired of this midnight shooting and complaint was made to the town authorities. Then it was that the hole appeared in Smith's hat. He claimed that when he "went out after a burglar" that some one hit him on the head with a rock, cutting that hole in his hat. No one believes Smith's story. The people here generally believe that he had made the hole in his hat himself to avoid having a case made against him for reckless shooting.

We saw that hole in Smith's hat just two weeks before last Sunday night. He had better make a new hole and get up a new story. That is a chestnut here.

We want THE CONSTITUTION'S ear a minute—not your mouth, brother; your ear. Now listen. Smith never had a gold watch here; he was not robbed of any money; he did not encounter Jim Haite, nor Jack Height either, and he did not take a dirk from a mulatto.

Here is what he did do: He borrowed a knife as described from a gentleman here who went to Atlanta and got it from some one with whom Smith had left it. He borrowed an overcoat, two pistols, skipped a store bill and a board bill. Smith is a tramping fraud. He is either crazy or a grand rascal—perhaps both.

Two or three days after the story was first printed in THE CONSTITUTION, the gentleman from whom the knife had been "borrowed," called at police headquarters and called for Captain Wright.

He identified the knife and it was promptly returned to him.

A Suit Filed.

Andrew M. Parham filed a suit against the Atlanta and Florida railroad yesterday for $5,000 damages. Plaintiff alleges that while he was a section boss in the employ of the company he was riding on a car when the engine struck an obstruction on the track. Plaintiff's wrist was broken and he was otherwise painfully and permanently injured.

THE CHILLERN ALL GONE.

Thar won't be any Chris'mus fun
Eround our house this year,
For Sandy Claws in passin' by
'Ull jest lean down his ear,
An' w'en he feels the chimbley's cold,
He'll grunt "I'll put right on;
No need o' stoppin' in to Clay's,
The chillern's all gone."

An' yit I've seed the time w'en he
'Ud hev to hump hisse'f
To fill the stockin's hangin' up
Erlon' our chimbley she'f.
An' me an' maw 'd be up till twelve
Er one, a-poppin' co'n;
No use o' sech-like doin's now;
The chillern's all gone.

I uster feel plump, like a boy,
To see them young uns sit,
An' talk o' Chris'mus being nigh,
An' wonder whut the'd git,
An' fix their se'ves to stay awake
Till Sandy kem alon'!
Thar's no un watches fer him now,
The chillern's all gone.

They're all growed up an' married off
Exceptin' little Joe;
They spoke fer him up yander
An' we hed to leave him go.
'Twuz porful rough to lose him,
But now we're glad thar's one
Thet's still a little shaver, though
The chillern's all gone.

An' settin' yere this Chris'mus night,
I sez to maw, it seemed
Ez if I sensed his rosy face
Right whar the firelight gleamed.
And maw she 'lowed thet mebby He
Hed lent us back our own,
Cuz Chris'mus ain't a smeller w'en
The chillern's all gone.

It kinder makes my bones thaw out
To jedge thet w'en we die
We'll find our little tad agin,
Not growed a smitch more high;
I want him like he uster be,
Jes big enough to run;
I wont stay up thar—ef I find
The chillern's all gone!

—Eva Wilder M'Glasson,
In the Christmas Judge.

JACK'S!

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15c POUND

—AND—

25 CENTS A POUND.

STOVES, PLUMBING, ETC.

ONLY A FEW MORE LEFT

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HANDSOME BRASS FIRE SETS!

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Bronzed Fire Sets 75 cents to $1.50.
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Decorated Coal Vases $1.50.
Something new in Tin Water Sets.
Drop Lights from $2.00 up.
The very latest thing in Gas Fixtures, Ormulo Gilt and Oxydized Silver Gas Fixtures.

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Call this week and buy a stove for $3.00.
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Our American Double Heater.

Guaranteed to heat upper and lower floor.

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D UPRIGHT.

ALL Street.

s superior in tone, finish and workmanship

R IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT.

portunity lately to play one of your instruments and was astonished at the brilliancy, power and singing tone. The beautiful, excellently finished instrument is, in all registers throughout the entire scale, evenly balanced. It has the most agreeable touch which I ever found on any piano. It possesses that modulative ability which enables amateurs, as well as artists, to produce with great ease the finest pianissimo to the most powerful fortissimo. I cannot recommend the instruments high enough to the musical public. I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

JULIUS SCHULHOFF.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April, 1881.

Messrs. Kranich & Bach—Gentlemen: I must heartily thank you for your kindness in furnishing me through your agent in this city, for my concerts a very fine Square Grand Piano. I seldom heard a better instrument, and it answers admirably in every respect. Such manufacturers as you are ought to be well known throughout the United States, as you really deserve the highest praise for your excellent workmanship. Once more thanks, and believe me, gentlemen, to be yours,

ED. REMENYI.

I send you also my portrait as a token of regard —E. R.

QUINCY, Ill., December 10, 1883.

These line are to assure you of the fact that my Kranich & Bach purchased of you last Christmas is, if possible more satisfactory than when first received, and it has been highly praised by some of our best musical critics. Its tone is lovely, clear, full and rich. Its action is neither hard nor very easy, but that happy medium which is just between; while our tuner pronounces it as perfectly strung as any instrument he ever saw. For myself, I have yet to find a piano, grand, square or upright, that I would take in exchange. Believe me, with many thanks for careful selection, Yours truly,

MRS. L. E. EMMONS.

We feel great pleasure in stating that the Kranich & Bach Piano you shipped us is greatly admired by all, including the best musicians. Constant use seems only to improve its sterling qualities, and we find it unsurpassed in tone, touch and durability and gives us the greatest satisfaction.

MRS. E. E. SIBLEY,
JOSIAH SIBLEY,
Augusta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 1, 1887.

The Square Grand Kranich & Bach Piano I purchased from you twelve years ago is, I verily believe, in as good order as when I bought it. For a first class, durable piano I cheerfully recommend Kranich & Bach Pianos.

JOHN KEELY.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1, 1887.

It gives me pleasure to state that I consider the Kranich & Bach a very fine, first class piano. All I have seen are beautiful instruments, and I shall continue always to recommend them.

H. BAK, M. D.

now the "Chronic and Back" is here in the parlor, and I am listening to the Beethoven sonatas, and my wife and children are happy, and everybody's calm and serene but me, for I have got to pay for that piano, able or no able, and it will give me the chronic backache before I get through. But I don't care. It is the sweet luxury of the fireside, and will keep the children happy and contented at home, for now

The night is filled with music
And the cares that infest the day
Will take up their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away.

BILL ARP.

Mr. Charles H. Smith (Bill Arp) indorses the Kranich & Bach pianos. After having used one in his home for some time he hands to us the following testimonial:

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., December 12th, 1888.—Messrs. Freyer & Bradley—Gents: I think we have proved the "Kranich & Bach" piano I purchased from you sufficiently to say it entirely satisfies us in all respects. It is "a thing of beauty" and a perfect instrument.

CHARLES H. SMITH,
(Bill Arp.)

ns' Pianos, grand, upright and square. Also, free on application. Any instrument may

orgia.

S, PLUMBING, ETC.

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BRASS FIRE SETS!

AND ANDIRONS

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For Ye Old Folks and Ye Young Ones.

Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Suits.

Hat Racks and Hall Chairs.

Sideboards, Extension Tables and Leather Chairs.

Parlor Suits, Lounges and Odd Pieces.

Chiffoniers and suits with round mirrors.

Folding beds with round and square Mirrors.

Mantel Cabinets, Upright Cabinets.

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Our trade is large because we keep up with the times, buy from all the large factories and keep constantly many novelties that cannot be found elsewhere. We cannot enumerate all our goods, but invite you especially to call and examine our stock. We will guarantee the prices and the quality. Best goods; prompt attention; prompt delivery.

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Largest assortment and most reasonable prices in the United States. Hardwood Chamber Suits $18 up. Parlor Suits $40 up. Sideboards $22 up. Book Cases $10 up. Rockers $3 up. Desks $5 up. Chairs 50c up, Etc. Everything marked in plain figures. Come and see. ☞ No one ever pressed to buy.

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For Christmas, What?

Why, an ornamental or useful piece of Furniture. The Robert Mitchell Furniture Co., Cincinnati, O., make and sell all articles of Furniture necessary for an entire house.

A large catalogue containing two hundred pages of illustrations, descriptions and prices of all kinds of Furniture, will be sent to any address upon receipt of fifty cents for postage, which amount will be credited on any purchase of Three Dollars and upward. Address

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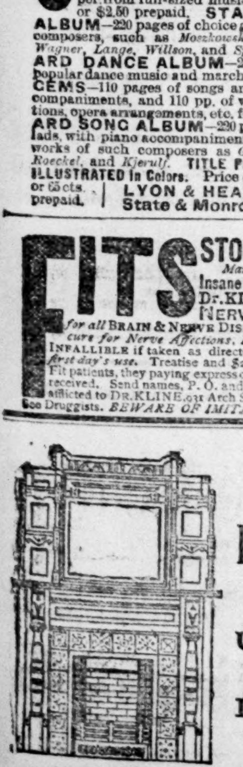

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FINE CARVING A SPECIALTY.

A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Maplel Cedar, etc., always on hand.

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CHRISTMAS IN THE ASHES.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED IN ATLANTA IN 'SIXTY-FIVE.

The gloomiest and darkest Christmas ever seen in Atlanta was in the blackest and bitterest period of her history, the lurid year of Sherman's march to the sea.

***

Forty days had come and gone since the departure of the destroyer with his vandal legions—forty times the sun had made itself dimly visible through the canopy of smoke overhanging the most desolate scene on earth—forty mornings had brought only darkness and despair—forty nights had made the fire-smitten city hideous with their tumultuous terror.

***

The few returned exiles who were camping around their ruined homes stared blankly in each other's faces when they met. Their lips, pinched with hunger and blue with cold, were unable to syllable a greeting with so much of the irony of mockery as the words "Merry Christmas" signified to them. Shivering, and shuddering, and scantily clad, scores of little children looked into the faces of their mothers, only to see that strong expression of dread with which they were so familiar.

***

The city was a bed of ashes, relieved only by shattered and blackened walls, and the narrow rim of dwellings circling the spot where the ed carnival of war had danced its maddest whirl. It was Christmas Day—the day when all good people rejoice, and go about with warm hearts, open hands, and kindly words—the day when families unite and enjoy the most jocund feast of the year.

***

But the war-worn and weary people who looked out upon the smoking ruins, saw nothing to remind them of the festive joys which that very hour were girdling the earth. Although it was forty days since the great conflagration, the city buried in the ashes continued to send forth clouds of smoke, and when an attempt was made to stir the debris the mass of glowing embers revealed showed that the work of Sherman's torches was still unfinished.

***

Great flocks of carrion birds hovered over the outskirts, and wild dogs, ravenous and savage, lurked in dark corners from which they occasionally sallied, attacking with mad ferocity both man and beast. Amidst all this confusion and desolation there was another horror, painfully felt on this day of days. There was almost literally nothing to eat, and the few who had food to sell wanted its weight in gold.

***

On that day flour was thought fit only for millionares, and meat was a luxury dreamed of perhaps by a few. Gray-haired men, and delicate women and children felt that they were fortunate if they had corn bread or parched corn for their dinner. Even the comfort of a good fire was beyond the reach of many a family. There were no wagons and mules, and stalwart men walked, in some instances, two miles to the woods and laboriously staggered home, carrying stumps and fagots on their backs.

***

Even at that late day there were plunderers in the city—men, women and boys who had traveled in their little ox carts forty or fifty miles to gather up the fragments left behind by the army. They came well supplied with liquor, and roamed the streets, or the pathways between the ash heaps, making the welkin ring with their oaths and drunken laughter. These strangers were as much dreaded by the citizens as if they had been bushwhackers or federal camp followers. They robbed without mercy and would heed no appeal.

***

Several families felt that their misfortunes were greater than those of their neighbors. Their husbands and fathers were not with them to share their troubles. They were not in the army—they were old or infirm men who had remained in the city during its occupation by the federals, and for this crime they had been carried to Macon and imprisoned to await their trial for treason. Their wives and children, starving at home on Christmas day, were waiting in agonized suspense to hear the worst.

***

Slowly the sun descended, like a great ball of red fire, behind the smoke. Night set in, and the boisterous wind blew clouds of ashes in every direction, sifting them into the houses and hovels, stifling and choking the inmates. Louder and louder rose the yells of the wild pillagers from the mountains, who under cover of the darkness grew bolder and more violent. Every half an hour or so a pistol shot rang out, and sometimes there was a fusillade of shots between parties fighting over their plunder. It was not war, and yet it was not peace—it was anarchy in its most repulsive shape.

***

Gradually the long night wore away, and the pale, gaunt watchers, who had not dared to close their eyes, welcomed the first ray of light, and, thanking God that Christmas was over, they threw themselves on their pallets and slept the sleep of the exhausted and sorrow-laden.

THE OLD COLONEL.

Bunco Steerers are Exemplary Men

Compared with the ruthless impostors who represent to invalids inquiring for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that certain local nostrums they prepare are the equal of the world celebrated tonic and alterative. It is deep infamy to rob the sick of a chance of health. The Bitters restore vigor and eradicate malarial complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney complaint, rheumatism and neuralgia.

THE BLACKEYED GAL.

For The Constitution.

Her lips like soft ripe cherries,
An' her cheek is like the rose,
An' her eyes black gum berries,
What never haint been froze,
An' how I lo-ove
That blackeyed ga al,
Go-sh a'mighty knows!

Her hair is long an' curly,
An' a shiny shadder throws
In a sorter whirly burly
'Round her purty little nose,
An' how I lo-ove,
That blackeyed gal,
Go-sh a'minghty knows!

Her han's is small an' slender
As a turtle dove's red toes,
An' her neck hit is as tender
As a 'simmon when it's froze.
An' how I lo-ove
That backeyed ga-al,
Go-sh a'mighty knows!

She wus dressed up at the quiltin'
In Sunday go to meetin' clo'es,
An' she fetched me up a tiltin',
'Twus fore ordered so, I s'pose,
Fur the way I lo-ove
That blackeyed ga-al,
Go-sh a'mighty knows!

Her head wus on my shoulder,
With its ribbons an' its bows,
An' I got a little bolder,
An' I thought 'at I'd perpose,
Fur how I lo-oved
That blackeyed ga-al,
Go sh a'mighty knows!

I axed ef I mought kiss her,
The answer wus "She goes!"
Then I didn't keer a blister
Which way the breezes blows.
And how I ki-ssed
That blackeyed ga-al,
Go-sh a'mighty knows!

—Montgomery M. Folsom.

STRANGLING AN ELEPHANT.

The Famous Chief of Forepaugh's Show Summarily Executed.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—The elephant Chief, who has killed eleven men, was executed at the winter quarters of Adam Forepaugh's menagerie in this city yesterday. Chief had been marked for slaughter for some time, and it was intended that he should be killed by an electric shock, because he had become vicious and unmanageable, and it was feared that he would kill some of his attendants.

Word was sent to Adam Forepaugh, Jr., yesterday that Chief was exhibiting dangerous symptoms, and was likely at any moment to break out and do some fearful damage both to life and property. It was evident at once that prompt measures were necessary, and that it would not do to wait for the perfecting of the electric apparatus with which it had been proposed that the animal should be artistically executed.

The vicious beast was trumpeting and creating a wild panic in the quarters where he was confined. It was dangerous work even to approach him, as he had worked himself into a frightful condition of excitement. No one could tell at what moment in a frenzy of madness, he might break the chains that held him and spread death and destruction in his path. How to kill the brute quickest was the question to be decided. He had upon a former occasion proved himself proof against rifle bullets, and after some deliberation it was determined to strangle him to death.

The dangerous and difficult task of putting a rope about the elephant's neck was promptly assumed by Adam Forepaugh Jr. A rope half an inch in diameter and twelve feet in length was sent for, and the showman stepped fearlessly into the stall occupied by Chief, who was in a frightful rage and could have crushed him with a single stroke of his great trunk. But happily the obedience at the moment prevailed over the brute's rage, and with a deft movement Mr. Forepaugh slipped the big rope over his trunk and hitched it with a slip-knot over the tender part of his neck and over the jugular vein. Four feet of the rope was left dangling upon either side, and having accomplished this, the most dangerous part of the business, Mr. Forepaugh rushed out of the stall. Two of the trained elephants—Bismarck and Basil—were then brought in and one placed on each side of Chief.

Chains were attached to the end of the rope about Chief's neck and they were fastened securely about the shoulders of Bismarck and Basil. A keeper took position at the side of each of these elephants, and at a sign from Mr. Forepaugh gave the word to them, and the animals started on a run in opposite directions.

The shock threw Chief to his knees. The two trained elephants pulled the rope taut. The noose closed tightly over Chief's jugular vein and windpipe. He struggled with a great convulsion for a moment and then rolled over dead.

Chief was one of the best known elephants on exhibition in this country. He was purchased nine years ago by Adam Forepaugh, in Germany, when he was twenty-four years of age. He has in his career killed eleven men, and on the 8th of October last, in a fit of anger broke from his keeper in the Forepaugh quarters, at Lehigh avenue and Edgemont street, and came near killing several people then. At that time a cowboy put ten bullets in his body, which only had the effect of sending him back to his place with a disdainful snort. Chief was valued at $5,000. His body will be presented to Professor Philip Leidy, who will prepare the skeleton for exhibition in the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY

In Favor of Hawkes's New Crystalized Lenses Over All Others.

FROM AN EMINENT SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 7, 1887.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: The pantiscopic glasses furnished by you some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unsurpassed in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn. Respectfully, J. B. GORDON.

FROM THE EX-GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 5, 1888.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tested the glasses you fitted to my eyes some time since, and have found them to possess a softness of vision which surpasses anything of the kind I have worn; in fact, they are the best glasses I ever used. Respectfully. W. D. BLOXHAM.

HIS SIGHT RESTORED.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes: About a year ago I procured my first pair of glasses from some dealer, but they strained my eyes and caused them to ache. I then bought a pair of your Crystalized Lenses, and the effect has been wonderful, as a proof of which I do not use any glasses now and see as well as ever.

F. E. DANIEL, M. D.,
Ed. Tex. Med. Record.

FROM THE THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, La., January 23, 1886.

To Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear sir: I desire to testify to the great superiority of your Crystalized Lenses. They combine great brilliancy with softness and pleasantness to the eye, more than any I have ever found. S. D. McENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

FROM GOVERNOR IRELAND, OF TEXAS.

MR. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your glasses for some time past with much satisfaction. For clearness, softness, and for all purposes intended, they are not surpassed by any that I have ever worn. I would recommend to all who want a superior glass. Very respectfully yours, JOHN IRELAND.

SIGHT IMPROVED.

NEW YORK CITY, Apirl 4th 1884.

MR. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: Your patent eyeglasses received some time since, and am very much gratified at the wonderful change that has come over my eyesight since I have discarded my old glasses and am now wearing yours.

ALEXANDER AGAR,
Secretary Stationers' Board of Trade.

FROM THE MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: I am much pleased with the pantiscopic glasses you so perfectly adapted to my eyes; with them I am able to read as in my youth the finest print with the greatest ease. I cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Respectfully,
R. B. HUBBARD,
(Ex-Gov. of Texas) Minister to Japan.

A DISTINGUISHED JUDGE SAYS:

AUSTIN, Texas, January 29, 1887.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: I am 62 years old. I bought a pair of your Crystalized Lenses about a year ago, when I could, with difficulty read very large print. After using your glasses 3 or 4 months I noticed that my sight improved, and now I read the finest print with the naked eye.

JAMES H. BELL.

We are headquarters on gold spectacles and eyeglasses. Now is the time to purchase them for holiday presents. All the latest novelties in steel and other materials at Hawkes' wholesale and retail optical depot, under the Kimball house, 19 Decatur street.

Peterman's Roach Food.

One of the most successful new discoveries and one which is most gratifying to the general public is Peterman's Roach Food, which is manufactured by the well-known chemist, William Peterman, of 405 Sixth Avenue, New York, and which is a sure destroyer of roaches and all that family of bugs. It causes no dirt or dust, is easily applied and is not hurtful in any way to human beings nor to domestic animals, but has such a pleasant flavor and taste, that the bugs come from every crack and crevice, and eat it greedily, so that in a few days you wonder where they have all gone. It not only kills them, but dries them up so as to cause no odor.

This preparation has been used with wonderful effect in the union passenger depot in this city, and where there were thousands of water bugs two weeks ago scarcely one remains. We called on Mr. Henry Durand, the proprietor of the restaurant of the depot, and he says this roach food has cleared his kitchen and diningroom entirely almost of them, and that it is the only thing that has done the work so cleanly. He says where his counter, walls, etc., were lined with water bugs, you cannot find a dozen now, and by the end of another week he feels confident not one will remain. This marvellous production is put up in one-quarter pound, one-half pound, and one pound mallable cans, sold at 25, 50 and 75 cents, respectively. This wonderful boon to housekeepers and all those afflicted with these pests, will soon be on sale in Atlanta, due notice of which will be given in this paper. Call on Henry Durand and talk to him about it; he is enthusiastic in its praises.

JACK'S

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15 CENTS POUND.

—AND—

25 CENTS A POUND.

DIAMOND DYES.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured. In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic, and the RESULT will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Diamond Dyes

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond,* and take no other.

A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed
FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

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IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience or broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

FOR SALE by CHAS. A. CONKLIN

Successor to A. P. Stewart & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"TOPAZ"

Cinchona Cordial, Liver Pills,
Blood Pills, Ointment.

STONEY, GREGORY & CO.

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FOR RAFFLE.

Something "Useful as well as Ornamental. To every one buying a Pair of Shoes we will give a CHANCE on a beautiful set of

BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE

We have a full line of Fine Umbrellas. Just the thing for an Xmas Present.

WARNOCK BROS., 61 Peachtree.

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JNO. GOETZ, Jr., Sec'y. JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Supt.

The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Capacity 350,000 Barrels Yearly.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF

LAGER BEER.

For Sale Everywhere in Atlanta.

Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade of imported and domestic hops and malt, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a genuine and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely free from all adulterations is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalescent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

J. H. Spelman, Atlanta Agent

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

COAL.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

MONTEVALLO COAL.

Woolridge Jellico Coal.

☞ These Coals have no equal in this market.

No clinkers. No dust. No slack. But bright and cheerful fires during Christmas Holidays. If you want low grade, cheap coals, I keep them.

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(Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson.)

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Tanhaeuser Beer.

GOODS DELIVERED

FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Orderd from a distance solicited and filled promptly. Stone Mountain and Branch Corn Whisky a specialty.

The Celebrated Tanhaeuser Beer

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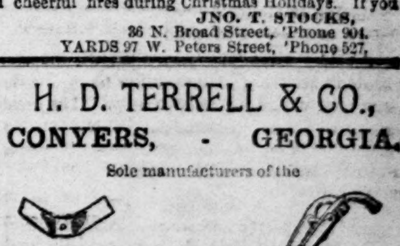

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Our Cultivator for young cotton and corn is the best on the market.

We make a specialty of SCRAPES, and are headquarters as to price, etc. So do not buy until you see us. Our Mr. R. W. Terrell, or Mr. J. H. Dabney, will call on you soon. If you wish to buy Scrapes cheap, reserve your orders for them.

If you wish to buy before you see them, writes us for prices, for we guarantee the lowest price.

Yours truly,
H. D. TERRELL & CO.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Daily (Including Sunday)......$10 00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)......2 00
The Weekly (12 Pages)......1 25
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 23, 1888.

There is no Christmas rest for THE CONSTITUTION! Its force last night, with the breath of the holidays already in their faces, had to spread twenty-four sheets of sail to carry the good ship through Saturday night's storm into the Sunday harbor!

We thought the octuple paper of last Sunday had exhausted the demands of our business friends and hoped that we might fall back today into our regular Sunday edition of sixteen pages. But we had to throw eight pages on top of that, and even then had barely enough canvas spread to the bellying winds of Christmas!

Well, the people will have THE CONSTITUTION, and the people draw the merchants. We are grateful at the closing of the best year's business we have ever known to a constituency that in devotion and faith was never surpassed. As we have broken the record this year, we shall try next year to surpass even this year's achievements. When we strike our tents and move out into broader fields, the sky lifts its curtains and the horizon marches with us. We are not printing a paper in Utica!

THE New York World says that under the democratic administration civil service reform has been a sham. It will not be a sham under the republicans, however. They will have none of it.

The "Protection Democrat" Bugaboo!

A few newspapers seem to be very anxious to drive the "protection democrats," as they are called, out of the democratic ranks.

One thing for THE CONSTITUTION let us say: We believe in a thorough revision of the tariff, but we believe that revision should be so made as to give incidental protection to American industries. We stand squarely on the democratic platform of 1884, on which the only democratic victory since the war was won; and with Senator Gorman, who managed that democratic campaign, we believe the democratic party can win most surely on the platform of 1884. But whatever platform it makes for economic issues, our democratic convictions shall not be disturbed or our fealty to the democratic party shaken. In defeat more surely than in prosperity we shall fight under the democratic standard and nowhere else!

One thing as to the situation at large. When President Cleveland wrote his famous tariff-reform message, there was not a cloud in the democratic sky. His re-election was conceded on all sides. His administration was flawless and his record without blemish. The moment his message was written, and the extremists forced it even beyond its legitimate meaning, the clouds gathered in the sky, and in the self-conjured storm that followed the democracy was driven from power. Had this issue not been forced and this agitation made, the democratic party would have held today every branch of the government—would have controlled and perfected a revision of the tariff and have guarded those other and more precious and essential rights which are now left to the disposal of a truculent opposition. Not only has tariff revision been checked by the forcing of this issue, but other and larger interests have been sacrificed.

It is natural for those papers that forced this issue to talk about the "half-hearted support" given to the party by certain papers. As for THE CONSTITUTION, it did as much to elect Cleveland as any southern newspaper, and very much less to defeat him than a great many that are now critical. As for the rest, THE CONSTITUTION's democracy is attested by a score of campaigns, and it shall be proved on every field where the party meets its foes. We do not believe that any number of democrats who did not agree with Messrs Carlisle and Watterson will leave the democratic ranks under any provocation whatever. Whenever they do, no matter where they go, they must part company forever with THE CONSTITUTION.

THE New York stage is monopolized by English actors. They will be stranded, however, when they start on their barnstorming tours through the south.

General Sherman's Unwisdom.

In a large sense General William T. Sherman is responsible for the dozen lives lost in Wahalak, Miss., in the last week and for the bloodshed that will follow. The incendiary course of the negroes—their absurd and irrational rage—was the astonishing feature of the race conflict over which that town is still agitated. All is explained by the statement that the Sunday preceding a negro preacher had read from his pulpit the assertion of General Sherman that a war of races, of dagger and torch, was imminent, and that "when the negro struck the first blow in securing justice, millions of northern men would be ready to help." The great name of General Sherman, behind such a remarkable appeal, explains the otherwise inexplicable course of the negroes.

Few men understand how quick the negro is to respond to an appeal to his ignorance or passion. In Oglethorpe county, in this state, a few years since, some wags wrote a letter to a prominent negro, signed by General Grant, and appointing him postmaster at Lexington. The negro took the matter in dead earnest, and no subsequent explanation convinced him that it was a joke. He organized a crowd to take the office by force, and the agitation was kept up until there was a riot and several negroes were sent to the penitentiary for implication therein. When Cleveland was elected thousands of negroes were sure they would be put back into slavery, and their fear on the subject was pitiful and their excitement dangerous. In one case known to the writer a negro sought his old master and seriously begged him to buy him when the sale came off.

Out of this ignorance the city negroes are rapidly emerging by contact with masses of people and by their close association with whites, and the country negroes slowly by three months' education in the public schools. Among the country negroes, clustered in their scattered cabins, this ignorance is still dense. The man who would appeal to its worse side or inflame its passions for partisan or personal purposes does a great and immeasurable wrong.

What possible good can come of General Sherman's terrible words? They scare nobody. The evil complained of does not exist, and even if the whites were frightened by his incendiary threat, they could not right a wrong when there is no wrong. And what good can they do the negro? They simply arouse a blind and unreasoning rage that impels him to seek his own ruin by throwing himself against the steadfast ranks of the whites. He can never get anything by fighting for it, and every sane man knows this to be true. Such words as General Sherman's will produce, everywhere they are read or circulated among negro crowds, just such results as at Wahalak! Is he satisfied with this work?

The sword of General Sherman was terrible in war, and ruin and the torch went with it. Let us hope, for America's sake and for humanity's sake, that his pen will not be deadlier in peace, and ruin and the torch be invoked from its point.

BOULANGER threatens to ride in on the wreckage of the Panama canal.

A Little Christmas Sermon.

Fortunate is the man who is his own preacher—the man who can sit at his own hearthstone after the shadows of night and of silence have fallen on the sleeping world, and preach to himself with the hope of humbling and breaking down the vainglorious Ego that sits on the throne of selfishness in his heart.

Such a sermon may be a very dull one, but at any rate it shall be a rarely earnest one, for there is no man or woman bold enough or weak enough to attempt to play the hypocrite with themselves when they are alone with their Maker. They may deceive themselves in society and in business, but when the babble of the world has died away and the lights are out, there is no such thing as self-deception. The shadows on the wall have no ears, the glowing coals in the grate have no eyes, the clock that ticks on the mantel will tell no tales.

If the long nights that lead up to the holiday season were more fruitful of these personal sermons, Christmas would be a happier time, not only for ourselves but for our neighbors. The dullest sermon, if we only preach it ourselves, ought to be powerful enough to send envy, greed and selfishness flying up the chimney along with the smut and smoke that seek purification in the upper air.

A sermon preached in a church is a very good thing—a very necessary thing, indeed; but, as you very well know, brethren and sisters, it is delivered in the midst of many confusing accessories. There is Sister So-and-So's family, with their new bonnets and their clanking jewelry; they have such a self-satisfied air that they are positively hateful. There is Mrs. Flyhigh, who keeps her husband's nose to the grindstone by her extravagance; and then there is the little woman with the shabby bonnet and frayed dress—how impudent of her to go so near the pulpit with its gaudy decorations.

How can a sermon be enjoyed under such circumstances? And then there is the preacher himself—perhaps he is ambitious of giving a modern literary flavor to religion, or perhaps he has a desire to be sensational, or a purpose to be doctrinal, cramming the essence of piety into a crustaceous envelope not larger than an oyster shell.

All these things are obstacles. But, dearly beloved, when you are alone at night, you have the privilege of preaching your own sermons. What shall the text be? Search in the depths of your own hearts and you will find it there. Let it be a seasonable sermon. Let it abound in love and charity. Remember if you can that creed has all to do with theology and nothing whatever to do with true religion. The birthday of Christ should be celebrated in a fitting manner, and what could be more fitting than even a feeble attempt to follow His divine example. What this example was the beautiful story of His life teaches. Love, charity and mercy.

What simplicity, what devotion were His! He went about among the poor and the lowly, bestowing the blessings of His presence and bringing happiness to those who had never known what happiness was. This was the essence of the religion He taught; this was the legacy He left to the world, and a precious legacy it is.

What better work could occupy the attention of those who profess to believe in the divinity of Christ than to celebrate His natal day by making others happy—by carrying light, hope and comfort to the homes of the poor and into the hearts of the lowly and the unfortunate. Whatever the Son of Man touched He blessed. The men in the highway were stoning a sinful and an unhappy woman. By a word, a look, He filled her with divine love and brought her heartbroken and repentant to the Master's feet. In love He healed the leper; in pity He raised the dead. On the cross He turned to the poor thief who had given Him a word of recognition, and assured him of a place by His side in paradise. Christ's mission on earth was one of love, mercy and charity. At this season, when the teachings of our Lord are to be specially remembered, the essentials of His religion should seize upon the hearts of the people.

This is the little Christmas sermon.

THE Boston Herald is still of the opinion that Mrs. Hayes's husband had a strong cabinet. Perhaps the Herald alludes to his demijohn of Old Cabinet whisky.

The Speech of Mr. Pat Calhoun.

It is a notable fact that while Mr. Pat Calhoun was making his speech, which we print this morning, before the railroad committee at Atlanta, Mr. Chas. Francis Adams was speaking before the railroad commission in New York. Here were the representatives of two of the most famous families in American history, each speaking in his own section on the great industrial topic of the day. Both agreed that the inevitable run of things tended to the consolidation of separate railroads into great systems. We do not believe the New England Adams made an abler speech than was made by the young representative of the south.

Mr. Calhoun's speech is especially significant in this connection because he does not appear as the defender of a railroad system, but representing the idea on which the railroad was organized. It was his brain that first conceived the combination that is under discussion—his earnest work that has at all times helped it forward. No man is more capable, therefore, of speaking with intelligence and authority as to the purpose of this combination in the future, and of the motive for which it was built. As a thoughtful and earnest resume of one of the most important discussions of the day, made by a man whose every ambition is to build up this section with which his every interest is identified, the speech of Mr. Calhoun deserves a careful reading at the hands of every Georgian.

THE days are too short now for people to show a lack of charity. Fill the stockings of the poor.

The Farmers and Their Problems.

Some new topics are touched in our discussion of agricultural conditions in Georgia—which is to say the cotton states—this morning.

"A merchant" lodges two complaints against the farmers' alliance. One is that it is going into politics—the other is that it is fighting the merchants. To the first complaint there is this answer. It would be infinitely better if the alliance could keep out of politics—if it never had a candidate and never made a campaign. But as long as it is believed that many of the troubles of the farmer come from the legislation or the lack of it, the alliance will co-operate to elect men who agree with their views. Whenever they go further than this and combine to gather or divide political spoils, the remedy will come with the wrong, and through inside pressure the most hopeful experiment of the day will explode with a bang. The other complaint goes in far much deeper. The alliance has developed an antagonism to the country merchant that is unwise and unnecessary. The farmer cannot eliminate the middle man. The mechanic does not. The millionaire does not. Less than any of these can the farmer. The alliance should give the farmer the incentive to cash-buying, the help to economy and all the advantage that wholesale buying will command. It is possible even that in certain special times the farmer can reach the factory direct through an exchange. But for the volume of business, he does depend and most always depends on the country merchant. Antagonism between the two will injure both and can help neither.

From Sweetwater valley comes a story of thrift and plenty. From one county is shipped $60,000 worth of poultry, eggs and butter. Much of it sold through Georgia into Florida. Why cannot Georgia farmers supply this demand. Atlanta dealers handle $10,000 worth of poultry, butter and vegetables a day—nine-tenths of which goes out of the state. They handle 5,000 pounds of dressed poultry every day, eggs by the one thousand dozen and butter by the ton. Only a fraction of these things come from Georgia. Why cannot Georgia supply them all? Our wheat and grass and oat fields—our mountain section—these should support herds of milk cattle, and countless droves of turkeys, chickens and ducks. We sent a man into the chicken region simply to show how the work is done. Just as the melon business was worked up until it brings in a million or so dollars every year—so the poultry business shall be boomed—until the Tennessee picture of the wife perched on the farmer's wagon and selling her baskets of eggs and her cans of butter for as much as he gets for his load of wheat, shall be a familiar picture in Georgia!

We begin this week a series of sketches of five farmers in each county who have prospered. We shall continue these sketches with this suggestion. If five farmers in a county by a disclosed plan of farming can prosper, why cannot a hundred in each county prosper by adopting the same plan? The same plan in merchandising may bring success to one and fortune to another. But in farming, the same rules and the same intelligence will bring a hundred men to the same worth, in a period of five years. Why then shall not the example of five men in each county—backed by perhaps fifty others in each county equally successful—become the rule of every county and thus establish our agriculture on a prosperous basis? Notice one thing carefully; in all the list of successful farmers, not one will be found who does not raise his own supplies. They are corn raisers and meat makers, every one. Not one all-cotton planter is in the list.

Dr. W. P. Harrison is quoted on the subject of fertilizers—and makes some interesting points. We shall have elaborate letters from this gentleman on this subject in the near future.

And so we continue this discussion—deepening and broadening it as we go. Out of it, we hope and believe that good may come!

THE Georgia senate evidently believes that the branch colleges ought to go up the creek. We may say here that the senate majority doesn't represent the people in this matter. The branch colleges are supported by the groups of counties of which they are the center, and they are doing a great work in giving young men the benefits of a higher education than they can secure in the high schools and academies.

The Legislature and Its Work.

Beyond doubt the house just adjourned was the strongest house that has assembled in Atlanta within our memory. The senate is capable and earnest, but the house was remarkably strong.

The state is to be congratulated on the work of the session. The cause of education has received a stimulus and inspiration that can hardly be measured in words. Technological education is firmly and permanently established in Georgia. College education is widened and the education of the people through the common schools given such encouragement that six months schools are in sight. If it did nothing else, this alone would make the legislature of 1888-89 memorable in the history of the state.

Though the legislature has completed but little legislation beyond the appropriation bill, it has cleared the way for almost every topic of importance. The questions of railroad legislation, the state road lease, the convict lease, the Brady bill—these will press for settlement at the summer session. Opinion has been formed on many of these already, and the way to their solution largely cleared.

It gives us real pleasure to congratulate the state and the legislature on the admirable work done in the "first 40 days." We wish each of the members safe trips homeward, a happy Christmas, a prosperous year, and shall be glad to welcome them into the state's new capitol next July, when they come back to see us and to finish their work.

The Home-Building Societies.

Few people comprehend what the building and loan associations are doing for Atlanta.

Let us take the Mecanics' and the Peoples'. From a circular issued by Secretary McBurney we find that in thirty-three months these two societies have built or aided in building 137 homes. They are now collecting and loaning $8,500 per month. This amount is the "savings" mainly of mechanics. The societies thus take the place of savings banks, and go farther than banks ever go, in lending the money so it can be paid back in installments.

The secretary of these companies asked his stockholders "what benefit they had derived from their membership." One replied, a mechanic in the railroad shops:

"When Mr. Chastain got me to take fifteen shares I was spending all my extra money I made on tobacco and liquors. I began to save to pay my dues, and when the second series came I took five more shares. I now have over $450 saved up and have quit drinking."

Another said: "The money I borrowed on my stock has built me a foundry, in which I am now making money."

Another borrowed money on which he pays $40 a month, and built houses that rent for $70 a month. Several have put over $2,000 into homes, but the majority spend only $1,000 to $1,500.

We wish the thirteen building and loan associations every success! They are the home-builders of our system. Every time they build a home they make a citizen! The man who puts his weekly savings into a home, has hope and ambition. He becomes steady, steadfast and saving. And he is interested in good government; in low taxes. He has pinned himself to the ground, and cannot easily emigrate. In short, he becomes a part of Atlanta—worked into her blood and bone and muscle. He is a resident, rather than a boarder; and has his home to live for and struggle for and fight for, rather than his boarding house!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CHRISMAS CRAZE caught the city in its gripe yesterday, and the streets were thronged with animated, cheery crowds, jostling against each other and crowding the stores to overflowing. It was evident to even the casual observer that the people were in a happy mood and that their pockets were well filled.

WHY IS IT THAT so many murderers "die game" on the gallows? Somebody who has been looking into the matter says it is because they generally have a glass of brandy or whisky given to them just before their execution. Many an old toper will think that it is a pity to waste good liquor on a man who is going to be hung five minutes later.

THE VIRTUOUS New York Press says that Mississippi seems hardly entitled to be called a Christian commonwealth. We infer from this that the travelling agent of the Press in Mississippi has been called in.

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER speaks of Sheriff Smith's "Napoleonic methods of dealing with mobs." The writer evidently had in his mind one of the most notable events in history. Shortly after the French revolution, the national guard revolted and proposed to disperse the constitution and take control of Paris. In this emergency the convention gave command of its troops, some 5,000, to Napoleon, then an unknown young officer. Napoleon posted his soldiers around the convention hall with the artillery in front. In a short time 40,000 national guards made their appearance, with banners waving and bands playing. They never dreamed that the little hand full of men in front of them would dare to fire upon the soldiers of the people. At the proper time Napoleon gave the command and vollies of grape and cannister were discharged into the advancing host. Then another volley of blank cartridges followed. The national guards sought safety in flight, but Napoleon's troopers pursued them into every quarter of the city and disarmed them. After the the city was peaceful. The sole comment of the young soldier who was responsible for the bloody work was: "This is my seal which I have stamped upon Paris!"

BOB INGERSOLL'S THROAT has improved to such an extent that he will be ready next year to resume his lecturing tours through the country. His recent controversy with Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning, has excited considerable curiosity about him in England.

PEOPLE SHOULD SHOW judgment in the selection of Christmas presents. Don't send the "Poems of Passion" to a young lady, who is engaged to a minister. Don't give a drum to a nervous man's little boy. Don't send a demijohn of old rye to a prohibitionist. Don't send a ten cent Christmas card to a poor neighbor and a diamond pine to wealthy friend. Don't give a book to the young man who pronounces Charles Egbert Craddock, "a nice gentleman." Don't give a present to your boss, unless you know what you are about. Don't make a blue ribbon donkey of yourself by giving a costly present to a creditor.

"FOREIGNERS ARE HERE to stay," said the Rev. Dr. McArthur at the Chickering Hall conference. If they stay here they will soon cease to be foreigners.

THE NEW ORLEANS Times-Democrat takes the following view of the Panama canal business "The French Assembly has so far refused to vote any aid to the Panama canal or interest the republic directly in that enterprise, but it is extremely doubtful whether it will be able to long maintain this very correct position. The cabinet itself is in favor of interference, and so are the people, 850,000 of whom are stockholders in the canal. The press, also, is almost unanimously of that way of thinking, and altogether the pressure is so great that it is to be feared that France will be forced into the awkward position it occupied in the Maximilian affair, of attempting to support French investments through the government itself. It is more than likely that the members of the assembly who voted against the Panama canal will be defeated in coming elections; and there is every certainty that the assembly will be then in favor of voting aid to the company or taking the canal under its own charge, if it does not come to such a conclusion before that time." It is time for our government to warn France that we propose to have a hand in the affairs on the Isthmus.

SO STANLEY IS all right. Some fine day he will walk into a British camp leading the Mahdi by the ear.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS thinks that the interest in education shown by the Georgia legislature is an indication that the new south will be republican.

The Atlanta Constitution.

From the Athens, Ga., Chronicle.

The Sunday's edition is ahead of anything in the way of newspaper enterprise ever attempted in the south. It contained thirty-two pages of interesting matter on many subjects. It contained one hundred and eighteen columns of advertisements. This was no trade issue or advertising sheet, but the regular edition. No paper in the country has shown such enterprise as THE CONSTITUTION.

The Salvation Army Again.

From the London Figaro.

"Two days with God." This is the preface to an announcement that the Salvation Army will hold a convention at Exeter hall next week.

A GLASS OF TOKAY.

For The Constitution.

In land afar 'neath autumn skies,
Some singing girl with love-lit eyes,
Plucked from the heavy hanging vine,
The grapes that held this mellow wine;

And I today in after years,
Telling a truce to haunting fears,
Hold the warm beaker to my lips,
And kiss her blushing finger tips.

Her happy laugh and careless song,
This golden tide has treasured long,
And drinking deep, methinks her voice
From out its depths bids me rejoice.

And what could soothe thy cares or mine,
Sooner, oh! friend, than such rare wine,
Whose magic mirror holds in thrall
Maid, music, autumn skies, and all.

—Robert Loveman.

Dalton, Georgia.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Over Two Hundred and Fifty Members Secured—More Wanted.

The lists of the Manufacturers' Association show about two hundred and fifty members already secured, and some of the lists have not been turned in. Its friends who are at work feel sure that they will push the number to five hundred within a week. When one thousand are secured the association will begin a career of usefulness beyond anything that has ever been organized in Atlanta.

Every business man ought to join this association. Every professional man and every property holder ought to belong to it. The initiation fee is only ten dollars, and the annual dues only five dollars. With one thousand members the whole city will be interested, the spirit of enterprise will be encouraged, home industry sustained, new industries established, and a healthy manufacturing spirit established throughout the city.

Let every man who reads this paper, and who can spare the money, send in his name to one of the directors and let the thousand members be enrolled without delay. Mr. Lewis, late of Louisville, and a member of the Commercal club of that city, makes some good suggestions. He says: "I understand each director is pledged to get twenty-five new members. Let him furnish each of these members with two blanks, and let each member get an additional subscriber. I am sure that each of them could get one more man. This will double the number. I saw the work of the Commercial club in Louisville, and the people here cannot comprehend the amount of good it did. All that is needed is to have organization, and to have a general membership so that everybody will be interested. This once done you will find many young men with small amounts of money willing to invest in an enterprise that is commended by the association, and that is in the hands of good, practical workers. Atlanta must do something of this sort to protect herself, for every city in the south is organizing such associations, advertising its advantages and inducing manufacturers to come. Atlanta cannot afford to stand idle. I have already joined, and I am willing to pledge myself to get another member. Will every member do the same?"

The directors will meet next Thursday night and hope to have five hundred members by that time. Mr. James R. Wylie has not yet decided whether he can take the secretaryship, but he is very much interested in the enterprise, and considers it of great importance to Atlanta. The chances are that he will accept. If so, that means success for the association.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—If it is right and constitutional for a city to deprive its citizens of the revenues received from the liquor traffic by the citizens at a popular election by voting the liquor out and stopping the revenue, vacating property and forcing the employes into idleness, would it not also be constitutional, politic and wise to allow, say, all incorporated towns and cities in the state to hold a local option election and let its own citizens decide if they will encourage manufacturing in their locality, and keep their mechanics there, their property occupied and their merchants and others patronized by the state authorizing the holding of a local election to determine whether or not the city will exempt for twenty-five years from date of election all manufacturing enterprises within their corporate limits. Would such a law force anybody to leave our state; would it injure anybody in Georgia. Would it not bring thousands of mechanics to Georgia, and cause millions of capital to be invested within the borders of the state; is it not better for this capital to be here and be exempt than to be elsewhere and pay no taxes to Georgia. If our liberalities should hurt other states why could not their citizens get even by coming to Georgia.

J. S. LESTER.

An Advocate of Peace and Order.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Christmas is coming once more. It is an epoch of rejoicing for all classes, but, too often, it is made an occasion of hideous ribaldry and deviltry. Every citizen, who has been living in Atlanta long enough, will remember to have seen, during the holidays, our streets in the power of crowds of disorderly, drunken negroes and white ruffians, howling like maniacs and throwing crackers, torpedoes and rockets after peaceable people passing in the streets, under the legs of the horses and even in carriages. Ladies and children would not venture in town and even men did not care to risk it. Many grave accidents and runaways were the results of such rowdyism, until these excesses brought on absolute prohibition to throw any fireworks whatever in the streets of our city. There seems to be now a tendency to leniency again, and, in the name of our wives and children, in the name of all decent citizens, we ask for the powerful influence of your paper in advocating a strict prohibition of the use of fireworks in the streets. Our mayor and police commission ought to issue at once a proclamation to that effect and give strict orders to the police to enforce it. Please help us.

MANY CITIZENS.

A Suggestion from George S. May.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Every Atlantian is more or less interested in the discussion now being carried on by the members of the new Manufacturers association with the object of increasing the manufacturing interests of the city.

The writer, himself one of the small manufacturers so frequently referred to, was reared in one of the foremost manufacturing cities of the north and saw the town of 3,000 inhabitants develop in a few years into a city of 30,000 by fostering their small industries; saw these men of small means and niggardly surroundings grow to be persons of great wealth and influence; saw the modest, unpretentious workshop spread out and increase until they covered acres of ground and counted their employes by the thousand, their wealth by the million.

The circumstances which conduced to bring about this much-to-be-desired state of affairs were various. Among the most notable was the fostering care with which the municipal government looked after their interests by allowing them all of the privileges consistent with a proper administration of good government. They were not taxed out of existence or hampered with special taxes, apparently invented for their special discouragement. The citizens took a deep interest the welfare in these concerns, favored them with their patronage where possible, loaned them money at a reasonable per cent, guarded their rights with jealous watchfulness and encouraged them and helped them in ways too numerous to mention. The city was rewarded by an increase in wealth and population, which had never been predicted by the most sanguine. Today the owners of these mills and factories are immensely wealthy. Their employes, nearly all of them, own houses well furnished, and in many cases have amassed small fortunes, enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

There is no reason why this should not be our experience if the people will consent to lend a helping hand, and the city government will show the fostering care which is so much talked of and so little felt.

"Fostering small industries" has become almost a byword among small manufacturers who have been so far, nearly fostered out of existence by high rates of taxation and the outrageous assessment of their property for taxation from which there is no appeal, at least none that is listened to. Then the license and inspection fees and special assessments, coupled with freight discrimination and the apathy with which the dear public looks upon our efforts, would keep down any concern on the face of the earth, which wasn't protected and "fostered" by a patent right monopoly.

We notice with pleasure the annual spasmodic enlivenment of the Atlanta Manufacturers' assocciation, and hope, as usual, that good results may flow from it, but without much faith that we will derive any benefit.

So far only one "wee' small voice" has been raised in our behalf. It was suggested, we believe, by Mr. Sam Inman, that the manufacturers already here should be encouraged instead of making fruitless endeavors to coax northern capitalists, who don't want to come, and probably will not, notwithstanding they get a large and very fine stock of non-taxable climate thrown in.

How would it do to enquire into the business of these small manufacturers, not for newspaper publication, but to get their views on what is most needed to make a success of the works already here and under headway, whether their business and the demands for their products will admit of further development, and how much. Find out about tax assessments, whether discriminated against in freights. In this way many wrongs might might be righted, and small manufaturers greatly benefitted. Also please take notice that all northern manufacturers and capitalists looking for investment in Atlanta make a great many inquiries of Atlanta manufacturers.

GEO. S. MAY.

Useful on Occasions.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The increasing number of intermarriages between deaf mutes is attracting attention. It is believed to imply the founding of a mute race. By all means let us have such a race, and let them be hired to do all the celebrating of elections and Fourth of July.

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And dimmed the palace window-fires on many a noble street;
And to a roof a maiden came, with eyes as angels love,
And looked up at the spheres of flame that softly gleamed above.

She gazed at them with a misty eye, and spoke, in accents sad:
"Oh, tell me, gold-birds of the sky, if ever a voice you had,
Is Justice dull from a palsy stroke, and deaf, as well as blind?
Else why must e'er the heaviest yoke be placed on woman kind?
Why should the solace of man's heart be oft his meanest slave?
Why is her life e'er torn apart by those she has toiled to save?

"Why should the mould of the human race be crushed and thrown away,
Whenever it lacks the outward grace that wooes the stronger clay?
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It is o'er strange, for one to grieve, whose champion's to be born!
Tomorrow a new king appears with dimpled, mighty hand,
And he shall rule a million years o'er many a kingly land.

"His mother a queen the world will see, whose reign doth e'er endure;
All women shall his sisters be, whose way[illegible]st and pure;
A woman's fault shall not be her death, by men or angels seen;
Repentance, and his God-strewn breath, shall firmly step between.
A woman's fame, by merit won, shall add to her queenly grace,
And higher, as the years march on, shall be her destined place.

"And four great words the world shall see, enwoven with man's life:
Mother and sister two shall be—and two be daughter and wife.
It shall be felt that she whose care the lamp of thrift makes burn,
Can take with him an equal share of all their lives may earn;
That she whose soft and healing hand can soothe, with blessing bright,
Is no less great and true and grand than he who leads the fight."

Like one who through the woods may grope till light comes to his eyes,
The maiden thrilled with new-born hope, and seized the glad surprise;
The voice of the star she understood; its glorious meaning knew;
And all her dreams of woman's good seemed likely to come true.
And when again the twilight gray was brightened by the morn,
Within a manger far away the infant Christ was born.

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Send contributions in to THE CONSTITUTION office. If your contribution is of money, or non-perishable articles, send it immediately. If it is provisions that you give or furnish, have them at THE CONSTITUTION office by

TEN O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY MORNING.

The dinner will take place at two o'clock Thursday, and everything should be collected before ten o'clock Thursday morning at THE CONSTITUTION office. Make a note of this.

Among the young ladies who are taking an active interest in securing contributions are Misses Sarah Frances Grant, Maud Barler, Mary Marsh, Effie Howell, Nellie Inman, Lollie Hammond, Hattie Inman, Virginia Arnold, Dollie Colquitt, Annie Inman and several others.

The following are some contributions already made:

Through MISS MAUD BARKER: Mrs. J. W. English, turkey; Mrs. Robert Hemphill, ham and biscuit; Mrs. G. W. D. Cook, roast lamb; Mrs. Dr. Wilson, cake; Mrs. Robert Winship, fruit; Mrs. James Nunnally, candy and nuts; Mrs. C. P. N. Barker, turkey and cranberries; Mrs. Wellborn Hill, ham

From MISS ANNIE INMAN: Mrs. Hugh Inman, bread and butter; Mrs. Harvey Philips, one cake; Mrs. [illegible] F. Abbott, one turkey; Mrs. Dr. Barnett, two chickens; Mrs. Er Lawshe, two chickens; Mrs. T. L. Langston, fruit; Miss Corday Rice, one ham.

Trough MISS SARAH FRANCES GRANT: Mrs. J. H. Porter, one turkey; Mrs. D. C. Bacon, fruit; Mrs. Martha C. Grant, ham; Mrs. Grant Wilkins, biscuit; Mrs. Livingston Mims, candy; Mrs. Martha C. Reid, cake; Mrs. W. D. Grant, fruit and bread.

Through MISS NELLIE INMAN: Mrs. E. R. DuBose, turkey; Mrs. Clem R. Harris, turkey; Mrs. Richard Peters, cake; Mrs. Tom Clarke, cake, Mrs. S. M. Inman, turkey; Miss Jennie Inman, bread.

Through MISS MARSH: Mrs. Coker, one turkey; Mr. F. M. Coker, Jr., $2; Mrs. Patillo, three dozen small cakes; Mrs. Oglesby, half peck of oranges, half peck of apples; Mrs. Julius Brown, three pounds of candy; Mrs. Dr. Olmstead, two dozen each of oranges and bananas; Mrs. A. D. Adair, six pounds sugar; Mrs. G. B. Adair, one turkey; Mrs. E. W. Marsh, one turkey and bread.

Through MISS EFFIE HOWELL: Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, turkey; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stewart, ham; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harris, biscuit; Mr. Frank O'Bryan, ham; Mrs. George Adair, turkey; F. M. O'Bryan, 1 turkey; George Johnston, 50 pounds of candy; John Lagomarsina, 1 bunch bananas; Mrs. Richard Johnston, $2 worth of cakes

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FIGHTING THEIR WINTER CAMPAIGN.

This morning before any of you were awake, and when the mothers of Atlanta turned anxiously to see that their boys were covered snugly in bed, these merchants of the street, thinly clad and cold, stood shivering in the night air around THE CONSTITUTION building, waiting for the packages of papers out of which to gain their daily bread.

Send contributions in to THE CONSTITUTION office. If your contribution is of money, or non-perishable articles, send it immediately. If it is provisions that you give or furnish, have them at THE CONSTITUTION office by

TEN O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY MORNING.

The dinner will take place at two o'clock Thursday, and everything should be collected before ten o'clock Thursday morning at THE CONSTITUTION office. Make a note of this.

Among the young ladies who are taking an active interest in securing contributions are Misses Sarah Frances Grant, Maud Barler, Mary Marsh, Effie Howell, Nellie Inman, Lollie Hammond, Hattie Inman, Virginia Arnold, Dollie Colquitt, Annie Inman and several others.

The following are some contributions already made:

Through MISS MAUD BARKER: Mrs. J. W. English, turkey; Mrs. Robert Hemphill, ham and biscuit; Mrs. G. W. D. Cook, roast lamb; Mrs. Dr. Wilson, cake; Mrs. Robert Winship, fruit; Mrs. James Nunnally, candy and nuts; Mrs. C. P. N. Barker, turkey and cranberries; Mrs. Wellborn Hill, ham

From MISS ANNIE INMAN: Mrs. Hugh Inman, bread and butter; Mrs. Harvey Phillips, one cake; Mrs. B. F. Abbott, one turkey; Mrs. Dr. Barnett, two chickens; Mrs. Err Lawshe, two chickens; Mrs. T. L. Langston, fruit; Miss Corday Rice, one ham.

Trough MISS SARAH FRANCES GRANT: Mrs. J. H. Porter, one turkey; Mrs. D. C. Bacon, fruit; Mrs. Martha C. Grant, ham; Mrs. Grant Wilkins, biscuit; Mrs. Livingston Mims, candy; Mrs. Martha C. Reid, cake; Mrs. W. D. Grant, fruit and bread.

Through MISS NELLIE INMAN: Mrs. E. R. DuBose, turkey; Mrs. Clem R. Harris, turkey; Mrs. Richard Peters, cake; Mrs. Tom Clarke, cake, Mrs. S. M. Inman, turkey; Miss Jennie Inman, bread.

Through MISS MARSH: Mrs. Coker, one turkey; Mr. F. M. Coker, Jr., $2; Mrs. Patillo, three dozen small cakes; Mrs. Oglesby, half peck of oranges, half peck of apples; Mrs. Julius Brown, three pounds of candy; Mrs. Dr. Olmstead, two dozen each of oranges and bananas; Mrs. A. D. Adair, six pounds sugar; Mrs. G. B. Adair, one turkey; Mrs. E. W. Marsh, one turkey and bread.

Through MISS EFFIE HOWELL: Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, turkey; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stewart, ham; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harris, biscuit; Mr. Frank O'Bryan, ham; Mrs. George Adair, turkey; F. M. O'Bryan, 1 turkey; George Johnston, 50 pounds of candy; John Lagomarsina, 1 bunch bananas; Mrs. Richard Johnston, $2 worth of cakes Mrs. W. S. Williams, fruit; in cash, Mrs. Don Bain, $1; W. L. Calhoun, $1; Judge Van Epps, $1; Dr. J. S. Holliday, $1; Elijah Brown, $1; Alex Hull, $1; Henry Lumpkin, $1; Frank Carter, $1; A. M. Bergstrom, $1; Tyler Cooper, $1; R. M. Clayton, $1; Sidney Root, $1; J. H. Goldsmith, $1; J. A. Watson, $1; J. J. Griffin, $1; W. M. Mickelberry, 50; S. F. Woodson, 50; DeSassure & Woodson, 50; cash, 25; Aaron Haas, 50; cash, 25; Phill Brietenbucher $1; W. J. Speer, $1; R. W. Hardeman, $1; cash, 25; cash, 25; cash, 25; W. A. Russell, 50; Henry Kurtz, 50; S. W. Wilkes, 50; cash, 25; cash, 25; cash, 10; E. F. Donehue, 50; cash, 25; H. A. Boynton, 50; $22.85.

Through MISS VIRGINIA ARNOLD: Mrs. G. H. Holliday, turkey and cranberries; Mrs. James L. Dickey, bread; Mrs. R. C. Clark, fruit; Mrs. Robert Crumley, turkey; Mrs. James Freeman, fruit; Mrs. W. T. Newman, cake; Mrs. Fred Scott, one gallon oysters; Mrs. T. M. Meador, biscuits; Miss Virginia Arnold, chicken salad, cake and pickels; Mrs. W. L. Fain, cake.

FOR MARIETTA STREET MISSION.

An Institute Which Deserves the Support of All Good People.

A few good and charitable ladies organized a day school at the Marietta street mission about three months ago. The children who attend that school are extremely poor, too poor to go even to the public schools.

This mission school has been a blessing to many a family. It has brought hope, light and ambition to many a father and mother. When they see their boy or girl receiving these advantages, meager as they are, it encourages them in the performance of life's duties.

This school has been carried on for three months and over fifty bright little fellows have been in attendance every day. If all the good people of Atlanta could see the advancement these children have made and the good that has been done they would make a Christmas gift this year that would do both honor and the little ones good.

The burden of sustaining this school has fallen heavily upon one or two persons and it is hoped that the friends of the orphans, the poor and destitute will assist in this matter.

The mission wants about two hundred dollars to buy books, clothing and pay the teachers.

Will you help them a little? Make a Christmas gift of $10 or $20. It will be bread cast upon water and will be the means of making you enjoy the holidays as you have never done. It is not important to go into detail and tell you about the school, its progress, the vast good it is doing and how done. THE CONSTITUTION will receive any donations that may be tendered.

LINES

On the death of little Robert Morrison. In loving sympathy inscribed to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morrison. By Charles W. Hubner.

Alas! Alas! this darling boy of ours—
Dead? Dead? Our child! Our Robert bright and fair!
O cruel Death! wilt thou not spare the flowers,
When full ripe fruit awaits thee everywhere?

Dear, smiling, soulful, star-eclipsing eyes!
Has Death forever robbed you of your light?
O tongue, that caught its music from the skies,
Shall we not hear thee? Art thou speechless quite?

Shall we no more look on thy shining face?
Nor hear thy voice, thy footstep, in the room?
Alas! is all thy loveliness and grace
Forever hidden from us in the tomb?

Oh, God of Love? Oh, pitying Christ! forgive!
Our passionate cries and querulous questionings—
In Thy humanity, Thou, too, didst grieve
For sweet love's sake, and drink of Marah springs!

Out of the depths we cry, dear Christ! to Thee;
Oh, comfort us, Thou Comforter divine!
Thy will be done! Thy glory let us see!
In life, in death, Lord! make us wholly Thine!

Atlanta, Ga., December, 1888.

The Popular Approval

Of the efforts of the California Fig Syrup Company to present to the public an agreeable and effective substitute for the bitter, nauseous liver medicines and cathartics formerly used is as gratifying to the Company as it is creditable to the good taste of the public. The large and rapidly increasing sale of Syrup of Figs, and the promptly beneficial effects of a single dose are convincing proofs that it is the most easily taken and the most pleasantly effective remedy known. For sale by all druggists.

Illustrated Gift Book.

Young man, make your sweetheart a present of a good book.

Two-thirds of the elegant books reviewed by Miss Maude Andrews in last Sunday's CONSTITUTION were shown her from our elegant stock and we have "unloaded" our counters of some, but have a great many more of "the best published."

THORNTON & GRUBB.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

The Arrangements for Services and Celebrations at Some of the Churches.

The choir of the Immaculate Conception has made unusuar preparations for the celebration of Christmas. The principal feature of the programme will be the Adesta, Fidolis, by Novello Mozart's magnificent mass, well known as a grand chorus, Gioorza's Missa Sollemnelle. The mass is one of great difficulty, and being very brilliant might be mistaken for unchurchly, but the music generally conforms with the spirit of the text, and is otherwise a work of high quality. It abounds in grand choruses and brilliant solos, which affords the choir ample opportunity to display their vocal power.

Foremost is a bass solo in the "Gloria" which will be rendered by Mr. Steve Ryan, who is also director for the occasion. Mr. Ryan stands among the first of the basso profundi of Atlanta, and will on this occasion doubtless sustain his reputation,

The wonderful solo written for the soprano gives an opportunity to the public to hear Mrs. Dykeman, the well known and popular singer, at her best—which says a great deal.

Mis Adelaide Glenn, sister of the celebrated singer Hope Glenn, who so kindly assists and who is considered one of the best contralto singers in the city, has several beautiful solos and duets which she renders in truly artistic style. The tenori are well represented by four virtuosi Messrs., Fry, Van-Goidtsnoven, O'Neil and Vanzaudt. They have each solos which will be rendered in good style.

Among the basso—Messrs. Lynch, Billy and Morris will contribute. The suprani will consist of Misses McArthur, Lynan, Manly and Nina Cooper. Miss Cooper is not a member of the choir, but kindly offers her services for the occasion.

Christmas Music at St. Philips Church.

The following is the choir list of the excellent music to be given in St. Philips church at the Christmas morning service:

Opening Vol.—"O Thou That Tellest"—Handel.

Processional—Hy. 24—"Angels from the Realms of Glory"—Smart.

Carol—"Once again O Blessed Time"—Johnston.

Soloists—Masters P. Ackerman, A. Gowen and Mr E. Bischoff.

Venite—Russell in C.

Proper Psalms—19, 45 and 85, Glorias—Gilmore.

Te Deum—(chant form), Lemont Turle in F.

Jubilate—Battishill in A.

Anthem—"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"—H G. Gilmore.

Soloists—Masters A. Gowen, Willie Snow and E. Bischoff.

Kyrie—Tallis in G.

Gloria Tibi—Short in B flat.

Hymn 23—"Shout the Glad Tidings."

Ascription—"Praise God," etc.—Old Hundred.

Offertory—"Our Soul Hath Patiently"—Dr. Gilbert.

Soloist—Mr. E. Bischoff.

Presentations of the Alms—"Thou Art Worthy"—Gilbert.

Ter Sanches—Camidge in E. major.

Cour. Hymn 207—"Bread of the World"—Hodges'

Gloria in Excelsis—Old Time.

Recessional—"Come Ye Lofty"—Scherecker.

Concluding Vol.—"Gloria," from 12th Mass."—Mozart.

Christmas at the Church of the Redeemer.

The Christmas entertainment to be given by the Sunday-school of the Church of the Redeemer on Tuesday (Christmas) night, deserves more than a passing mention.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the Christmas festivities at this church last year were treated to a Sunday-school exhibition rarely equaled in Atlanta. This year there is promised an evening of enjoyment for all, and to which every body is cordially invited.

"A Visit to Santa Claus's Home," is the title of a pretty cantata which will be given by the school. The children, becoming impatient, decide not to wait for Santa, but to visit him. The train is heard starting and the school is landed in a desolate region of ice and snow, and while parties are out searching for the house, the school is entertained by songs recitations, etc., by the little ones, and also by an elegant and graceful Indian club swinging act performed by Miss Bessie Wright and Mack Rathbun, soloists, assisted by a chorus of six young girls. Miss Wright is an artist with the clubs, and she and the young girls are all pupils of Miss Lindley, who has kindly prepared this exercise especially for this occasion. The last scene shows Santa's home, and the old gentleman appears with a good word at least for every one. The gifts of the school this year will be distributed among the mission schools and the poor of the city. At the door will be placed two barrels, and every one attending these exercises is invited, and will be expected, to contribute Christmas tricks of any kind, from a lonely potato to a paper of pins. Anything and everything will be thankfully received and properly cared for and distributed to the many deserving ones about our doors.

RAILROAD BATTLE.

Making a Rate.

Mr. Slaughter, assistant commissioner, has just issued circular 362. It appertains to excursion rates for delegates attending meetings and is addressed to passenger agents of companies members of the Southern Passenger association. The circular says:

Excursion rates have been arranged on the certificate plan, under the rules of the association, for elegates and members attending the following amed meesings:

The Modern Language Association of America; at Cincinnati, O., December 26-28, 1888.

Certificates to be signed by Prof. A. M. Elliott, secretary, address, Baltimore, Md.

Certificates of the standard form will be honored by lines centering at Cincinnati.

State Teachers association of Mississippi; at Jackson, Miss., December 28-29, 1888.

Certificates to be signed by J. R. Preston, secretary; address, Jackson, Miss.

Association of American agricultural colleges and experiment stations; at Knoxville, Tenn., December 27th to January 1st, 1889.

Certificates to be singed by Chas. E. Thorne, secretary; address, Columbus, O.

Agents should be instructed to honor certificates of the Central Traffic association and Trunk Line association for excursion rates returning to points in their territories.

*Savannah Annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; at Atlanta, Ga., January 10-16, 1889.

Certificates to be signed by J. B. L. Williams, secretary; address, LaGrange, Ga.

Certificates must be filled in and signed on one side by the ticket agent at the starting point and on the other by the secretary, or other authorized person named above.

Return tickets by the route traveled going to the place of meeting, limited to a continuous passage, should be furnished upon presentation and surrender of certificates of the Southern Passenger association, properly filled and signed, at one-third the highest limited tariff fare. If no limited rate is quoted to the point desired, one-third of the lowest unlimited rate should bo used.

Reduced rates returning to apply only to points within the state in which the meeting is held.

Florida Sleepers.

Commencing today, the sleeping car line which has heretofore been running between Cincinnati and Atlanta, via the Cincinnati Southern and Western and Atlantic railroads will be extended to Jacksonville, Fla., via Cincinnati Southern, Western and Atlantic, Central of Georgia, Brunswick and Western, and Savannah, Florida and Western railway, and will hereafter run from Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change under the following schedule: Leave Cincinnati daily at 8 p. m., Boyce, 8:30 a. m., arrive at Atlanta, 1:45 p. m.; leave Atlanta, 2:15 p. m., leave Macon, 6:45 p. m., leave Albany, 1:20 a. m., leave Waycross, 5:15 a. m., arrive at Callahan, 6:55 a. m., Jacksonville, 7:40 a. m. Returning this sleeper will leave Jacksonville 6:30 p. m., Atlanta, 1:35 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati, 6:40 a. m.

Over the Ties.

Alvin Howard, conductor on the Richmond and Danville, has gone to New Orleans.

D. P. Ellis was in the city yesterday.

D. G. Hall, passenger agent of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. M. Freeman, of the C. C. & C., went to Birmingham yesterday.

L. R. Van Diven, freight agent of the Atlanta and Florida, left for South Carolina yesterday.

L. L. McCleskey, of the Richmond and Danville, has gone to Augusta for the holidays.

No Christmas Talbe

should be without a bottle of Augostura bitters, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.

Do It Right Now.

If you are a believer in the theory that southern people ought to patronize home industries, put your theory in practice and buy a copy of Christmas "Dixie." You will find its table of contents noteworthy.

OBITUARY.

WRIGHT.—Died, at residence of H. H. Starr, 147 Jones street, of miningetis, Clarence C. Wright, youngest child of Dr. D. S. and M. L. Wright, of Macon, Ga., aged 5 years two months.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KINYON—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. William Kinyon and family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs. William Kinyon, at the First Baptist church, on Sunday evening, December 23d, at 3 o'clock. The remains will leave the family residence, 210 Haynes street, at 2:15 o'clock p. m. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

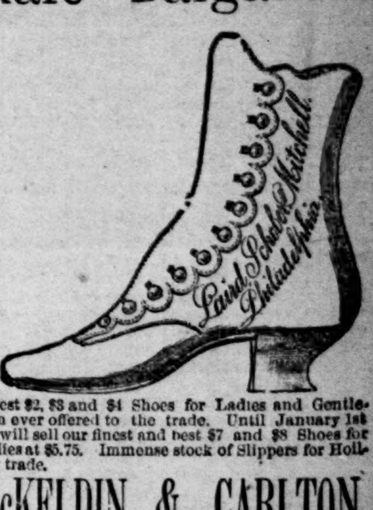
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Wyly & Green, Atlanta, Ga.

Knights of the Golden Eagle fair, at Concordia hall, will continue until December 29th.

Rare Bargains!



Best $2, $3 and $4 Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen ever offered to the trade. Until January 1st we will sell our finest and best $7 and $8 Shoes for Ladies at $5.75. Immense stock of Slippers for Holliday trade.

McKELDIN & CARLTON,

35 Peachtree Street.

TELEPHONE 137.

unal roy bp

Drawing for the 100-dollar dressing case comes off Christmas Eve at Delbridge & Orr's, 110 Whitehall St. Every purchase of a dollar's worth entitles you a one chance.

Sat,Sun,Mon 5p

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue to the **very Marrow Bones.** Give it one trial and be convinced! It banishes all pain instantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons, Bites and Poisonous Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lame Back and every AILMENT that can be cured by an OUTWARD APPLICATION!!

Ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep, such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Hollow Horn, Grub and Hoof Disease in Cattle, Scratches in Horses and Mules, Wind Galls, Sprains, Spavins, Swinney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Diseased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blotches, Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable by external application, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is Matchless. *Rub it in very thoroughly.*

Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain, Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

DRY GOODS.

OUR PRICES

ON

TOYS, GLASSWARE, ETC.,

JUST ONE-HALF TOMORROW.

TRY US TOMORROW ON

DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND SHOES!

IF YOU WISH THE BARGAINS OF YOUR LIFE.

John Ryan's Sons

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

CHRISTMAS IS APPROACHING AND ITS EFFECT IS FELT.

This Week Will be One of Christmas Festivities—Many Atlantians Away—Notes About People You Know.

Last week was a gay one, something going on all the time—theaters, fairs, germans, everything that maketh the heart light, the feet tired, and the digestion heavy.

I just turned and asked one of THE CONSTITUTION'S scribes if he remembered reading who led Thursday evening's german.

He replied that he supposed it was led by a policeman; that Germans and other people generally were if they were found at 12 o'clock at night. I suppose he meant the remark to be frivolously sarcastic. He doesn't know anything about Kimball house germans, and that accounts for his general slow train of thought.

The last german was generally pronounced the most beautiful of the season, and the gentlemen who led it were very much complimented upon the many new and graceful figures they introduced.

One of the prettiest young married ladies present said that she never saw a german led more beautifully and that everybody had the best time imaginable. After the dance Mr. and Mrs. Willis Westmoreland invited a number of their gentleman friends to a recherche little supper at their home on the Baltimore block.

⁂

You may think you are happy, you may think you enjoy life, all ye young men and maidens who have danced many germans and written and received many love letters, and have known, in fact, all those sweet nothings that go to the making of two or three society seasons, yet you don't know and never will know again the kind of happiness shining in the faces of the girls and boys of the N. S. club Friday evening. They met at Mrs. Henry W. Grady's for a dance, and they had the lightest hearted and happiest time on earth. They are all at the age when all old things were new; when all sham things were real.

The young ladies present were Misses Hattie Inman, Lily Lochrane, Bessie Hester, Daska Holcombe, Marion May, Ethel Toy, Fanny Holcombe, Erskine Richmond, Lizzie Lovejoy, Flora Shaw, Mamie Goldsmith, Annie Van Winkle, Rebie Lowe, Rosa Hawkes, Jennie Echols, Matsie Burns, Fanny Holcombe, Maude Barker and Gussie Grady. The gentlemen present were: Messrs. Will Lowe, Frank Fountaine, Inman Sanders, Eugene Black, Henry Grady, jr., Harry Peel, Fred Lewis, Bates Block, Will Presley, Will Hemphill, Fred Lambert, Jimmy Dicky, John Stewart and Messrs. Will Black, Ed. Peoples, J. W. Sanders, and Mr. Charlie Northern and Mr. Archibald Butts, of Augusta; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. William Love, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grady, and Mrs. Burns were present.

A delightful supper was served during the evening. The debutants of this winter must look to their laurels in a season or two. A prettier collection of school girls was never seen than those taking part in the N. S. dance Friday evening.

⁂

Mr. Archibald Butts, of Augusta, is spending the holidays at the home of his cousin, Mrs. William Lowe, on Peachtree street.

⁂

Miss Annie Renfroe, who has been the guest of friends in the city, returned to her home in Opelika Friday, much to the regret of the many friends she won while here by his beauty and fascination.

⁂

Miss Lena Wilhite, who has been the guest of Miss Eula Maddox, returned to her home in Nashville, after a visit here full of social triumphs gained by her loveliness and brilliancy.

⁂

A guest, recently arrived at Mr. A. W. Hill's on Ivy street, has already created a great sensation and won many friends by his lively manner. His tailor is his grandmother, and there isn't a swell in Atlanta who can show dainter tucks and embroidery than this new comor. He is a week old. His name is Hugh Hagan, Jr., and he has entered this mundane sphere with every advantage of good birth and good fortune.

⁂

On Thursday evening last there assembled a very pleasant wedding party at the residence of Dr. J. W. Lee. Mr. H. A. Deloach and Miss Minnie Thomas, both of Atlanta, were the contracting parties, and only the members of the immediate families were pretent. Dr. Lee performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner, after which the entire party repaired to the residence of the groom's parents, 59 Luckie street, where an elegant supper was served and the evening pleasantly spent.

Mr. Deloach is vice-president of the Deloach Mill Manufacturing company and one of Atlanta's rising business men. The bride is highly accomplished and possessed of many charms in beauty of person and character. In spite of the fact that it was strictly a private affair, several handsome presents were received.

⁂

The Atlanta Literary and Art circle held a "Schubert" evening on Thursday, at the Church of Our Father. Dr. Schumann read an interesting sketch of the "Erl-King," and Mr. Charles H. Wells, editor of "Dixie," read a most interesting sketch of Schubert's life and works. The music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Salter, Mr. and Mrs. Alex W. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Fisher, Dr. Schumann the Misses Schumann and a quartette of female voices. The evening was one of the pleasantest the society has yet enjoyed. On the 3rd of January the society will discuss "Folk Lore Stories" and "Folk Songs."

⁂

Miss Maud Kirk returns tyday to her home, 268 Peachtree street, from a visit of three months to friends in the north and west.

⁂

One of the most brilliant weddings that has occurred in Atlanta was that of Miss Jennie Morgan to Dr. E. T. Morgan, at the Central Presbyterian church, last Thursday night at 8 o'clock. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and presented a charming appearance. The attendants were Mr. F. J. Paxon and Miss Annie Morgan; Mr. Ben Morgan and Miss Camilla Sewell; Mr. Joe Rushing and Miss Sallie Flowers, of Greenville, Ala., Mr. Pickett and Miss Rebecca Barry, of Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. W. H. Preston and Miss Kate Lynan; Mr. McKay and Miss Olenza Thomas. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by Rev. Dr. Strickler. At its conclusion the young couple and their friends repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, on Whitehall street, where a sumptuous banquet was enjoyed. The reception lasted from half-past eight until twelve, and every one enjoyed themselves and admired the many lovely and costly presents which had been given the bride and groom.

⁂

On Thursday night last, the West End chapel was filled with lovers of music to hear the concert given by the pupils of Miss Lelia G. Hanbury's school of music. The young ladies executed their selections in a very creditable and many of them in a brilliant manner, which showed they had secured a careful training. The music was very much enjoyed by the large audience in attendance, and the two hour programme was a feast of sweet sounds, all of which evinced that Miss Hanbury is a most efficient and painstaking teacher and her pupils apt and correct learners. Miss Hanbury by special request rendered a brilliant composition, which was much enjoyed and showed that she is a musician of rare accomplishments. The term medals were delivered by Judge J. S. Rodgers in a graceful manner and the whole was a delightful occasion, which will be long remembered by all who were present.

⁂

The city during the holidays will be bereft of many of its most popular society men. Mr. aint Julian Ravenel has gone to spend Christmas week with his relatives in Charleston. Mr. Perry M. DeLeon left last evening for New Orleans. Mr. Morris Brandon left last night for his old home in Tennessee, there to spend Christmas. Mr. Lucius McClesky will spend the week with friends in Augusta. Mr. William Montgomery has gone to Opelika to spend the holidays. Mr. Sam Hall goes to New York for the Christmas season. Mr. Harvey Johnson left for Mississippi last evening to be gone a week.

⁂

Mrs. Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Elgin Lochrane, in the Baltimore block.

⁂

Miss Annie Rumbold, who has for some time been a popular young lady guest of Mrs. Porter, on Peachtree, left for her home in Hot Springs, N. C., yesterday.

⁂

A pleasant occasion of the past week was the marriage of Mr. F. A. Quillian and Miss Berta Redding, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain R. J. Redding, 62 Lukie street. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Henry Quillian assisted by Rev. Drs. H. H. Parks and H. C. Morrison, in the presence of a select company of invited friends and relatives. The bride, who is noted for her many graces of mind, heart and person, was dressed in a broadcloth traveling suit with hat to match. The parlors were decorated with choicest flowers and evergreens. The groom has rapidly risen to a prominent position among the young members of the Atlanta bar, and is a fine specimen of mental, moral and physical manhood. Immediately after the marriage the young couple left on the Richmond and Danville train for a short visit to the family of the groom, at Harmony Grove, whence they will return on the 28th instant, and make their home in this city.

⁂

Miss McKinley's select school closed on Friday for holiday week. Owing to the critical illness of Mrs. McKinley the usual public exercises were omitted, but the programme, consisting of light gymnastics and well rendered recitations, was the most interesting. Two handsome gold medals were awarded, one to Alfred Rives Berkeley for highest general average for the year, and one to Richard Joyner for highest average in spelling. On the roll of honor for December were: Edward Inman, Rosa Kingsberry, Wade Langston, Mary Nicolson, Winthrop Salter, Hugh Atkins, Alice Barker, George Barker, Evelyn Austell, Milton Bacon, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Robert Gramling, Arthur Traynham, John C. Kirkpatrick, Genie Moomaugh, Richard Joyner, Alfred Berkeley and Sanford Rust.

⁂

Mrs. W. Chan Smith left yesterday for Macon, to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents.

⁂

Miss Julia Lowry Clarke returned Friday from Baltimore, where she has been at school. Miss Clarke makes her debut this season, and in doing so she adds to the pleasure of all society people, for she is extremely pretty and attractive.

⁂

Mrs. William Lowe gives an entertainment Monday evening, in honor of her daughter, Miss Rebie Lowe. All the members of the N. S. club will be present.

⁂

Mrs. William Venable will give a party Wednesday evening to her little daughter, Corrie Belle.

⁂

The Capital City club gives a reception Thursday evening. It will, as are all the club receptions, be an elegant affair.

⁂

The most important reception on New Year's will probably be that at the Young Men's Christian Association building. Preparations are already being made for the entertainment, which will be a grand success.

⁂

One of the prettiest poems yet written in honor of the young ladies who took part in Mrs. Mims' and Mrs. B. F. Wyly's evening entertainment, was written by a boy to Miss Minnie Hillyer, as Jephthia's daughter. The author is very young and very modest and unwilling that his lines should be printed, but any distinguished poet would be proud of the authorship of such lines.

⁂

Miss Louise Bigby, of Newnan, daughter of Judge Bigby, passed through Atlanta Friday on her way from Ward's Seminary in Nashville to her home where she will spend the holidays.

⁂

Mis. Melna Dean, who has been a parlor boarder at Mrs. Baylor Stewart's school, returned to Eufaula last and week madeher debut in that city Friday evening at an elegant reception given at her home.

⁂

Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Taylor, entertained a number of friends delightfully at tea last evening. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. D. Meador and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Grady.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Martin F. Amorous have gone to Florida for a week's jaunt among the interesting points of that beautiful state.

Atlanta People and Their Friends.

Miss Katie Belle Tucker, of Opelika, is spending the holidays with her cousin, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Crawford, 66 Houston street.

The many friends of Miss Minnie McLean are happy to welcome her return to the city, much improved in health, from a two months' visit to Cuthbert, Macon and Savannah.

Miss Sallie Holmes, after an absence of weeks on an extended trip through the north visiting Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other prominent cities, has returned home.

Mr. John G. Burkhardt, of the Paragon mills, in Columbus, is in the city spending the holidays with his parents.

Miss Lillian Martin is at home from college to s, end the holidays.

Dr. and Mrs. Hunter P. Cooper have gone to Washington, Ga., to spend Christmas. They will return on the 26th.

Miss Derry Patillo and Miss Mamie Dee Beal are stopping at Mrs. A. M. Robinson's, the guests of Miss Mattie Belle Robinson.

Mr. J. B. Abraham, a large sugar planter of Viola, La., is visiting his friend Mr. Emil Franks.

Misses Genie West, Eula Ketner, Dora Raine and Minnie Cabaniss, arrived home last night from "Lucy Cobb Institute," to spend Christmas.

Miss Mary Blalock is visiting her sisters, Mrs' Looney and Mrs. Crawley, at 26 Capitol Avenue.

Miss Frances Bell returned to her home in Americus, Ga., last Friday morning. She is one of the brightest pupils in the Capitol college.

Miss Eva Looney is visiting in Starke, Fla.

Miss Emma Blodgett is spending the holidays with her grand parents in South Carolina.

Andrew West returned home yesterday from St. Mary's college, N. C., to spend the holidays.

Miss Minnie Rockwell, a charming young lady of Macon, is spending the holidays with relatives at 55 Windsor street.

Master Paul Irvin, of Washington, Ga., is the guest for the holidays of Mrs. Edward McCandless, on Peachtree street.

Miss Ross, of Macon, is visiting Miss Annie Prescott.

Miss May Stafford, the acknowledged belle and beauty of Barnesville, Ga., is coming tomorrow to spend Christmas with Mrs. B. F. Abbott, on Peachtree street.

Miss Genie Sergeant has returned from Cincinnati.

The worst feature about catarrh is its dangerous tendency to consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood.

At the Capitol College.

The entertainment given at the Capitol college last Wednesday evening was a decided success. The patrons and friends present were delighted with the grace and beauty of the little girls, as they performed their several parts so intelligently under the skillful management of Miss Iona Newman.

The music, under the direction of Madame and Amadeo Von der Hoya, was a rich treat indeed. The young ladies played with the ease and skill of artists, while Amadeo charmed the audience with most exquisite strains from his sweetly speaking violin.

A unique feature of the evening was a recitation in French by little Ellen Hillyer, who has been studying with Professor Lynes only four months. Her accent and pronunciation evinced careful and thorough training.

Every department of the school is thorough and rapid in its instruction. It is a success and Professor Boony and Mrs. Crawly deserve and receive the highest encomiums from their patrons.

The following is the programme of the exercises Wednesday evening:

PART FIRST.

Welcome!—Chorus by little girls.
Naughty Little Girl in a Dilemma—Recitation—Miss May Cottingham.
Piano Solo—Chatelaine Waltz—Ketterer—Miss Pearl Burruss.
Jack Frost—Chorus by little girls.
Duet for Violin and Piano—Hongrois et Styriens—Miss Looney and Mr. Amadeo Von der Hoya.
Miss Edith's Modest Request—Recitation—Miss Avis Batts.
French Recitation—Miss Ellen Hillyer.
Piano solo—Circus Galop—Groscurth—Miss Frances Bell.
Flying Jim's Last Leap—Recitation—Miss Mattie Boynton.
Little Stenie—Recitation—Miss Nellie Dodd.
Piano Duet—Grand March Athalia—Mendelssohn—Misses Looney and Williams.
Sentinel of Metz—Recitation—Miss Fannie Coleman.
Romanza—From I. Vespri Siciliani—Mrs. Hugh Angier.
Calisthenics—Emotions by little girls.

PART SECOND.

Birdie's Ball—Chorus by little girls.
Piano Solo—Caprice de Concert—Hoffman—Miss Eva Looney.
Little Hero—Recitation Miss Bessie Fitch.
Piano Duet—LaChasse Infernale—Misses Lena and Lora Smith.
Legend of Bregenz—Recitation—Miss Carrie Johnson.
Duet for Violin and Piano—From the Opera Martha—Misses Rose and Bessie Robinson.
Piana Solo—Pas Redouble—Sidney Smith—Miss Octavia Williams.
Dreams—Ballad—Streteski—Mrs. Hugh Angier.
Duet for Violin and Piano—Mozart's Sonate No. 11—Miss Williams and Mr. Amadeo.

Gums rosy and red
Teeth white and pearly,
When arising from bed
You should cleanse thus early.
Morning, noon and night
Pure SOZODONT the teeth makes bright.

THEY RUN TOGETHER.

A GEORGIA PACIFIC PASSENGER TRAIN AND

An East Tennessee Freight Train Lock Horns on a Trestle over the Nickajack Creek—Three Men Hurt.

Another collision between East Tennessee and Georgia Pacific trains happened yesterday morning between Atlanta and Austell.

Three men were seriously hurt.

Soon after the Tallapoosa accommodation train passed Austell the regular passenger train rolled upon the block system, and after securing orders, started for Atlanta. The engine was handled by Engineer Berry, with Tobe Bowles as fireman.

About the time the train left Austell a freight train belonging to the East Tennessee road started out from Atlanta, with Engineer Jordan in charge. The two trains were moving at a good speed when they neared the Nickajack trestle, and for some cause neither engineer knew of the approaching train. Just as the passenger train emerged from a cut near the trestle Fireman Bowles exclaimed:

"My God, Berry, here is a train coming down upon us."

The engineer saw the train moving towards him, and realizing that a collision was inevitable, reversed his machine. The engine, however, moved on, as also did the East Tennessee, and just in the middle of the bridge the two ponderous machines came together. The crash was a terrible one, and the two trains stopped with a great shock. The engines were driven together, and then the hissing, sizzing steam began to roll out.

The shock brought the passengers to their feet, and when they left the train the nature of the accident was discovered. Engineer Berry and his fireman were beneath a pile of coal, which had been thrown from the tender, while Engineer Jordan was upon the ground under the trestle. The engines were badly broken up, as also were several cars.

The passengers went to work to relieve the men and removed them to a sleeping car.

Intelligence of the accident was received at the road's depot in this city and Dr. Ray, the surgeon, was sent out. He found all of these men suffering considerably and did what he could to relieve them.

The physician's examination induced him to believe that none of the gentlemen had been dangerously hurt, though their injuries were serious.

They were all brought to the city and the wreck was quickly cleared away.

Salt rheum often appears in cold weather, attacking the palms of the hands and other parts of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum. Try it.

Miss Lavinia Shannon.

Wednesday and Thursday, with matinee, Miss Lavinia Shannon will appear for the first time in Atlanta in her magnificent and peerless impersonation of Lady Audley in "The Mystery of Audley Court." Miss Shannon, like Mary Anderson, is a southern lady, born in New Orleans, and has been called by her friends "The Daughter of the South." She made her debut as a star in Washington six months ago, and it was the greatest artistic success ever realized by a debutante. The audience was composed of the most intelligent and refined people of the capital and their verdict has an extra value. No higher certificate of the talents of the young star could be given than the following, written by the celebrated "Poet-Priest of the South," Father Ryan, not long before his death:

"Lavinia Shannon, the fair and favorite young actress brings as her dower to the legitimate drama and as her homage to true art three gifts which ever gem the crown of success—the pure sweetness of youth, the charm of beauty and the first gleam of dawning genius. No name is made in a day; no rose gives forth her bloom or all her fragrance in an hour. The growth of genius, like the growth of flowers, needs time. Not long on the stage, Lavinia Shannon, by right of her rare gifts, has risen to the recognition of a princess in the realms of art. The princess is growing to be a queen. On the stage, as an actress, she captivates more by the delicacy than by the vigor of her art. By and by the vigor shall come. Off the boards, she facinates by her artlessness. Her movements are lithe with the graces of girlhood. Her face is a picture of purity. Her voice is musical and her laugh is a joy song. She is one of those actresses who, by their powers of art, make the stage a place of wondrous influence, and by their purities transform the theater into a temple. Besides this, she comes from one of the most aristocratic families in the United States, and though she herself rarely alludes to her lineage or her relatives either in this country or in Europe, her friends know that Lavinia Shannon is the most aristocratic lady who has ever honored the dramatic profession and graced and adorned the stage."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
For Abuse of Albohol.
It relieves the depression therefrom.

BRIEFS ABOUT BOOKS.

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN SAILOR, by Elbridge S. Brooks, Boston, D. Lothrop Co. Illustrated. In this handsome volume Mr. Brooks tells the story of the privations, adventures and daring deeds of our sailors in the merchant service and the navy from colonial days down to the present time.

HOURS OF FANCY, by Aldine S. Kieffer. The poems in this book are above the average, and the author well deserves a place of honor among our minor poets.

THE BIBLE AND LAND, by Jas. B. Converse. All who have read Henry George's books should read Mr. Converse's work. It sustains Mr. George in part and yet demolishes some of his main points.

THE LOCKSMITH OF LYONS, by Professor William Henry Peck, Street & Smith, New York. A stirring romance, equal to any of this brilliant writer's stories. Professor Peck was, until recently, a resident of Atlanta. He is the author of seventy-five novels.

DONOVAN, by Edna Lyall; D. Appleton & Co., New York. A bright, readable story of the adventures of "a modern Englishman."

CHRISTMAS CARILLONS, by Annie Chambers Ketchum, D. Appleton & Co., New York. One of the best volumes of recent poetry for the holidays.

THE BERKELEYS, by M. Elliott Seawell, American Press Co., New York. This is a capital story of Virginian life. It is full life, color and movement.

FLORENCE FABLES, by W. J. Florence, Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago. A book of charming sketches by one of the greatest of comedians.

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. An old favorite in a new shape.

A MANUAL OF DECORATIVE COMPOSITION, by Henri Mayeux, D. Appleton & Co., New York. Three hundred illustrations. Designers, decorators, architects and industrial artists will find this work simply invaluable.

KATYDID'S POEMS, by Mrs. J. J. McKinney. The readers of these poems will find them full of simple grace and music.

A HOUSEHOLD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE, by Edward Eggleston, D. Appleton & Co., New York. This is the best young people's history of our country ever written. It is profusely illustrated, and will attract old as well as young readers.

GIBRALTAR, by Henry M. Field, Chas. Schribner's sons, New York, Bolles & Bruckner, Atlanta. The letters of travel in this volume, first appeared in the New York Evangelist. Dr. Field is a graphic writer, and he is at his best when describing strange scenes in foreign lands.

Immaculate Conception Convent.

On Friday last the closing exercises of the convent of the Immaculate Conception occurred. There were a number of visitors present to witness the exercises which were creditable alike to the pupils and their teachers. Each number of the following programme was faultlessly rendered, and showed that great care had been taken in training the young ladies who participated. The instrumental music was rendered in a manner which showed how thoroughly the art is taught, and the chorus singing was perfect. The following is the programme as rendered:

PROGRAMME.

Recitation—Christmas	Miss H. Spaulding
Chorus	By Juveniles
Solo—March	Miss E. Malone
Recitation—The Dolls	Miss R. Lovette
Waltz—Bellak	Miss E. Walsh
Chorus—Trovatore	Junior Class
Galop—Budeke	Miss G. Walsh
The Parting of Mormian and Douglas	Miss J. Moran
Waltz—Kinkel	Miss M. Bell
The Stowaway	Miss N. Bosworth
Potpourri (duet)	Misses E. Sullivan and L. Lovette
Empress Josephine	Miss K. Deihl
Song—Dream Faces (piano)	Miss A. Shores
Edelweiss Glide	Miss H. Spaulding
Recitation—Satisfied	Miss E. Bosworth
Mocking Bird (Var)	Miss M. Walsh
Air from Mascotte (piano)	Miss E. Bosworth
Marie Antoinette	Miss E. Moran
Celestial Waltz	Miss N. Bosworth
Answered Prayer	Miss W. Sperry
Song—Beautifull Moonlight (piano)	Miss L. Lovette

It beats the rest, is what a druggist said speaking of Salvation Oil the great pain cure.

G. E. JOHNSON,

The Candy Man—His Store Filled with Buyers.

It was a sight to see Johnson sell candy yesterday. The people know that he makes the purest and best on the market and when they want something good, they go to Johnson's, 59 Alabama street. A CONSTITUTION representative passed by his store yesterday and it was a scene of sweetness. Candy of all kinds, and pretty school girls in there buying it. You doubtless want some candy for Santa Claus, if so go to G. E. Johnsons and get it. It is pure and guaranteed. Prices low.

We Want to Show You

our plush mouchoir cases, combined for handkerchief and opera glasses. Nothing makes a more beautiful holiday present for a lady than one of these delicately tinted plush cases. Call for them at Hawkes' wholesale and retail optical depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street.

For Rent.

Six room house, water, side walks, Belgian blocks, and good neighborhood, $25; also five room house adjoining above, water and gas, $15. Apply early Monday. A. J. West.

Read P. H. Snook's advertisement in today's paper

J. S. Doyle would be pleased to see his old friends and customers at F. J. Stilson's, 55 Whitehall, where he can show them the handsomest line of watches, diamonds' etc., etc., in the city. Prices low. 8t

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New features have been added to the K. G. E. fair, at Concordia hall, and all who attend are promised an enjoyable entertainment.

Special Tax Notice.

I will not have my office open for payment of state and county taxes until Wednesday, December 26th. H. A. Boynton, Tax Collector.

sun mo

M. RICH & BROS.
HAVE STILL A LARGE STOCK OF

Christmas Goods

on hand, too many bought and only a few days in which to sell them.

As we are determined not to pack them away for next year WE WILL SELL THEM REGARDLESS OF PRICE OR COST. Come and bny them at your own price. We have no trashy cheap stuff, but NICE, USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL fancy articles; goods that will constitute a good sensible Christmas or New Year Gift to any lady, gentleman or child.

In addition to our Fancy Goods we offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Silks, Cloaks, etc., at reduced prices prior to taking inventory January 1st, 1889. Come and we will give you all Bargains. M. Rich & Bros.

2,000 pounds of the finest French candies in Atlanta to be sold at Hoyt & Thorn's.

M. Rich & Bros'. store will be open Monday night until 9 o'clock, to give you a chance to buy your Christmas presents.

JACK'S

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15c POUND
—AND—
25 CENTS A POUND.

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

The Only Cut-Rate House in the South.

FANCY GOODS!

Suitable for birthday, holiday and wedding presents.

We have bought a line of goods, principally drummers' samples that we are now opening. It is our object to dispose of them at once, and have therefore made the price so low that it is a great saving to buy them now and put aside for use during the holidays.

Among these goods are a number of Vienna goods, consisting of jewel cases, work boxes, scissor sets and glove cases, all of which are marked down.

JACOBS JELLY GLYCERIN AND WHITE ROSE
JACOBS FRAGRANT COLOGNE

Christmas Greeting.

JACOBS' FRAGRANT

COLOGNE!

Six oz. bottle 50c. Same size as Hoyt's dollar. We don't know how to make anything more refreshing. After using it you will not want anything more fragrant or invigorating. In fact, it is midway between an

EXTRACT AND COLOGNE.

Also put up in 25c, $1 and $1.25 bottles and in hundreds of different fancy styles, cut glass, etc.

Jelly of Glycerine and Roses. Price 25 Cents.

(The disagreeable effects of harsh winde, sudden exposure to great heat or cold, as chapping, chafing, sunburn and freckles, is completely overcome by the free use of this preparation. Glycerine used alone, with many skins, is irritating, but when pure and combined in the proper manner it has marvelous power in rendering the skin soft, fair and blooming.

VOGELER'S FEDORA TRIPLE EXTRACT
VOGELER'S FEDORA TRIPLE EXTRACT

VOGELER'S "FEDORA" Perfume and Sachets in 25c, 50c and $1 packages. A delightful perfume

POT-POURRI

(VASE—5½ IN. HIGH, 4 IN. IN DIAMETER.)

The daintiest in design. The most delicate and refreshing in odor. The handsomest in its entirety. Absolutely the cheapest Pot-Pourri Case and contents in the world.

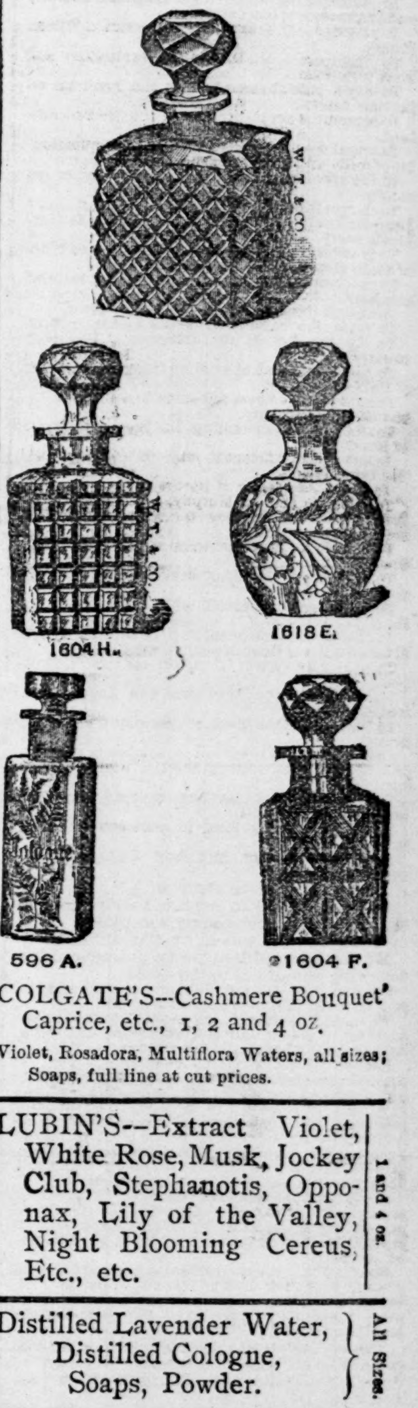
Fifty Cts. for Filled Jar.

I am a simple druggist's clerk;
My cheek is pale, mine eye is dark;
And all day long, and to and fro,
The maidens come in lengthened row,
One maid comes in, and sweet and shy,
She begs, "An ounce of pot-pourreve."
Another comes, with dash and flurry,
To buy "A jar of your pott-purry."
Another lovely, blushing houri
Would like "A bit of the pott-powry."
A fourth, whose smile is fair to see,
Demands "A little pott perree."
A fifth—a Back Bay maid is she—
Says, "Give me some of that peau-pree."
And I? I wince and shrink, poor me!
But give them JACOBS' Pot-Pourri.

These cuts will give an idea of the Exquisite Style of bottles used in putting up

JACOBS'

Fragrant Cologne.


W. T. & CO.
W. T. & CO.
1604 H.
1618 E.
596 A.
1604 F.

COLGATE'S—Cashmere Bouquet Caprice, etc., 1, 2 and 4 oz.

Violet, Rosadora, Multiflora Waters, all sizes; Soaps, full line at cut prices.

LUBIN'S—Extract Violet, White Rose, Musk, Jockey Club, Stephanotis, Opponax, Lily of the Valley, Night Blooming Cereus, Etc., etc. — 1 and 4 oz.

Distilled Lavender Water, Distilled Cologne, Soaps, Powder. — All Sizes.

LUNBORG'S—Goya Lily, Alpine Violet, Edenia, Marechal Neil Rose, Lily of the Valley, Etc., etc. — 1, 2 and 4 oz.

RHENISH COLOGNE, All Sizes.

Sachet Powders.

Heliotrope, Violet, White Rose, Jockey Club, etc., put up in elegant style.

Package given away to purchasers of JACOBS' FRAGRANT COLOGNE.

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc.

We try to have always on hand a full stock and good assortment of miscellaneous articles for the toilet and sick room, and you may implicitly rely on our always recommending to you the best preparation, or most serviceable or desirable article, without regard to the profit on the same.

If you want a Hair Brush, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush, Shaving Brush, Cloth or Hat Brush, Infant's Brush, Flesh Brush, Sponge-Bath, Brush or Gloves, a Dressing Comb, Fine Comb, Pocket Comb, Infant's Comb, Nail File, Nail Scissors, Nail Polisher, a Nail Toilet complete, a Dressing Case; Glove, Handkerchief and Perfume Case combined, Cut Glass Bottles, a Smelling Bottle, or "Pungent," Face Powder, Cosmetics, Perfumery, etc.; or if you are so unfortunate as to want a Medicine Chest, Medicine Glass, Sick Feeder, an Electric Battery, a Croup Kettle, or a "Patent Nostrum"—(unfortunate, indeed, who wants either of the two last mentioned)—in short, for anything in our line, come, send, or say "Hello!" to us, and you will be perfectly satisfied with your purchase, the price and the attention you receive at our establishment.

For all general Drugs, Medicines, Prescriptions, etc., we charge about one-half the price usually charged by druggists.

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

IT IS FINISHED.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY AT AN END.

A Long and Hard Fight Over the Tax and Appropriation Acts—A Settlement Finally Reached—Closing Scenes.

It is over.

The general assembly at twelve o'clock last night adjourned, or rather took a recess, until the first Wednesday in July, when it will convene in the new capitol building.

The closing hours in both houses looked dreary.

In the house, when the speaker declared the house adjourned, there were not at the outside over fifty members in attendance, while the senate barely had a quorum. So fearful were the members of the house that a point should be made that there was no quorum present that even the calling of the division on a question was discountenanced.

Under a previous resolution both branches were to have adjourned at 4:30 o'clock, but the disagreement of the house and senate on the tax and appropriation bills soon put an end to this idea. The member who packed his knapsack to see the fun out and leave Atlanta last night was sadly disappointed, and will have to wait until today.

Senate Routine.

BILLS PASSED.

To require the tax receiver of Hancock to keep a permanent registration of the male tax payers.
To prohibit the sale of liquor in the 693d, 779th and 935th districts of Heard county.
To amend the charter of Carrollton.
To amend the game laws of Macon county.
To fix the salary of the clerk of the county commissioners of Fulton at $2,500 a year.
To incorporate the Swainsboro bank.
To fix the salary of the treasurer of Fulton county at $2,000.
To amend the constitution so as to provide for the erection of a home for disabled and indigent confederate soldiers, and a home for indigent widows of confederate soldiers.
To incorporate the town of Moreland in Coweta county.
To amend the charter of Newnan.
To incorporate the bank of Putnam.
To require every person or corporation issuing checks, scrip, or other written evidence of indebtedness to employes for labor, to redeem them in cash at their full value.
To incorporate the Savings bank of Columbus.
To amend section 719 of the code so as to include Athens and Americus.
To amend section 671 of the Code.
To amend the school laws so far as they relate to Ware county.
To appropriate money to pay Hezekiah McDaniel, of Upson, for an artificial leg.
To prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Macedonia, in Butts county.
To incorporate the Home and Loan Banking company of Atlanta.
To incorporate the Thomasville Exchange and Banking company.
To incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Valdosta.
To incorporate the Georgia Overland Railway and Improvement company.
To provide for the registration of voters in Wilcox county.
To incorporate the Midville, Swainsboro and Florida railroad.
To levy a special tax to finish the payments on the new capitol.
To amend the act incorporating the Ore Belt railroad.
To repeal the act creating a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Johnson county.
To incorporate the town of Sparks in Berrien county.
To change the name of the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad to Savannah, Americus and Montgomery.
To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Sardis church in Fulton county.
To re-incorporate the West Atlanta Street railroad company.
To change the name of Ocean City to Tybee.
To repeal the registration law for Pulaski county.
To fix the fees of the treasurer of Randolph county.
To change the time of holding the superior court of Hall county.
To authorize a vote on the stock law in 1022 district of Dawson county.
To amend an act extending the corporate limits of Rome.
To levy a tax sufficient to raise $80,000 to finish the new capitol.
To amend the charter of Bartow.
To authorize Thomas Murphy, a one armed confederate soldier of Jefferson county, to peddle without a license.
To provide for the registration of voters in Dooly county.
To incorporate the Thomasville street railway company.
To amend an act to create a board of health for the city of Augusta.
To change the time of holding the superior courts of the counties of Gwinnett and Clarke.
To establish a system of public schools in Quitman.
To incorporate the Fairmount and Augusta railroad company.
To incorporate the town of Sharon, in Taliaferro county.
To amend an act to submit to the voters of Whitfield county, or any district therein, whether liquor shall be sold.
To incorporate the Cleveland railroad company, and for other purposes.
To create a sinking fund to retire bonds as they mature.
To incorporate the Mountain Valley railroad company.

BY THE HOUSE.

The senate bill to require a registration of the voters of Oconee county was passed.

TO INVESTIGATE CASE OF J. D. GILBERT.

Mr. Arnheim, of Dougherty, introduced the following resolutions in the house:

Whereas, J. D. Gilbert, a citizen of this state, is now confined in the lunatic asylum, and

Whereas, It is strongly represented to the legislature that he is sane and not otherwise afflicted to authorize his detention in the asylum.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to visit the asylum as speedily as possible and if deemed necessary by the committee his home at Albany as speedily as possible after adjournment, and they are authorized to send for witnesses and papers, administer oaths, take affidavits and depose and do whatever may be necessary to ascertain whether or not said J. D. Gilbert ought and should be detained as an inmate of said asylum.

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby authorized to take proper steps for the release of said Gilbert, if warranted by the evidence and to report fully their actings and doings to the adjourned session.

Resolved that the committee be allowed full compensation for their service the per diem now allowed to members of the general assembly for every day actually employed in said investigation and the mileage fixed by statute.

The resolution was akopted, and a special committee of Messrs. Arnheim, Johnson of Jones, McDaniel and Thurman were appointed.

The General Tax Bill.

The general tax bill was reported back to the house, and taken up to act on senate amendments.

The senate amendment increasing the taxation from 2 4-10 mills for 1889 to 2 7-10 mills, and from 2 1-10 mills for 1890 to 2 7-10 mills, were concurred in.

The next amendment requiring presidents of manufacturing companies in this state to answer questions under oath as to the amount of raw material on hand April 1 of each year, and to state its value—as to amount of bonds, notes, accounts, choses in action of every kind owned on April 1 of each year and value thereof.

This was not concurred in.

The amendment to section three, taxing sleeping cars in proportion to the miles they operate in Georgia, was concurred in.

The amendment to section nine that each bank and banking association in Georgia shall pay tax on its surplus and undivided profits was concurred in.

The amendment requiring the presidents of railroads to answer questions as to number of engines, cars, implements, tools, depots, bridges, etc., and value thereof. Also money on hand April 1st each year. Also dividends declared but not paid at said date, was concurred in.

The next amendment, that no tax shall be levied on any real or personal property held or owned by any bank or banking association the value of which is represented in the market value of the share of stock. The amendment was not concurred in.

The amendment taxing all kinds of vessels, boats, except those paying on capital stock, was concurred in.

The amendment embodying a list of questions covering everything taxable, questions to be proved by the comptroller-general, was concurred in.

LIQUOR TAX STANDS FIFTY DOLLARS.

The next amendment taken up was the liquor tax. The senate had amended by striking $100 and inserting $50 as this tax. On the motion to concur the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote stood yeas 65, nays 49. The house concurred.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

At the afternoon session a message was received from the senate asking for a committee in conference on certain portions of the tax bill. The speaker appointed on this commit-

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To amend the charter of Newnan.

To incorporate the bank of Putnam.

To require every person or corporation issuing checks, scrip, or other written evidence of indebtedness to employes for labor, to redeem them in cash at their full value.

To incorporate the Savings bank of Columbus.

To amend section 719 of the code so as to include Athens and Americus.

To amend section 671 of the Code.

To amend the school laws so far as they relate to Ware county.

To appropriate money to pay Hezekiah McDaniel, of Upson, for an artificial leg.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Macedonia, in Butts county.

To incorporate the Home and Loan Banking company of Atlanta.

To incorporate the Thomasville Exchange and Banking company.

To incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Valdosta.

To incorporate the Georgia Overlnnd Railway and Improvement company.

To provide for the registration of voters in Wilcox county.

To incorporate the Midville, Swainsboro and Florida railroad.

To levy a special tax to finish the payments on the new capitol.

To amend the act incorporating the Ore Belt railroad.

To repeal the act creating a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Johnson county.

To incorporate the town of Sparks in Berrien county.

To change the name of the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad to Savannah, Americus and Montgomery.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Sardis church in Fulton county.

To re-incorporate the West Atlanta Street railroad company.

To change the name of Ocean City to Tybee.

To repeal the registration law for Pulaski county.

To fix the fees of the treasurer of Randolph county.

To change the time of holding the superior court of Hall county.

To authorize a vote on the stock law in 1022 district of Dawson county.

To amend an act extending the corporate limits of Rome.

To levy a tax sufficient to raise $80,000 to finish the new capitol.

To amend the charter of Bartow.

To authorize Thomas Murphy, a one-armed confederate soldier of Jefferson county, to peddle without a license.

To provide for the registration of voters in Dooly county.

To incorporate the Thomasville street railway company.

To amend an act to create a board of health for the city of Augusta.

To change the time of holding the superior courts of the counties of Gwinnett and Clarke.

To establish a system of public schools in Quitman.

To incorporate the Fairmount and Augusta railroad company.

To incorporate the town of Sharon, in Taliaferro county.

To amend an act to submit to the voters of Whitfield county, or any district therein, whether liquor shall be sold.

To incorporate the Cleveland railroad company, and for other purposes.

To create a sinking fund to retire bonds as they mature.

To incorporate the Mountain Valley railroad company.

BY THE HOUSE.

The senate bill to require a registration of the voters of Oconee county was passed.

TO INVESTIGATE CASE OF J. D. GILBERT.

Mr. Arnheim, of Dougherty, introduced the following resolutions in the house:

Whereas, J. D. Gilbert, a citizen of this state, is now confined in the lunatic asylum, and

Whereas, It is strongly represented to the legislature that he is sane and not otherwise afflicted to authorize his detention in the asylum.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to visit the asylum as speedily as possble and if deemed necessary by the committee his home at Albany as speedily as possibble after adjournment, and they are authorized to send for witnesses and papers, administer oaths, take affidavits and depose and do whatever may be necessary to ascertain whether or not said J. D. Gilbert ought and should be detained as an inmate of said asylum.

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby authorized to take proper steps for the release of said Gilbert, if warranted by the evidence and to report fully their actings and doings to the adjourned session.

Resolved that the committee be allowed full compensation for their service the per diem now allowed to members of the general assembly for every day actually employed in said investigation and the mileage fixed by statute.

The resolution was akopted, and a special committee of Messrs. Arnheim, Johnson of Jones, McDaniel and Thurman were appointed.

The General Tax Bill.

The general tax bill was reported back to the house, and taken up to act on senate amendments.

The senate amendment increasing the taxation from 2 4-10 mills for 1889 to 2 7-10 mills, and from 2 1-10 mills for 1890 to 2 7-10 mills, were concurred in.

The next amendment requiring presidents of manufacturing companies in this state to answer questions under oath as to the amount of raw material on hand April 1 of each year, and to state its value—as to amount of bonds, notes, accounts, choses in action of every kind owned on April 1 of each year and value thereof.

This was not concurred in.

The amendment to section three, taxing sleeping cars in proportion to the miles they operate in Georgia, was concurred in.

The amendment to section nine that each bank and banking association in Georgia shall pay tax on its surplus and undivided profits was concurred in.

The amendment requiring the presidents of railroads to answer questions as to number of engines, cars, implements, tools, depots, bridges, etc., and value thereof. Also money on hand April 1st each year. Also dividends declared but not paid at said date, was concurred in.

The next amendment, that no tax shall be levied on any real or personal property held or owned by any bank or banking association the value of which is represented in the market value of the share of stock. The amendment was not concurred in.

The amendment taxing all kinds of vessels, boats, except those paying on capital stock, was concurred in.

The amendment embodying a list of questions covering everything taxable, questions to be proved by the comptroller-general, was concurred in.

LIQUOR TAX STANDS FIFTY DOLLARS.

The next amendment taken up was the liquor tax. The senate had amended by striking $100 and inserting $50 as this tax. On the motion to concur the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote stood yeas 65, nays 49. The house concurred.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

At the afternoon session a message was received from the senate asking for a committee in conference on certain portions of the tax bill. The speaker appointed on this committee Mr. Atkinson of Coweta, Rawls of Effing-, and Duggan of Hancock.

At the night session the committee on conference on the tax bill reported that they had agreed to concur, except as to section 9, which the senate had amended by adding that no tax shall be levied on any real estate or personal property held or owned by any bank, etc.

Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta, reported that the committee could not agree on this matter. A message was received from the senate announcing that that body would appoint a new committee. This was not understood, the members taking it for a demand that the house appoint a new committee. There was considerable discussion on this point. A new committee was appointed from the house—Messrs. Johnson of DeKalb, Francis and Arnheim.

IN THE SENATE.

When the tax bill reached the senate from the house yesterday, the senate took the following action:

It insisted on the amendment to section 7th, the house having refused to concur.

It receded from the amendment to section 9th in these words "and not used in their banking business," the house having refused to concur, it insisted on the amendment to section 9th in reference to real or personal property of banks. The house having refused to concur.

It insisted on the amendment to section 10th in regard to taxing railroads, the house having refused to concur.

It receded from the amendment to the 12th section in regard to the duties of tax receivers, the house having refused to concur.

A conference committee on the tax bill was asked for. Messrs. Boyd, Hall and Shannon were made the conference committee.

Mr. Boyd, from the conference committee on the tax bill, reported that the committees had failed to agree on the senate amendment that no tax be levied on the real and personal property of banks, the value of which is represented in the market values of the shares of stock. Mr. Boyd asked for a new conference committee to tackle this interesting and profound problem. President duBignon raised a new conference committee in the form of Messrs. Harris of the 42nd, Rice and Johnson of the 24th.

THE RESULT.

A long struggle followed, and the result was made known in a message from the house, which announced that it had receded from its action in refusing to concur in the amendment.

The Appropriation Bill.

When this measure was taken up at the morning session of the senate yesterday that body took the following action:

It receded from the amendment increasing the number of pages from four to six, in which the house had declined to concur.

It insisted on the amendment increasing the appropriation to the lunatic asylum, in which the house had declined to concur.

It receded from the amendment appropriating $3,500 to erect a warehouse at the lunatic asylum in which the house had declined to concur.

It receded from the amendment striking the branch college appropriations by a vote of 20 to 16, in which the house had declined to concur.

It insisted on the amendment appropriating half the rental of the state road and special taxes to the common school fund, in which the house had declined to concur. Mr. Hall asked for a special committee of conference on the amendment.

It insisted on the amendment increasing the appropriation for buildings from $8,700 to $12,000, in which the house had declined to concur.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

Mr. Bartlett asked for a general committee of conference upon all amendments except the school fund amendment. Messrs. Hall, Bradwell and Rice were appointed as the special conference committee, and Messrs. Bartlett, Edwards and Sanford were made the general conference committee.

In the house Speaker Clay appointed Messrs. Gordon, Felton and Harrell, of Decatur, on the special committee, and Messrs. Arnheim, Hand and Smith of Wilkinson, on the general committee.

In the Senate.

Mr. Bartlett, from the general conference committee on the appropriation bill, submitted the majority report, which recommended that the senate recede from its amendment to the bill appropriating $180,000 to the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Bartlett also submitted a minority report, signed by himself, recommending that the senate adhere to this amendment.

The question was put and the minority report was adopted by a vote of 16 to 10. A new conference committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Whitfield, Gibson and Henderson.

After some time, Mr. Whitfield submitted a report to the effect that it was impossible for the committees of the senate or house to agree, recommending that the senate still insist upon its amendment and asking that a new conference committee be appointed. Mr. Johnson of the 24th, moved the adoption of the report. The report was adopted.

IN THE HOUSE.

The conference committee on the educational appropriation reported that they had reached an agreement, and recommended that all money collected in excess of $360,000,000 go to the common school fund. The report was adopted. The house then took a recess awaiting reports from the conference committees.

At the night session Mr. Arnheim submitted a report of the conference committee relating to the appropriation act. The committee recommended an increase of the porter's wages to two dollars a day as insisted on by the senate; also recommended that the appropriations to the expenses of the capitol and the executive mansion be increased to $12,000 as insisted on by the senate. They recommended to insist on the action of the house giving $175,000 to the lunatic asylum. The report was adopted.

The house then took a recess, awaiting a message from the senate. A message was received from the senate asking for a conference on the lunatic asylum appropriation, insisting on $180,000 for that institution. A committee of Messrs. Harrell of Decatur, Rankin of Gordon and Tapley of Macon were appointed.

REACHING AN AGREEMENT.

Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, stated that he was satisfied that an amicable settlement of the matter could be reached. The senate was willing to recede from its amenement to the lunatic asylum appropriation if the house would concur in their bank clause. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Berner favored this.

Before anything else was done several members came into the hall and announced that the senate had receded from its amendment to the lunatic asylum appropriation.

A motion was then made that the house recede from its action in declining to concur in the action of the senate on the bank clause.

Mr. Harrell, of Webster, opposed any compromise which the house should stand to.

The house then receded by a vote of ayes 63, nays 32.

BOTH BILLS SETTLED.

A message was received to the effect that the senate had receded from the amendment to the appropriation to the lunatic asylum.

The house then concurred in the bank clause to the bill in the tax act.

This completed consideration of the two bills.

The Special Conference Committee.

Mr. Hall, from the special conference committee of the senate, reported the following substitute for section 5, Nos. 11 and 12 of the appropriation bill, which was adopted.

"Should the returns of taxable property for the year 1889 and for the year 1890 prove to be greater than three hundred and sixty million dollars ($360,000,000) then and in that case, the sums arising from the general tax levy of 2 70-100 mills for 1889 and from the general tax levy of 2 40-100 mills for 1890, upon said returns of taxable property in excess of $360,000,000, is hereby appropriated to the common school fund of the state, in addition to the one-half mill appropriated to the common school fund by this act for the year 1889, and in addition to the one mill appropriated to the common school fund for the year 1890.

THE BLAIR BILL RESOLUTION.

Mr. Gowan's resolution requesting the senators and representatives in congress from Georgia to use their best efforts in behalf of the Blair bill, was called up in the senate under a suspension of the rules yesterday.

Messrs. Bartlett and Ballard spoke against the resolution and Mr. Hall advocated it. After a brief discussion Mr. duBignon took the floor. He said that he was in favor of the Blair bill and thought that its defeat would be nothing less than a calamity. But he had received a letter from Senator Blair who said that it will be impossible to pass the bill at the present session of congress. Mr. duBignon stated that the present discussion was taking up the valuable time of the senate, and moved that the resolution be made the special order for the third day of the summer session. The motion was carried.

Thanking the Senate.

After passing the customary resolutions of thanks, President duBignon said:

"I wish to extend my warmest acknowledgements to the members of the senate for their courteous co-operation in discharging the duties of my position. I trust that each and every senator will reach his home in health and happiness, in perfect harmony with the gladsome season which now approaches."

Legislative Notes.

An effort was made by the senate to reconsider the action granting a charter to the Macon and Birmingham, but the motion to reconsider was tabled.

President duBignon appointed Messrs. Dupree, Harper, Gibbs, McCarty and Lyle the committee on the part of the senate to visit the state university next summer.

Resolutions adopted in the senate were: For the relief of W. D. Woodruff and his sureties. A joint resolution for a committee from the senate and house finance committees to examine the offices of the treasurer and comptroller as provided by law, immediately before the summer session. Messrs. Bartlett and Bradwell were appointed on this committee from the senate.

Senator Vick, of the seventh, has been one of the clearest-headed and most useful of senators. He has not made much display, but his strong common sense and his earnest devotion to his people have given him influence and following. Thomas and Brooks, as well as Colquitt, never put their interests in truer keeping.

Mr. Frazier, of Oconee, came to the house by the almost universal wish of his people and he has represented them worthily and well. When such men as Mr. Frazier are brought into the public service the state is the gainer.

Among the members who deserve praise on the adjournment of the session there are few who come before Mr. Lofley, of Macon. Quiet and shrewdly observant, he has been watchful of his people's interests and has been potential in protecting them. Mr. Lofley has made many friends, both in Atlanta and in the house.

The people of north Georgia, and espcially of Lumpkin county, should be proud of the services and record made by Hon. Frank Hall, of Dahlonega. The appropriation to Dahlonega college, which will enable that college to extend its sphere of usefulness, is largely due to his devotion to the section he represents. The people of Lumpkin are to be congratulated on the selection of such a man as Mr. Hall.

The deaf and dumb asylum seems to be the only institution that is to receive for its support a larger sum than was recommended by the committee on appropriations. This result is largely due to the efforts of Hon. J. W. Ewing, chairman of the house committee on the deaf and dumb asylum.

Suicide at Ninety.

From the Chicago Herald.

A man at Joliet, 90 years old, committed suicide by hanging. The act is most strange. Montaigne would have dwelt upon it. This suicide had lived about sixty years longer than Alexander, Nero, Shelley, Keats, Desaix, and a thousand other emperors, poets and soldiers who made themselves famous before they joined the innumerable caravan. He had begun existence at the time Napoleon began to win battles. All through the big wars that made virtue of the Corsican's cruel ambition the man of Joliet lived on, wondering why he was here, solacing himself that the next day might bring the end, fearing anon that some greater evil than life might stand at the gateways of the future. The war of 1812, the downfall of Napoleon, the rock of St. Helena, the Mexican hostilities, the brief hours of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, the revolutions at Paris, the unsurpation of the cheap Napoleon, the greatest of civil conflicts, the rocking of Europe under the short and sharp shock of Metz and Sedan, the Commune, the burning of Chicago—all these acts passed before this wonderful spectator who had sat so long at the play.

Then, as the lights grew dimmer, as the strutting of the newest great men came upon him with the force of its vanity and familiarity he reached his conclusion. Life was not worth living. The theater would soon shut its great doors, yet why tarry? Not another auditor but had already been called by the messenger—why had the Creator forgotten His eldest creature? Tottering from the entertainment, this man of Joliet, whose sturdy heart had beaten over sixty times a minute for ninety years—this contemporary of the hoary past, went unsummoned before his Maker. Let it be hoped that so weary a step approached to infinite mercy.

What's the Matter?

Joe Howard in New York Press.

Brother Shepard suggests as an appropriate ext in his pocket calendar of last evening, "Distributing to the necessity of saints." What's the mattter with an occasional sinner?

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A Visit to a Leading Music House.

The windows of the stores along Whitehall street are radiant with a profusion of beautiful and useful articles, suitable for holiday gifts. One of the most attractive places on this thoroughfare is the music establishment of Freyer & Bradley. The spacious and magnificently appointed warerooms are brimfull of musical instruments of every description. The line of small instruments, such as violins, violas, violincellos, harps, guitars, music boxes, handorgans, banjos, accordions, tambourines, flutes, oboes, cornets, horns, claronetts, jews-harps, and countless others, is one of the most extensive line of such "small goods" that has ever been seen in any city south of Baltimore.

Yesterday all day long, the store was thronged with buyers who were laying in their holiday presents. All the purchasers marveled at the cheap prices. It is safe to say that anybody in the world can find here something to suit his fancy. The variety of articles is simply endless.

The assortment of organs embraces the most famous make, viz: the Wilcox & White. Here can be found every variety of organs. There is no organ in the world which stands higher than this one. The demand for this instrument has grown steadily, and Messrs. Freyer & Bradley are taxed to supply the demand.

Yesterday afternoon, as usual, the store was filled with visitors. Several distinguished local musicians were present and they had a musical contest to determine the relative merits of the leading pianos. The result of the contest was that the famous Kranich & Bach came off victorious. These pianos are creating something of a sensation among the best pianists of the city. They are fast superseding the older makes, such as Weber, Steinway, Knabe. Mr. Constantin Sternberg and Mr. Joseph Hart Denck, both great artists, concur in the opinion that few pianos can equal the Kranich & Bach. Not only are the pianos beautiful in appearance, but also beautiful in tone. There is something delicious in the resonant tones of these pianos. They have an individuality and possess certain elements not to be found in any others.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION asked one of the proprietors:

"How is the holiday business?"

"Simply immense," was the reply.

"Equal to last year's trade?"

"A hundred per cent better. In fact we have never before done half so good a trade. We are actually astonished at the magnitude of the business. It looks like we will be run to death if this continues next week."

"What make of piano seems to have the call at present?"

"I can answer this question very easily. The Kranich & Bach take the cake. We find that every piano we have sold has been an advertisement. This make is so durable that it is actually better than new after two or three years' use. This is one of the few pianos which improves with age. It gets better as it is played upon. It keeps in tuue excellently. In fact, it is something of substantial merit. We are told by the best pianists, who have practically tested them, that these are the best pianos now before the public. Dr. Bak, who has been using a Kranich & Bach upright for the last five years, declares that it is the best piano in the city, and is as good now as when he bought it. Many others say the same thing."

As the reporter took his departure he was told by a prominent pianist that every word which had been said in favor of the Kranich & Bach was strictly true.

But if anybody is still incredulous, let him go to Messrs. Freyer & Bradley and see for himself.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias, Attention!

A regular convention of Atlanta lodge No. 20 will be held tomorrow (Monday) evening, at half past seven o'clock. There will work in Esquire's and Knight's rank, and election for officers and G. L. representatives will be held. Visiting Knights and members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to be present.

JOHN Y. DIXON, C. C.

Attest:

GEORGE W. SHELVERTON, K. of R. and S.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

A HAVOC IN CARPETS

A WHIRLWIND AMONG PRICES.

Our Stock-Taking Begins January First,

And we want to dispose of whatever goods previous to that time we can to save the labor they would require. Besides, we are desirous of having

MORE CASH AND LESS GOODS

In our annual inventory. In each department careful selections have been made, and goods have been laid out in lots which will be marked at

10 PER CENT UNDER ACTUAL COST

To make them go. This is without doubt the most thorough and positive clearance sale we have ever attempted. It matters not what we have done for you before, we will beat it now

In Carpet Bargains

A few prices will be quoted to convince the skeptical and annoy competitors.

For Monday and Every Day This Week:

50 rolls extra grade English Hemp Carpet at 12½ cents per yard.

20 rolls Venetian 4-4 Carpet at 18 cents, was 30 cents.

18 Rolls extra heavy Ingrain Carpet at 35 cents, reduced from 50 cents. All of our Cotton Chain extra super Ingrain are cut down to 55 cents a yard made and laid, were 70 cents Saturday. Lowell, Hartford and Fairmont extra all wool Ingrains (best) at 65 cents per yard made and laid.

50 pieces Tapestry Brussels at 45 and 50 cents.

38 Rolls, fine patterns, Tapestry Brussels at 65 cents, made and laid. Best Tapestry and borders 75 cents per yard.

31 Rolls, 5 frame Body Brussels at $1 per yard, made and laid, with borders. Velvets at $1 per yard.

Beautiful stock of Moquettes, Wiltons, Axminsters at your own price to reduce the stock on hand.

16 Rolls double width Carpets at $1.50 per yard for Tapestry Brussels.

20 Rolls double width Carpets at $2.50 per yard for Wilton Velvets.

A FEAST of RUG BARGAINS!

100 Velvet Rugs at $1 each.

25 Smyrna Rugs, 36x72 inches, at $5 each, usual price $6.

A special lot of Sofa Smyrna Rugs at $6, usual price $8.

300 WINDOW SHADES!

with all fixtures, at 35c each; 6 feet long.

A large lot of 7-foot shades to be closed out at 50c each.

LACE CURTAINS!

3-yard Lace Curtains at $1 per pair.

3½-yard Lace Curtains at $1.50 per pair.

PORTIERE CURTAINS

1 lot Turcoman Curtains, crimson and gold, with beautiful tinsel borders, at $3.50 per pair.

1 lot Chenille Border Turcomans at $5 per pair, reduced from $7.50.

1 lot, 20 pairs, Silk Turcoman Portiere Curtains, in all the leading colors, at $10 per pair, a cut from $15.

1 lot, 18 pairs, Vienna Silk Chenille Curtains at $10 per pair, were $15.

200 Oil Cloth Mats, just the thing for a washstand, at 25c each. Very cheap.

100 Ottomans, in body Brussels, velvets and Moquettes, at 50c each

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

It is a little early to offer Mattings, but we have just received a lot of 50 rolls Japanese Jointless mattings, which we bought for "a song," and will sell them to you at 15c per yard.

"Just for fun, you know." This is a hummer. You should see what a bargain it is.

From tomorrow until January first we propose to present our customers with Christmas gifts, in the shape of genuine and positive carpet bargains.

Bargains reign supreme this week in carpets with the

Leaders of the Carpet Trade.

M. RICH & BROS.,

54 and 56 Whitehall Street. 14, 16, 18 East Hunter Street

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, ETC.

FETZER & PHARR,

12 WHITEHALL STREET,

FOR MONDAY

We have reserved some of the best bargains of the season for Monday, and all our customers will be treated handsomely. Suits, Overcoats, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, Underwear, Neckwear, and the loveliest Mufflers and Gold and Silver Headed Umbrellas in the market. Monday will be a glorious day for us and our customers.

FETZER & PHARR,

Popular Clothiers.

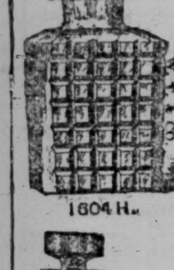
PHARMACY,

ate House in the South.

These cuts will give an idea of the Exquisite Style of bottles used in putting up

JACOBS'

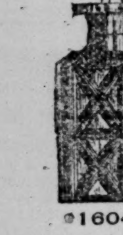
Fragrant Cologne.



1604 H.

1618 E.

596 A.



1604 F.

COLGATE'S—Cashmere Bouquet, Caprice, etc., 1, 2 and 4 oz.

Violet, Rosadora, Multiflora Waters, all sizes; Soaps, full line at cut prices.

LUBIN'S—Extract Violet, White Rose, Musk, Jockey Club, Stephanotis, Opponax, Lily of the Valley, Night Blooming Cereus, Etc., etc. 1 and 4 oz.

Distilled Lavender Water, Distilled Cologne, Soaps, Powder. All Sizes.

LUNBORG'S—Goya Lily, Alpine Violet, Edenia, Marechal Neil Rose, Lily of the Valley, Etc., etc. 1, 2 and 4 oz.

RHENISH COLOGNE, All Sizes.

Sachet Powders.

Heliotrope, Violet, White Rose, Jockey Club, etc., put up in elegant style.

Package given away to purchasers of JACOBS' FRAGRANT COLOGNE.

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc.

We try to have always on hand a full stock and good assortment of miscellaneous articles for the toilet and sick room, and you may implicitly rely on our always recommending to you the best preparation, or most serviceable or desirable article, without regard to the profit on the same.

If you want a Hair Brush, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush, Shaving Brush, Cloth or Hat Brush, Infant's Brush, Flesh Brush, Sponge-Bath, Brush or Gloves, a Dressing Comb, Fine Comb, Pocket Comb, Infant's Comb, Nail File, Nail Scissors, Nail Polisher, a Nail Toilet complete, a Dressing Case; Glove, Handkerchief and Perfume Case combined, Cut Glass Bottles, a Smelling Bottle, or "Pungent," Face Powder, Cosmetics, Perfumery, etc.; or if you are so unfortunate as to want a Medicine Chest, Medicine Glass, Sick Feeder, an Electric Battery, a Croup Kettle, or a "Patent Nostrum"—(unfortunate, indeed, who wants either of the two last mentioned)—in short, for anything in our line, come, send, or say "Hello!" to us, and you will be perfectly satisfied with your purchase, the price and the attention you receive at our establishment.

For all general Drugs, Medicines, Prescriptions, etc., we charge about one-half the price usually charged by druggists.

PHARMACY.

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!

With six years' experience in the Coal Trade in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, I am fully posted as to the

Demands of the Retail and Wholesale Trade.

I am Sole Agent For the Sale of Many of the

MOST DESIRABLE DOMESTIC AND STEAM COALS

THAT COME TO THE SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Montevallo for domestic use is acknowledged to be superior to any. This I keep at all times, from one ton to a carload.

The Wooldridge Jellico is a superior domestic and steam coal, next in quality to Montevallo for domestic use, and considered by many its equal. This I can furnish you from stock to the best block in any quantity desired.

The Barren Fork Coal, for which I am sole agent, is a bright, free-burning hard coal, giving satisfaction for domestic and steam purposes, and I am prepared to furnish it in prime lump, No. 2 lump and 2-inch nut.

The Corona, from Walker county, Alabama, is equal to anything from that state except Montevallo; is a nice, clean, medium-sized lump coal, and for a cheap coal has no superior.

Hellenwood lump is a nice, clean coal, giving satisfaction for domestic and steam purposes.

Steam Coal.—I can furnish from $1.60 to $2.75 per ton. Atlanta manufacturers are requested to confer with me before buying. I am prepared to fill all orders promptly, and as low as any man in the south will furnish same grade coal.

Coke.—I am agent for sale of the famous Pocahontas from Virginia, Coosa from Alabama, at prices that defy competition.

Blacksmith Coal.—The Etna has no equal in this market. I am sole retail agent for the Atlanta; no other dealer keeps it. Bear in mind, when you want the genuine article.

Anthracite Coal, all sizes, and at lowest market prices. Wood, any way you want it, and in any quantity.

Remember, I keep the very best grades coal for all purposes, and those wanting a low grade or cheap coal can always get it as low as the lowest. My $4.50 lump is the best in the city for the price. Dealers and manufacturers throughout Georgia are earnestly requested to write me for prices before placing their orders. I will give all orders prompt attention and guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN T. STOCKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COAL DEALER, ATLANTA.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, December 22, 1888.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	108½	109½
Ga. 6s, 1889	101	102½
Ga. 7s, gold	105	—
Ga. 7s, 1893	113	—
S. C. Brown	105	—
Savannah 5s	102½	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	123½	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	106	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	113	115
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	111	113
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	102
Atlanta 5s	103	—
Atlanta 4½s	100	—
Augusta 7s	110	112
Macon 6s	110	114
Columbus 5s	102	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	300	—
Merch'ts B'k	140	145
B'k State Ga	140	—
Gate City Nat	142	—
Capital City	97	100
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 1897	107	—

R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked
Ga 6s., 1910	112	—
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	—
Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
C., C. & A. 1st	104	—
A. & C. 1st	117	119
A. & C. inc	101	—
W. of A. 1st	100	—
do. 2d	105	107
Ga. Pac. 1st	108	111
Ga. Pac. 2d	45	50
Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	104	107
M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	92	94
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	198	200
At. & Char	80	—
Southwest'n	129	130
S. Carolina	5	15
Central	129	130
Central deb	99	101
Aug. & Sav	127	129
A. & W. Pt	108	110
do. deb	102	103½
C., C. & A	20	20

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 22.—For Saturday the stock market was unusually active today, and the strength of the past few days was again shown in dealings, the net result of the day's trading being to leave a great majority of the list fractionally higher than last evening, while in most stocks the highest prices of the week were reached. Interest, as usual of late, centered in coalers and grangers, but while the latter were strong throughout the session the former receded a little from their position as leaders in the market. Delaware and Hudson actually shows a material loss for the day. The principal buyers were commission houses, while sellers were traders taking profits, but there was no pressure of long stock any time. Bears made a sudden and successful attack upon Omaha preferred and got it down 3 per cent, upon which the rest of the list was set back a shade and closed off from the best figures. The temper of speculation, however, was decidedly bullish, although the general expectation of a very unfavorable bank statement was not wholly disappointed. Prices at the opening were steady, but marked strength was developed immediately and Missouri Pacific took the lead, advancing rapidly until its gain reached 1¼ per cent, Erie and Northwestern following. The advance then met with a check, but after the end of the first hour was resumed. The drop in Omaha preferred set the list back fractionally, but more strength was shown in the final dealings and the market closed active and strong, generally at fractional gains for the day. Of the unimportant changes Union Pacific sinking fund registered rose 1 to 119, while St. Paul, I. & I. extension 7 lost 1¾ at 121¼, and Erie funded coupons 1 at 87. Sales aggregated 137,000 shares.

Exchange dull and steady at 485@489½. Money easy at 2. Subtreasury balances: Coin $154,205,000; currency, $11,703,000. Governments dull but strong; 4s 128; 4½s 108¼. State bonds dull and firm.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	104½	N. O. Pac. 1st	89½
do. Class B 5s	110	N. Y. Central	107¼
Ga. 7s mortgage	106¼	Norfolk & W'n pre	50
N. C. 6s	121	Northern Pacific	24½
do. 4s	93	do. preferred	58¾
S. C. con. Brown	106¼	Pacific Mail	35¾
Tenn. settlement 3s	73½	Reading	48⅝
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Allegheny	13
Virginia consols	38	Richmond & Dan	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio	—	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	24
Chicago & N. W	106½	Rock Island	99¼
do. preferred	140	St. Paul	62⅝
Del. & Lack	142½	do. preferred	103
Erie	27	Texas Pacific	21⅝
East Tenn., new	9½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	35⅝
Lake Shore	100⅝	Union Pacific	62¾
L. & N	56½	N. J. Central	94⅞
Memphis & Char	52½	Missouri Pacific	73½
Mobile & Ohio	8	Western Union	83
N. & C	82	Cotton oil trust cert	52¾

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 22, 1888.

Consolidated net receipts today 36,419 bales; exports to Great Britain 28,737; to France —; to continent 16,861; stock 846,276.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
December	9.40@ 9.46	9.48@ 9.49
Janaury	9.47@	9.51@ 9.52
February	9.61@	9.63@ 9.64
March	9.73@	9.76@ 9.77
April	9.84@ 9.85	9.87@ 9.88
May	9.95@	9.97@ 9.98
June	10.05@	10.07@10.08
July	10.12@10.13	10.14@10.15
August	10.19@	10.20@10.21
September	9.83@ 8.90	9.80@ 9.83

Closed firm: sales 50,200 bales.

Local—Market steady; middling 9¼c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.		
By wagon	262	
Air-line Railroad	158	
Georgia Railroad	276	
Central Railroad	19	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	15	
West Point Railroad	23	
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	27	
Georgia Pacific Railroad	—	
A. and F	—	
Total	780	
Receipts previously	59,706	
Total	60,486	
Stock September 1	459	
Grand total		60,945
SHIPMENTS.		
Shipped today	327	
Shipped previously	33,862	
Taken by local spinners	2,921	
Total		37,110
Stock on hand		23,835

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	780
Same time last year	741
Showing an increase of	39
Receipts since September 1	60,486
Same time last year	92,489
Showing a decrease of	32,003

NEW YORK, December 22.—[Special.]—Henry Clews & Co.'s circular on the cotton market today says: The market has been rather quiet during the day but the tone has been firm since the opening, and the close was at the highest point. Liverpool gave us much encouragement this morning upon which our market opened 3 to 5 points higher. There seems to be a change of sentiment and today has added recruits to the bull ranks. Prices seem to have struck the bottom. JOHN S. ERNEST.

NEW YORK, December 22—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their cotton circular to-day, say: Liverpool advices this morning showed an advance of about 1 point and better feeling there was promptly reflected and increased in New York, the market closing firm at an advance of from 5 to 6 points as compared with yesterday's figures. The most conspicous buying has come from shorts, while some of those who were buyers for the past few days were sellers today. The most significant feature of the market has been the ease with which prices have advanced as compared with the slow process of decline; and this evidences the existence of a very large and nervous short interest. Receipts are not quite up to expectations, and estimates for next week range from 245,000 to 275,000 bales. Advices from more conservative authorities in New Orleans do not give any confirmation of large crop estimates current, and opinions there seem to be changing in a bullish direction to some extent.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,772,535 bales, of which 2,523,035 bales are American, against 3,031,243 bales and 2,603,743 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 186,232 bales. Receipts from plantations 298,413 bales. Crops in sight 4,317,783 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 22—12:15 pm—Cotton quiet and rather easier; middling uplands 5⅜; middling Orleans 5¼; sales 7,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 7,000; all American; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 19-64; December and January delivery 5 18-64; January and February delivery 5 18-64; February and March delivery 5 18-64; March and April delivery 5 19-64; April and May delivery 5 19-64; May and June delivery 5 21-64; June and July delivery 5 22 64; July and August delivery 5 24-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, December 22—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,500 bales; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 20-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 20-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 19-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 19-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 20-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 21-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 23-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 25-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 26-64, buyers; futures steady.

NEW YORK, December 22—Cotton steady; sales 204 bales; middling uplands 9¾; middling Orleans 10; net receipts 305; gross 5,519; stock 179,600.

GALVESTON, December 22—Cotton easy; middling 9½; net receipts 6,810 bales; gross 6,810; sales 998; stock 59,505; exports to Great Britain 3,283; to continent 6,188.

NORFOLK, December 22—Cotton steady; middling 9⅞; net receipts 2,401; bales: gross 2,401; stock 37,004; sales 1,764; exports coastwise 760.

BALTIMORE, December 22—Cotton nominal; middling 9¾; net receipts 75 bales; gross 1,214; sales none; to spinners —; stock 25,753; exports coastwise 200.

BOSTON, December 22—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅞@10; net receipts 9 bales; gross 3,268; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 308.

WILMINGTON, December 22—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; net receipts 894 bales; gross 894; sales none; stock 11,534; exports to Great Britain 4,867; to continent 6,000.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22—Cotton dull; middling 10; net receipts 45 bales; gross 183; sales none; stock 30,324.

SAVANNAH, December 22—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 3,908 bales; gross 3,908; sales 1300; stock 121,801; exports to continent 200; coastwise 1,861.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22—Cotton steady; middling 9⅜; net receipts 14,009 bales; gross 15,475; sales 7,000; stock 297,281; exports to Great Britain 12,304; coastwise 2,400.

MOBILE, December 22—Cotton quiet; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 3,023 bales; gross 3,023; sales 1,000; stock 35,780; exports coastwise 1,865.

MEMPHIS, December 22—Cotton steady; middling 9⅜; net receipts 6,509 bales; shipments 6,767; sales 2,600; stock 157,763.

AUGUSTA, December 22—Cotton nominal; middling 9¼; net receipts 2,241 bales; shipments 627; sales none; stock 26,503.

CHARLESTON, December 22—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅜; net receipts 2,062 bales; gross 2,062; sales 300; stock 43,785; exports to Great Britain 7,976; to France 4,476.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, December 22.—A ruled quiet today and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday.

Cor was inactive add closed ¼@⅜c lower.

Oats steady and unchanged.

Pork firm, closing 5c higher and quiet.

Lard strong and closed unchanged.

Short ribs steady, 2½@5c higher, closing quiet.

The following was the range in the leading futures of Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
December	101⅞	102¼	102⅛
January	102¼	103	102⅞
May	107¾	108½	108¼
CORN—			
January	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝
May	37	—	37
OATS—			
May	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
PORK—			
January	13 15	13 30	13 22½
May	13 55	13 67½	13 55
LARD—			
December	8 40	8 45	8 25
January	7 92½	8 00	7 92½
May	7 95	8 05	8 00
SHORT RIBS—			
January	6 90	6 95	6 92½
May	7 12½	7 12½	7 07½

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, December 22—The petroleum market opened strong at 89¾, but after the first sales became weak and broke to 87¼. A sharp rally set in, in which the loss was recovered, after which the market closed strong at 90c.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 22, 1888.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 21—Flour, Best patent $6.25@$6.50; best fancy $5.75@$6.00; extra fancy $5.25@$5.50; family $4.75@$5.00. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.12; Georgia red $1.00. Bran—Large sacks 95; small $1.00. Corn Meal, Plain 60c; bolted 62c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits $3.50. Corn—Choice white 58c; No. 2 white Tennessee 57c; No. 2 mixed 55c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.00; No. 1 large bales $1.00; small bales $1.10; clover 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, December 22—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra $2.35@$3.85; good to choice; $4.00@$6.50. Wheat spot dull and nominal, closing steady; No. 2 red $1.03@$1.03¼ in elevator; options ⅛c lower, closing strong; No. 2 red December $1.02¾; May $1.09; June $1.08½. Corn spot quiet, ¼@½c lower and weak; No. 2 46¾@47 in elevator; options dull ¼@½c lower and weak; No. 2 December 46¾; January 46@46 5-16; May 45½. Oats spot weak and lower; options dull; February 32⅛; May 33½@33¾; No. 2 spot 31⅛@31⅝; mixed western 29@32. Hops steady; state 19@22.

BALTIMORE, December 22—Flour dull, nominal; Howard street and western superfine 2.75@$3.35; extra $3.50@$4.50; family $4.75@$5.50; city mills superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.10@$4.50; Rio brands $5.62@$5.75. Wheat, southern quiet and easy; Fultz 1.04@$1.09; longberry $1.00@$1.10; No. 2 southern $1.04@$1.05; western fairly active and higher; No. 2 winter red spot 97@97¼. Corn southern quiet and steady; white 37@44; yellow 39@42; western easier.

ST. LOUIS, December 22—Flour quiet, unchanged XX family $3.90@$4.00; patents $5.75@$5.95. Wheat active; No. 2 red cash $1.00; May $1.04@$1.04⅛. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash 30⅛@30¼; May 33½@33⅝. Oats dull and lower; No 2 cash 25; May 28⅛.

CHICAGO, December 22—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged; patents $6.75@$7.00; winter $5.50@$5.75. No. 2 spring wheat $1.02@$1.02½. No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red $1.02@$1.02⅛. No. 2 corn 33½. No. 2 oats 25½.

CINCINNATI, December 22—Flour dull; family $4.30@$4.50; fancy $4.85@$5.00. Wheat lower; No. 2 red $1.00@$1.02. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed 32½. Oats in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 27½.

LOUISVILLE, December 22—Grain dull. Wheat No. 2 red $1.00; new No. 2 longberry $1.02. Corn, No 2 mixed 37; do. white 37. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 27½@28.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 22—Coffee, choice 20½; prime 0c; good 19½; fair 19; low grade 17. Sugar—Cut loaf 9c; powdered 9c; standard granulated 8¼c; standard A 8c; extra C 7¼c; yellow extra C 6¾c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 33@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 00c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 10c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 11c. Matches—Round wood ℔ gross $1.15; ℔ 200 $2.50; ℔ 3.50; ℔ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 12½c; factory 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22—Coffee light demand firm; Rio cargoes common to prime 15½@18¼. Sugar quiet; Louisiana open kettle choice 5 1-16@5⅛; strictly prime 4⅞; prime 4¾@4 15-16; fully fair 4 13-16 4⅞; good common 4¾; centrifugals plantation granulated 7⅛; choice white 6 9-16@6¾; gray white 5⅞@6; off white 6 5-16; choice yellow clarified 6 1-16@6⅛; prime do. 6; off do. 6. Molasses in fair demand; Louisiana open kettle fancy 43; choice 40@41; strictly prime 38@40; good prime 35@37; prime 30@33; common 25; good fair 27@28; fair 25@26; common to good common 24; centrifugals prime 24@25; prime to good prime 18@19; fair to good fair 16; inferior to good common 11@12. Louisiana syrup 26@31. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good prime 3¾@5.

NEW YORK, December 22—Coffee, options closed steady; 15@30 points below yesterday; better cables, free offerings, moderate business; December 15.25; January 15.30@15.40; May 15.45@15.60; spot Rio firm; fair cargoes 17. Sugar raw inactive and nominal; centrifugal 96-test 6¼; fair to good refining 5¼; refined easier and slow; C 6¼; extra C 6 5-16; white extra C 6 7-16; yellow C 6@6¼; off A 6 9-16@6⅝; mould A 7⅝; standard A 6⅞; confectioners A 7½; cut loaf 8¼; crushed 8¼; powdered 7⅝; granulated 7¼; cubes 7½. Molasses, New Orleans open kettle prime to fance 40@49. Rice firm; domestic 4¾@6⅜; foreign 4¾@5¼.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, December 22—Provisions firm. Pork $14.00. Lard 7.87½; prime steam nominal. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 6.25; long clear 7.10; clear ribs 7.10; short clear 7.35. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.50; long clear 8.12½; clear ribs 8.20; short clear 8.30@8.35; hams 10.87½@12.75.

LOUISVILLE, December 22—Provisions firm. Bacon, clear rib sides 8.75; clear sides 9½@9¾; shoulders 7.50. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7.36½; clear sides 7.12½; shoulders 6⅝. Mess pork $14.50. Hams sugar-cured 12. Lard, choice steam 8.00.

NEW YORK, December 22—Pork dull and steady; mess $14.25@$14.750. Middles firm; short clear 7.50. Lard higher and strong; western steam spot 8.60; city steam 7.75; December 8.64@8.68; January 8.35@8.40; May 8.24@8.25; refined unsettled and dull.

CHICAGO, December 22—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $13.15@13.20. Lard 8.30. Short ribs loose 6.90@6.95. Dry salted shoulders boxed 6.75@6.87½; short clear sides boxed 7.25@7.37½.

CINCINNATI, December 22—Pork quiet at $14.00. Lard strong at 8.10@8.20. Bulk meats easier; short ribs 7.12½@7.15. Bacon quiet and steady; short ribs —; short clear 8.75.

ATLANTA, December 22—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 7¾c. Sugar-cured hams 12@13. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 10½; refined 8½.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 22—Apples $2.50@$3.00 per bbl. Lemons—$4.00. Oranges—$2.50@$3.00. Cocoanuts—4½c. Pineapples—$1.50 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7@8c ℔ pound Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $3.50 ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—8@9c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—15c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 4@6c, sundried peaches 8½@10c; sundried peaches pealed 11c. Malaga grapes, 50 ℔ barrel $5.00.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 22—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2⅝c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ ℔ 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00 blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 22—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$150; 15½ to 16 hands $150@$200.

CINCINNATI, December 22—Hogs steady; common and light $4.50@$5.15; packing and butchers $5.05@$5.20.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 22—Eggs—22@22½. Butter Choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@30c; young chickens large 18@20c. Irish Potatoes—$2.25@2.50. Sweet Potatoes—60@75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 8@10c. Onions—$2.50@$3.00. Cabbage—1½@2c.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, December 22—Whisky active and firm at $1.14.

ST. LOUIS, December 22—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, December 22—Whisky $1.20.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, December 22—Ties—New arrow $1.30; bagging—2 ℔ jute 13½; 1¾ ℔ 13; 1½ ℔ 12½.

FURNITURE.

Bedroom Suits,
Parlor Suits,
Diningroom Suits,
Hat Racks,
Book Case
Wardrobes,
Sideboards,
Desks,
Office Furniture,
1,000 Chairs,
1,000 Rockers.

I want everybody to call on me MONDAY and get BARGAINS

A. - C. - RHODES

85 Whitehall Street.

JACK'S

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15 CENTS POUND.

—AND—

25 CENTS A POUND.

BIG BARGAINS.

CALL EARLY.

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 15x16. $30, worth $40.

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 11x15-6, $23, worth $30.

1 Elegant Body Brussels with border, 16-6x15 4, $31, worth $40

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 13x17, $28.50, worth $38.

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 15x16, $30, worth $40.

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 12-6x15-2, $25, worth $35.

A. J. MILLER & SON.

When the People Grumble Prices Must Tumble.

Contemplating a change in our business we must reduce our stock by January 1st, and will make prices more startling during December.

Now we ask our good people to come early some fine morning and buy their goods where they can save their shekels.

This is no tomfoolery. We mean to do what we say.

S. M. THOMAS & CO.
53 PLUM STREET, Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

C. P. BYRD

has removed his Book and Job

PRINTING

establishment from 13 East Hunter street to

49 South Pryor Street,

where, with added facilities, he is better than ever prepared to execute promptly every class of work in his line.

BANK NOTICE.

The Gate City National Bank will be closed on Christmas Day, December 25th, 1888. All paper maturing on that day will be due and payable on Monday, the 24th instant. Customers will please take notice.
EDWARD S. MCCANLESS,
Cashier Gate City National Bank.
sun mon tu

PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER

ON THE BODIES OVER WHICH THEY PRESIDE.

The Best Working Bodies Since 1877—Prominent Issues Discussed by President duBignon and Speaker Clay.

The president of the senate and the speaker of the house, from their bird's eye view of the proceedings, ought to have better ideas of the qualities, dispositions and purposes of the honorable bodies over which they preside than any other authorities.

They were asked what they thought of the session just ended and the prominent measures before the general assembly. They give their views freely, and both of the distinguished gentlemen speak of this general assembly in terms of great praise.

The President of the Senate.

President duBignon said:

"I heartily approve every step in the direction of educational measures that the general assembly has taken, and I believe the people will sustain it.

"I am opposed to the sale of the Western and Atlantic railroad, irrespective of the amount of money it might bring. I think that at this particular juncture of affairs the state ought to retain its ownership of the road. I think the road should be re-leased, and I believe that it can be at a larger rental than is now paid for it. I favor the proposition which has been advanced in the general assembly that the whole rental should be devoted to the educational interests of the state.

"I do not believe that the Olive bill is a practical measure. I think it is too radical, but I believe that some kind of legislation on the subject should and will be passed by the general assembly. The constitution enjoins upon the general assemby the duty of passing some measure of this kind, if the facts reported by the press are true. As to their truth I know nothing. A legislative committee of the two houses was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what are the real facts, and of course until such facts are reported we will not be in position to take such action as will meet the emergency.

"The convict lease is a matter to which I have devoted a great deal of thought. It is surrounded with a great many difficulties, and I am not in a condition to say that I have formulated in my mind any practical or radical changes in the system. The disadvantages of it present themselves at every view you take of it, and yet the remedies are difficult to lay hands on.

"I do not know, of course, what will be the action of the general assembly, but I believe that at the summer session the matter will undergo a very careful and thorough consideration. It does seem that if it can be done, a little more consideration should be given to the reformatory feature of prison life than is given in Georgia, having in mind, of course, that it would not do to burden the state with great expense, because her resources are now taxed by those who are more deserving—the children. But if it can be done, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to give some attention to the corrigible class of prisoners. There are in every prison corrigible and incorrigible convicts, and those who are corrigible should be given such attention as will bring them back to useful citizenship. I have thought on the matter a great deal and have read recently a number of interesting magazine articles from different penologists. All the machinery of reform is attended with heavy expenditures of money, and our state is not in condition now to incur the additional taxation.

"This general assembly has passed more bills at the fall sessien than any since the adoption of the new constitution in 1877. There has been less speaking in the senate than in any senate that was in session the same length of time. It has been essentially a working body. Bills have been examined in committee, carefully sifted there and reported back to the senate and acted on without debate. Only one or two mersures have been debated. Had the senate devoted the same time to discussing measures that was devoted by the house it would have required at least thirty days longer to have passed the bills that have been passed. Of course I do not mean to criticise the discussions in the house, because there the legislation was crude and required to be discussed, and the senate was benefitted by getting the views of those gentlemen. I merely wish to record the fact that this senate is not a talking body. There is less disposition to make speeches than in any body of this kind that I ever knew.

"I regard the amendments which the senate has placed on the tax bill as extremely important. I believe it will be the means of bringing in a great deal of money that hitherto has never been reached by the tax gatherers.

"We have taken a great bound forward on the educational interest and this of course necessitates a large expenditure of money, but we have followed it up with measures that I believe will prove effective means of securing taxes upon property hitherto never reached.

"I believe that the bill introduced by Mr. Crowder, of Monroe, for the relief of confederate soldiers, has been a most wise and just measure and I think that it will bring relief to a great many deserving men who are industrious and intelligent. Mr. Massingill has introdued a bill to amend the constitution so as to authorize the levying of a tax on the property of the whole state for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a suitable home for indigent confederate soldiers. I believe that this bill will meet with the favor of the house and will be ratified at the polls, and that Georgia will, in this way, make some return to the men to whom she owes a great deal.

"I heartily approve of the experimental agricultural station. I had promised some members who were very much interested in it that I would make a speech on the measure, and had any opposition to it been developed I would have done so. While I am a firm supporter of the branch colleges and am a trustee of the Middle Georgia college, I believe that $15,0000 concentrated on the experimental farm will be far more beneficially used than it could have been if divided out among the branch colleges in amounts too small to do any good. I believe that the governor will sign the bill and that in the hands of ten practical farmers the station will be of great benefit to the state."

The Speaker of the House.

Speaker Clay said; "We have been in session forty-six days and I have never known a body of legislators to do more and faithful efficient work. This is the first legislature that has levied a specific tax for the support of our public schools, and I don't see how any public spirited citizen of Georgia can object to the course pursued.

"They have also provided to maintain a school of technology. The present legislature is decidedly the most liberal body that has assembled in a number of years.

"I regard the interest taken in advancing the public schools as the most important legislation that has come before the body. I am sorry to say that the farming interest of the state has been on a decline for a number of years, and I believe that the want of schools in the country has been the cause of this decline. Establish first-class public schools in all sections of the country and you will no longer see our best farmers moving to the towns and cities for the purpose of educating their children.

"The school of technology will largely aid in developing the state. We need technical education in Georgia. I have been informed by men engaged in the manufacturing business that most of their skilled employes come from the north. I sincerely believe that in a few years, if this school is kept in operation, that skilled mechanics can be obtained within our own state to perform our skilled labor.

"I am glad to see that the house has nearly completed the important legislation before it. If the house should work as faithfully in the future as it has in the past, I believe that the necessary legislation for the state will be completed in the summer within forty days. I have been a member of the house for three consecutive terms and I have never known the

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BIG BARGAINS.

CALL EARLY.

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 15x16. $30, worth $40.

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 11x15-6, $23, worth $30.

1 Elegant Body Brussels with border, 16-6x15 4, $31, worth $40

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 13x17, $28.50, worth $38.

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 15x16, $30, worth $40.

1 Elegant Tapestry Carpet with border, 12-6x15-2, $25, worth $35.

A. J. MILLER & SON.

When the People Grumble Prices Must Tumble.

Contemplating a change in our business we must reduce our stock by January 1st, and will make prices more startling during December.

Now we ask our good people to come early some fine morning and buy their goods where they can save their shekels.

This is no tomfoolery. We mean to do what we say.

S. M. THOMAS & CO.
53 PLUM STREET, Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

C. P. BYRD

has removed his Book and Job

PRINTING

establishment from 13 East Hunter street to

49 South Pryor Street,

where, with added facilities, he is better than ever prepared to execute promptly every class of work in his line.

BANK NOTICE.

The Gate City National Bank will be closed on Christmas Day, December 25th, 1888. All paper maturing on that day will be due and payable on Monday, the 24th instant. Customers will please take notice.

sun mon tu EDWARD S. McCANLESS,
Cashier Gate City National Bank.

PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER

ON THE BODIES OVER WHICH THEY PRESIDE.

The Best Working Bodies Since 1877—Prominent Issues Discussed by President duBignon and Speaker Clay.

The president of the senate and the speaker of the house, from their bird's eye view of the proceedings, ought to have better ideas of the qualities, dispositions and purposes of the honorable bodies over which they preside than any other authorities.

They were asked what they thought of the session just ended and the prominent measures before the general assembly. They give their views freely, and both of the distinguished gentlemen speak of this general assembly in terms of great praise.

The President of the Senate.

President duBignon said:

"I heartily approve every step in the direction of educational measures that the general assembly has taken, and I believe the people will sustain it.

"I am opposed to the sale of the Western and Atlantic railroad, irrespective of the amount of money it might bring. I think that at this particular juncture of affairs the state ought to retain its ownership of the road. I think the road should be re-leased, and I believe that it can be at a larger rental than is now paid for it. I favor the proposition which has been advanced in the general assembly that the whole rental should be devoted to the educational interests of the state.

"I do not believe that the Olive bill is a practical measure. I think it is too radical, but I believe that some kind of legislation on the subject should and will be passed by the general assembly. The constitution enjoins upon the general assemby the duty of passing some measure of this kind, if the facts reported by the press are true. As to their truth I know nothing. A legislative committee of the two houses was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what are the real facts, and of course until such facts are reported we will not be in position to take such action as will meet the emergency.

"The convict lease is a matter to which I have devoted a great deal of thought. It is surrounded with a great many difficulties, and I am not in a condition to say that I have formulated in my mind any practical or radical changes in the system. The disadvantages of it present themselves at every view you take of it, and yet the remedies are difficult to lay hands on.

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"I am glad to see that the house has nearly completed the important legislation before it. If the house should work as faithfully in the future as it has in the past, I believe that the necessary legislation for the state will be completed in the summer within forty days. I have been a member of the house for three consecutive terms and I have never known the work to be so nearly up as it is at present. I have heard several members express themselves and I believe they are coming back at the summer session with the determination of completing their work within forty or fifty days and thus there will be a saving to the state of $50,000 or $60,000 that ought to go to build up our public school interest.

"The house has also passed a bill providing for an experimental farm. We have $15,000 from congress and $5,000 from the state for this purpose. I have no doubt that it will result in great benefit to the state in analyzing our soil and teaching its quality to the farmers of the state.

"As to the convict lease, I hear very little said. Since the thorough investigation by the last house the lessees seem to be complying with the law and very little complaint has been made by the present house.

"As to the State road, I am of the opinion that the legislature will pass a bill at the July session, to lease it to the highest bidder for a period of twenty or thirty years. This seems to be the opinion of the majority of the house. Some members are in favor of selling the road, but I am convinced that a large majority of the house are opposed to this view.

"As to the Olive bill, it is almost impossible to say what course the house will pursue. The sub-committee from the committee on railroads has been hearing arguments relative to this bill for several days, and as yet they have arrived at no conclusion. Some of our leading members think that if the consolidation is against the spirit of the constitution it will only be necessary to go into the courts and enjoin it, and that there is no need of legislation. I must confess that I have not studied the question, and am unprepared to say what would be the best course to pursue. The matter will be thoroughly investigated at the summer session and I hope some satisfactory conclusion will be reached.

"A bill to extend the Marietta and North Georgia railroad to Atlanta will probably come up at the summer session. There seems to be a division of sentiment in regard to the passage of the bill. I am inclined to think that it has more friends in the present house than it had in the last, though a stubborn fight will be made against its passage.

"Permit me to say that I believe the boys will be in much better trim for work when they come back to the summer session than they have been at the present. Experience is worth a great deal to legislators. The people make a mistake in changing their representatives too often, especially where they have proven efficient."

HON. E. T TALIAFERRO,

The Great Criminal Lawyer Who Will Try to Clear Dick Hawes.

Hon. Edwin T. Taliaferro, of Birmingham, will be a conspicuous figure for the next few months.

He is engaged to defend Dick Hawes, charged with the murder of his wife and two daughters.

Mr. Taliaferro is considered almost irresistible before a jury. He cleared young Smith, who went into his father's store and, without provocation, pulled out a pistol and shot the German who was keeping the soda water fountain in the store. Mr. Taliaferro pleaded insanity, and Smith was cleared of the charge of murder and sent to the insane asylum, from which, it is said, he will become a free man in a month or two.

Mr. Taliaferro also cleared Tom Ellis, the notorious editor of the Hornet, who killed a woman under the most unprovoked circumstances. Insanity was the plea, and Ellis was sent to the lunatic asylum, from which he was released in three months and was shortly afterwards killed himself.

Mr. Taliaferro, who professes great confidence that he will clear Hawes, is said to resemble physically two men well known to our people. One is Theodore Tilton, the other is Dr. Hawthorne. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker, in great demand on public occasions, and usually willing to respond. He has been mentioned as a candidate for governor, and were it not for the great strength of Colonel Thomas G. Jones, who appears to have the matter in a swing, Mr. Taliaferro would be a formidable candidate. He is a Tennesseean by birth, and was speaker of the house of Tennessee. In 1883 he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he built up a large practice, and, though he lived there but two years, he was one of the foremost men of the state. He married in Athens, Ala., a daughter of Mr. James W. Sloss, and her family and friends attracted him to Birmingham in 1885.

The Hawes case will be a celebrated one, and Mr. Taliaferro will doubtless make it the occasion of his professional life. It is believed that he will plead insanity, though there is no authority for this assumption, save general rumor. It is probable that the case will not be tried in Birmingham, as it would be impossible to get a fair trial there.

IT IS A MATTER OF ORDINARY PRUDENCE, to break up a Cold at once by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old curative for Sore Lungs and Throats, and a sure remedy for Coughs.

A Sad Death.

Few deaths have been more generally regretted than that of Sidney Johnson, who died Thursday evening at 46 Courtland avenue. He came of a good old stock, his grandfather being Mr. S. D. Wilson, of Polk county, near Rockmart, whose wife was Miss Eliza Kingsbery, aunt of the Messrs. Kingsbery of this city. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Elizabeth Persis, married Mr. B. F. Johnson, of Augusta, who held a high position in the court there. Their only son and child was Sidney, whose untimely death has thrown a gloom upon the community. He came to Atlanta and was appointed to a position of trust with the firm of Edwin Bates & Co., which he filled with satisfaction to them and credit to himself. But the spoiler came and cut short his brief but well-spent life.

Sidney, the fondest tribute we can pay you is to say we sadly miss you. To her who is childless today, we tender our heartfelt sympathies, while with profound grief we wipe away the tears of honest manhood which mingle in condolence with her's. We have loved Sidney, we feel his loss, and we wish to soothe the pain of her into whose face he first gazed with loving fondness, and upon whom the bereavement falls most heavily of all.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink.

For biliousness and constipation take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness and nervousness take Lemon Elixir.

For loss of appetite and debility take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels or blood.

Prepared only by DR. H. MOZLEY, Atlanta, Ga.

Fifty cents and one dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists.

LEMON HOT DROPS

For coughs and colds take Lemon Hot Drops.

For sore throat and bronchitis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For pneumonia and larengetis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For consumption and catarrh take Lemon Hot Drops.

For all throat and lung diseases take Lemon Hot Drops.

An elegant and reliable preparation, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared by Dr. H. Mozley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

A Donation.

A handsome silver pitcher to the Marietta Street Mission for sale at J. W. Blue's, 67 and 80 Peachtree. The person who wants a nice pitcher and desires to help out a good cause, can do so by buying this pitcher.

JEWELRY.

STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

FIREWORKS.

Of every description at NUNNALLY'S, Whitehall Street.

Xmas Dinner,
500 gallons Norfolk Oysters.
500 gallons Biloxi Oysters.
300 gallons Sav'nah Oysters.
1000 Quail.
100 large Shad.
100 extra fine dressed turkeys
200 doz. choice Celery.

Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Duck, etc. Send in your order for Christmas dinner!

E. F. DONEHOO & CO.,
9 East Alabama St.

7p un fol

WILL LOSE $3,000.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE LOSS?

"The Place," 10 Marietta Street, in the Hands of the Buyers.

The beautiful store prominently known as "The Place," at 10 Marietta street, is in trouble this morning. As to the final result of the investigation that will be held on tomorrow and probably continue for a week, nothing definite could be learned. A CONSTITUTION representative, always after the news, heard of the loss and asked the proprietor, Mr. Snider, how it come about.

"It is this way," said he, "I have a large stock of holiday goods and they must go at some price or other. It is useless for me to carry my stock over, and I have determined to sell at reduced prices."

"Do you mean to say you are going to rell your diamonds, watches and crockery at cost?"

"No. I mean my holiday goods. I will, however, sell my diamonds, watches and crockery at a very low figure. That, you see, is staple, and is good, or rather salable the year round, My diamonds, watches and crockery are as fine as can be found in the south, and I know I sell at lower prices than my competitors. I have just increased my stock in these departments, and have the cream of the market."

"But about your holiday goods. What do you propose to lose on them?"

"Well, in the first place, I have over $1,175 worth of dolls alone. Here I will knock off from one-third to one-half, and let them go for what they will bring. I mean, I will sell these dolls at a third to a half less than the regular price. I will lose considerable, but the dolls must go, if to almost give them away will be any inducement.

"You see that large assortment of silver-plated ware? It must go likewise. I have a stock of $1,350 right there that was specially bought for the holidays, and am going to sell it at one-third less than the regular price. You see, these are the prettiest designs in almost everything, and any one could be suited, and the assortment is so varied and complete."

"You don't mean to say you are going to make direct sacrifices, do you?"

"Yes; and that is not the end of it, either. I have hardly started yet in what I propose to sell at from one-third to one-half off the regular price. Here is my plush goods, leather goods, albums of all kinds, scrap books, pocket-books, writing desks, and tablets, frames, whisk broom holders, comb and brush, glove, handkerchief and smoking cases. I have over $1,500 worth in this line and will make the same reduction as in the foregoing departments viz.: one-third off the regular prices. These goods are elegant and are just from the east, and will be the very thing for you to select from, to get a choice holiday present."

"Go on, what else?" said THE CONSTITUTION man.

"Come back here. You see this large lot of fancy glassware, lamps, vases and holiday bric-a brac? All of it at one-third off the regular prices. Then over $1,700 worth here, and we have arranged them ready for the slaughter Monday morning. These goods, too, are brand new, and the only reason for selling them at less than cost is that they are holiday goods, and it is better to sell now than to carry over for next year. These goeds are choice in every particular. I have, also, about $750 worth of fine decorated china, such as tea, dinner and bed-room sets. Also a quantity in the form of holiday goods that will be sold like all my other Cristmas goods—at one-third off the usual prices."

"Are you going to sell these bisque figures that way, too?"

"Why, yes; of course I am. I am going to sell all my holiday goods that way. Those bisque are the prettiest and finest in Atlanta, and in this department the slaughter will be the heaviest. Those bisque figures, young man, have got to go, and if they won't go at one price they will at another Remember that, and if you feel like it you may tell the public so. I have another line that must go. It consists of my Moorish, Japanese, Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Doulton, Old Hall, Goblins, Bonn Faience, Antique Ivory, and so forth. My Christmas and New Year's cards are for sale at your own price. The public need not be backward in coming forward in this matter. All that is to be done is to ask for these goods and name your own price. Story books and all choice selections will go for just what they will bring."

THE CONSTITUTION representative, after taking to Mr. Snider, found out that The Place had not lost, but would sacrifice or lose three or four thousand dollars this week. These goods must go, Mr. Snider says, and you may look for his store to be crowded next week. He has a force of twenty-five clerks to assist him.

SANTA CLAUS IN HIGH GLEE.

Ladies All Come.

Another invoice of the finest citron on earth has arrived, only 30 cents per pound. Two thouand pounds more of fancy mixed almonds, English walnuts, etc., for 17½ cents per pound. More of those fine Carrobono seedless raisins, 17½ cents per pound. Fancy quality layer figs, best in Atlanta only 20 cents per pound. 500 pounds of best malaga grapes, 20 cents per pound. Candy. Ladies of Atlanta, let us offer a suggestion. If you want the best mixed fresh French candy, 35 cents, or three pounds for $1. Do not buy until you have seen our stock, There is no question about it. It is the finest candy in Atlanta. Come and see, and if it is not so, do not buy it. Oranges by the thousands. Oranges and candy is an A No. 1 Christmas stocking Santa Claus present. Remember, that if you want anything nice for the holidays, or for your cakes, our store is the place to buy all your raisins citron, figs, nuts, prunes—anything you want for your Christmas. Sales jumped up over 200 per cent the past few days. Thousands have visited our store each day since early Monday morning, and all orders have been delivered promptly. We have just received a lot of Virginia pippin apples. Come and get some. Our fireworks are the freshest, best, largest, most complete of any stock in the city. We give punk free to all the boys. We give an extra pack of firecrackers to all who buy $1 worth of fireworks, and all the way through the stock sell you cheaper than any house in the city. So, mothers, fathers, tell your boys where to buy their fireworks and get their punk free. We will also give one package of 50 torpedoes to all who buy 50 cents worth of firecrackers or fireworks from us. Balloons, all sizes. Bombs, all sizes. Be sure you buy all your Christmas candies, nuts, etc., from us' and you will be well pleased. Goods delivered free, and in a hurry. We have an extra force of the best coworkers in Atlanta. Dry dressed turkeys for dinner Come and see us. Look for the No. 90 Whitehall.

HOYT & THORN.

CLOTHING.

MY FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF CLOTHING
FOR MEN, BOYS' and CHILDREN
Is complete in all Departm'ts
LARGE STOCK!
NOBBY STYLES!
LOW PRICES
GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall Street.
N. B.—Suits made to order.

CLOTHING.

IN BUYING
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

a great many people wish to combine the useful with the ornamental. We invite your attention to our nice assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' SUITS,
OVERCOATS, UNDERWEAR,
NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK AND GLORIA UMBRELLAS,
IN GOLD AND SILVER HANDLES,

which we offer at the lowest possible prices. We call special attention to a lot of boys' suits at $4.25 worth $7. We intend to clear them out this coming week. Give us a call and we promise you bargains.

A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 WHITEHALL, CORNER ALABAMA.

MANTELS.

Interior Finish, Stove Fronts, Counters and Shelving, Office Fixtures, Brackets, Mouldings, Scroll and Turned Work, Window and Door Frames, Verandah Posts, Etc.

FULTON LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Corner Hunter St. and C, R. R.
MILL CORNER MITCHELL AND MANGUM.

WHY! OH, WHY!
DO THE PEOPLE
All Flock to Our Store?

It is because our prices are positively lower than any other house in the south—come and see for yourself. No old shop-worn goods—everything new and fresh!

Don't Purchase Your Christmas Presents Until You Get Our Prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
93 Whitehall St.

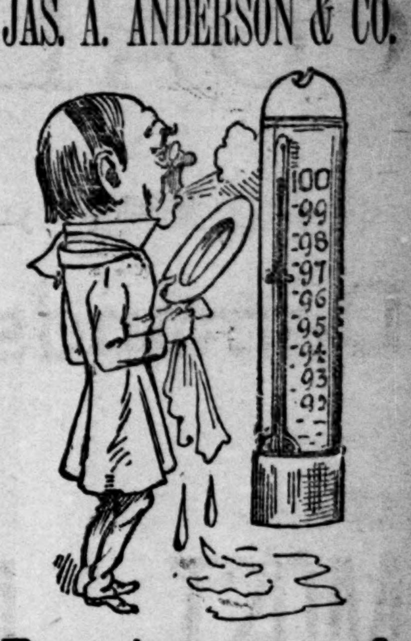
WINES.

FINE WINES
—AND—
WHISKIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

B. & B.,
46 and 48 Marietta street. Telephone 378.
under reading 7p

CLOTHING.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.



Bargains we are offering this Week.

The condition confronting you today is the immediate need of warmer cloths.

Starting at the skin we offer the largest and most varied stock of Gents' Underwear in the city at $1.25 to $5.00 per suit.

An old suit is as warm as a new, but if you want a new one we've any quantity of Men's Good Suits from $9 to $18, and Children's and Boys' Good Suits $2 to $10.

Heard of those 600 Overcoats we marked down yesterday? Other men read of them and got them. There is not such another stock of Over Coats for Men and Boys' in Georgia.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall street.

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

Real Estate Offers.

BEFORE SUBMITTING a list of property, of which we control a great quantity and variety in and out of Atlanta, we ask the careful reading of the following: Atlanta continues to grow in wealth and population; and this is always so evident that her own people never falter in their faith as to her great future. Her public schools are so admirably conducted that many of our citizens of large means and broad culture patronize them in preference to the excellent private schools here; churches of all denominations are conspicuous in all parts of the city; specialists here represent the various departments of science and art; well selected public libraries and institutions affording the best physical, intellectual and moral influences, abound; social and literary clubs and organizations exist for the promotion, pleasurable and profitable intercourse; amusements of all kinds are continually presented; street cars and railroads make all parts of the city and suburbs easily accessible; well paved streets and sidewalks render walking and driving pleasant; our merchants keep immense and carefully selected stocks, so that many pronounce Atlanta's retail stores and prices equal to New York; in that Atlanta is a great city, with more than ordinary advantages as a place to make a permanent home. Its climate is the happy mean between extreme heat and cold, and one may remain here with comfort all the year round without the expense of summer or winter resorts, and without the serious losses which business men experience in many localities from the annual compulsory migrations away from home and business. We have the following special investments, to which we would call your attention:

CENTRAL CALHOUN ST. COTTAGES, corner Gilmer, on good lot, 6 rs, water, gas, pleasant neighborhood, easy terms, $2,750.

WHITEHALL ST. STORE PROPERTY, on five and ten years' time, low price.

PINE ST. LOT, west of Calhoun, for $1,000, in excellent neighborhood, on easy terms.

CALHOUN ST. LOT, 1 block from Currier st school, 2 blocks from Peachtree, $600, on easy terms; a good lot for you to build a cozy cottage home.

16 ACRES PART ORMWOOD for $2,400. It is a beautiful suburban tract, 2½ miles from Kimball house, fine springs, etc.

NEW 5-R WINDSOR ST. COTTAGE—Water, gas, stables, barn, lot 50x160 feet to alley; paved street and sidewalks; $3,000 on liberal payments.

VACANT LOT, CORNER HOOD AND WINDSOR STS. for $525.

VACANT COOPER ST. LOT, 50x200 feet, north of Crumley; $850.

NEW 7-R. 2-STORY WINDSOR st. residence; water, gas, one block from Pryor st. dummy; good neighborhood: lot 55x175 feet; only $3,000.

TALLULAH FALLS property in quantity and great variety improved and vacant; maps now at our office.

3 PEACHTREE STREET BRICK STORES. 100 feet front, renting at $70 monthly, for sale at a quick price.

5 WHITEHALL STREET LOTS, 18x100 feet, to alley between Mitchell and Peters street, on long time.

147X390 FEET PEACHTREE LOT, on car line, east front, high and choice, on easy terms.

JACKSON STREET VACANT LOTS for home sites.

14 LOTS for $1,000, half a block from Whitehall street.

JONES ST., 4r cottage, this side Fair street school, renting to good white tenants, $1,000, on easy terms.

NEW 3r COTTAGE, one block from Fair street dummy line, on corner lot, 50x175 feet, good neighborhood, $1,300—$200 cash and $25 monthly

HOOD ST. new 6-r cottage, on lot 50x225 ft., barn, stable, servant's house; one block from Whitehall; pleasant neighborhood; paved walks, gas, etc.; $3,000.

34 ACRES FOR $2,500, three and a half miles from union depot, on Johnson road, beyond W. S. Thomson's.

9 ACRES FOR $3,000, very near Mayson's crossing, on Ga. R. R., owned by non-resident who wishes to sell quickly.

14 ACRES FOR $5,000, with 6 r dwelling, barn, stable, tenant houses, 1,200 pear trees, apples, plums and all other fruits in proportion; land rich, long front on main road, Cherokee rose hedge, very pleasant neighborhood, one-quarter of a mile from Kirkwood station and known as the J. B. Wade place; terms one-fifth cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

JACK'S
68 and 70 Alabama Street.
CHRISTMAS CAKES 15c POUND
—AND—
25 CENTS A POUND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS OUR STORE will be kept open every evening until nine o'clock. FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers.

44 Marietta St.

:0:

Our trade is splendid. It is much beyond our expectations, and for which we feel truly grateful. But we have the goods people want, and at such prices as are entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. In addition to all this you get a chance to draw the beautiful watch or the Silver Coffee Service for every dollar paid us.

J. R. WATTS & CO.
JEWELERS and OPTICIANS,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.
1st col 8p un fre&era

JACK'S

68 and 70 Alabama Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES 15c POUND
—AND—
25 CENTS A POUND.

—THE—

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS:

FAIR COLD

WASHINGTON December 22.—Indications for Georgia: Fair; continued low temperature; followed Sunday by slightly warmer; winds becoming northeasterly.

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, Ga., December 22—7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment or actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barometer….	Thermometer..	Dew Point….	WIND. Direction…	WIND. Velocity…	Rainfall……	Weather…….
Pensacola………	30.40	48	36	SW	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile …………	30.42	50	42	SE	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery …..	30.46	46	26	E	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans……	30.36	52	44	SE	8	.00	Clear.
Galveston………	30.26	60	54	SE	8	.00	Clear.
Palestine………	30.22	62	52	S	8	.02	Clear.
Corpus Christi….	30.22	62	60	SE	12	.00	Clear.
Brownsville……	30.22	66	58	E	8	.00	Clear.
Rio Grande City…	30.22	66	54	SE	12	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

(Central Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a. m …………	30.44	30	21	E	7	.00	Clear.
7 p. m …………	30.52	38	21	E	9	.00	Clear.

Maximum Thermometer……………………	46
Minimum Thermometer……………………	28
Total Rainfall…………………………	.00

J. W. CRONK,
Private Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paint deale. PAPER hanger, house and sign painter.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and room moulding, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

MAIL orders for plush cases receive my personal attention. State whether you want Manicure Work Box, Shaving or Dressing Case. All goods except the $5 silver set will be express paid. Cash must come with the order. Foot's Plush Case Depot, 34 Whitehall street. tf

DR. W. H. LEYDEN, skin diseases a specialty, room 11, 48½ Marietta street. sun wed

MESSRS. SAM'L BERRY and Thomas Campbell, two prominent glass blowers from Whitall, Tatem & Co.'s glass factory, New Jersey, arrived in this city this week, and have contracted with the Atlanta Glass Company for thier blast.

ATLANTA can boast of her military companies and of the men who compose them. The Atlanta Rifles is especially fortunate in having as their sergeants E. W. Reinhard and W. M. Richardson. These two young men are very popular with their company, which fact is attested in their holding the position they do. They possess that military bearing which commands respect and attention from all, and at all times. Personally they are two of the most popular young men in Atlanta and excellent business men as well as soldiers.

MR. SMITH D. PICKETT, assistant passenger agent Queen and Crescent route at Cincinnati, will arrive in the city today, to spend the holidays. Smith is a clever boy, and well known in the city, being for a number of years connected with Southern Railway and Steamship association here. His friends will be glad to see him.

WILL party who wrote anonymous letter to Lizzie C., be kind enough to let name be known? She is anxious to know who her friend is. No prejudice.

SEXUAL and blood diseases thoroughly cured. Dr. Stainback Wilson, Traders' band, over Turkish baths.

MISS SALLIE HENDERSON, an accomplished young lady of the Ballard seminary, is visiting friends and relatives in Cedartown, Ga., and will remain till after the holidays.

MRS. J. J. LOGUE, of Augusta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. L. Rodgers, in West End, and will remain during the holidays.

MR. RALPH WRIGHT, one of the most promising young lawyers of this city, has returned home after a three weeks' visit to Columbus.

MR. HARRY FISHER is in the city again.

MR. JAY SMITH, brother of Mr. Spier Smith, is in the city. Mr. Smith, though a Georgia boy, has been living in Kansas City for some time and is home on a Christmas visit.

Miss Annie Speer, daughter of Mr. W. J. Speer, who has been attending the school of Miss Read, in New York city, returned to her home in this city yesterday.

"Laugh and the World Laughs."

From the Chicago Herald.

Our former citizen, Patrick Sheedy, says to a New York reporter: "The world is treating me pretty well, and I am content. I never was very much discontented. That is a curious thing about the world, it always helps a man along. If you are successful the whole world gets under and pushes you up. If you are unsuccessful the whole world gets behind you and heartily kicks you down grade. It is only a question of direction, but whichever way you go the world will help you along." From a poor boy Mr. Sheedy rose by perseverance and industry to be an eminent and prosperous gambler, and his philosophy of life is entitled to the respect due to a man of experience and success.

THE FAIR CLOSES

AND THE TREASURY IS VERY FULL.

The Confederate Veterans Have a Grand Winding Up Time—How the Last Articles were Disposed of.

The confederate veterans' fair closed last night and the closing was a memorable scene.

Two auctioneers were crying off the articles.

At every point in the hall a raffle was going on.

The hall, both up stairs and down stairs, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to aid in the cause.

The lower floor was an enchanting one. The articles were more artistically arranged than ever before, and those who moved among them were greatly pleased. In the early part of the evening the sales were conducted as usual, but about ten o'clock, Mr. W. B. Burke, the Old Book store man, and Mr. Jack Adair, of real estate fame, mounted stands and began selling articles to the highest bidder.

And the sales proved a great success.

The first article submitted to the large audience was a road cart. The cart can be bought anywhere for $22.50 and when Mr. Burke asked for a bid some one offered five dollars for it.

Mr. Burke laughed.

Mr. Dan Hall made the offer a ten.

Mr. Julius Brown quickly made it fifteen.

Mr. Jim Sharpe raised a dollar.

Dr. Fox made it seventeen.

"I'll give eighteen dollars," said Captain Wright, of the police force.

Mr. Brown came back and valued the cart at nineteen dollars.

When a half dozen citizens chipped in a dollar at a time the cart went up to twenty-four dollars. Then Mr. Brown called out:

"I'll give twenty-five dollars."

The auctioneer dwelt upon the twenty-five dollars a short time and knocked the cart off to Mr. Brown.

The sales were all good.

W. M. Scott, a member of the grand army, bought the mantle.

Miss Carrie Crane, after a warm contest, secured the books.

Burke, the bookstore man, bought the flour bin and then secured the barrel of pigs' feet.

Welzell, the carriage builder, gave twelve dollars and a half for the big clock.

Harry Fisher bought the old shield for five dollars.

Captain Hamilton bought a lot of cigars.

Mrs. Powell bought a flower stand.

In the raffles there was fun as well as disappointment.

Miss Lizzie Fry won the handsome gossamer. Mrs. Myers had twenty-three chances on the same article.

H. H. Cottingham secured the cherry hat rack.

The Atlanta Rifles won the silver service.

Captain Moon won the settee.

The decorations in the hall were bought by T. H. Williams.

W. J. Hudson won a large stove. Hudson is a policeman.

K. M. Dyer won the case of cordial.

Miss Snook won a coal hod.

The Christmass tree made $15 during the evening.

Frank R. Meador won the gentleman's wardrobe.

Dan Hall and Jas. Sharp won a road cart.

P. H. Snook won a toilet set.

C. Hamilton won a box of cigars.

The thousand dollar bill was not disposed of because the three thousand chances were not taken. The bill, however, is yet in the possession of the fair and chances can be taken at any time. Any officer of the association can sell tickets, and as soon as the three thousand chanches are secured. the bill will be disposed of.

The fair has proven a great success, and Judge Calhoun is thoroughly satisfied.

"We have," said he, "$3,500 to $4,000 in bank. True, we have some bills to pay, but when we have paid those bills we will have over $3,500 in bank. We are highly delighted with our success."

"And please say," said Dr. Amos Fox that the veterans piano will be raffled at their hall when enough chances are secured.

The restaurant and mind reading did well.

The Hebrew Charity Fair Recently Held.

The ladies who managed the restaurant; Mrs. Albert Steiner, Mrs. Henry Wellhouse, Mrs. I. Liebman, Sr., can feel gratified at the success they made as they realized more than any of the booths. The managers as well as their assistants worked faithfully during the day as well as night, their table realized nearly $3,000. Below is list of cash donations received in the city: Atlanta Gas Light company, $5; J. J. Spalding, $5; J. A. Donovan, $5; W. P. & W. F. Pattillo, $5; A. M. Bergstrom, $5; Meador & Griffin; $5; Judge Hammond, $5; G. H. Tanner, $5; J. W. Patterson, $5; A. L. Kontz, $5; E. E. Rawson, $5; Livingston Mims, $5; Judge Hopkins, $5; Goode & Anderson, $5; Jas. L. Loyd, $5; Chief A. B. Connolly, $5; Colonel John T. Glenn, $5; Shropshire, Johnson & Co., $3; A. B. Steele, $10; J. D. Collins, $5; Judge Calhoun, $5; Mell R. Wilkinson, $5; Major J. H. Morgan, $5; H. C. Leonard, $5; Atlanta National Bank, $10; Captain W. J. Garrett, $3; Burton Smith, $3; Amos Fox, $7.50; Atlanta Lumber company, $5; Jake Menko, $2; Dr. Johnson, $2; R. W. Clayton. Griffin & Strong, $3; Sheriff Thomas, $5; L. B. Nelson, $5; W. J. Tanner, $5; J. M. English, $5; A. S. Robbins, $2; Wylie & Barclay, $5; W. M. Bray, $5; Venable Bros., $10; I. Frank, $20; M. Crenshaw, $5; Atlanta Lime company, $8.50; C. J. Weinmeister, $10; G. K. Norman, $5; J. K. Wiles, $5, J. T. Cooper, $5; Western Union telegraph operators, $14.75, F. M. O'Bryan, $5; Mrs. Dougherty, $5; Chief Joyner, $3; Gress Lumber company, $2.50 T. F. Corrigan, $2; sundry cash collections, $48.75; donations in cash through Mrs. I. Liebman, out of the city, $65.85; through Mrs. A. Steiner, $140; through Mrs. Henry Wellhouse, $202.50; also great many other donations for the restaurant.

Obvious Nonsense.

From the London Truth.

A statement in the Standard that Emperor William shot 630 head of pheasants, partridges, and stags at Detzlingen the other day, has been copied into half the newspapers in the country, but it is all nonsense, for this was the bag made by the entire party, and as they were actively engaged in their sport for only five hours the emperor would have been clever, indeed, to have shot 630 head in 300 minutes.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

I.

I longed for sleep, but all in vain;
I wooed to soothe my burdened brain.
I craved—intensely craved—for rest,
But "thoughts on thoughts" would fill my breast.
Would fill my breast!

II.

The memory from days long gone
Restored a fabric, stone by stone.
I marveled how far it extended back,
As the rusty hinges gave way with a crack.
Gave way with a crack!

III.

I entered a chamber dark and low,
Where a mother lay dying long ago;
A pale child played upon the floor.
The mother looked once, and looked no more.
And looked no more!

IV.

The mother murmured, "Hear my prayer,
Lord, take her beneath Thy guardian care!"
Never again did the pale child play
In the chamber where the mother lay.
Where the mother lay!

V.

Never again did a gentle hand
Point the lone child to a better land;
Hidden forever the sunny skies,
Which beam a child from a mother's eyes.
From a mother's eyes!

VI.

I tried the key in another lock,
The door swung back with a sudden shock;
Another little one played on the floor,
But the pale child only peeped in at the door.
Peeped in at the door!

VII.

Lads and lassies passed in and out,
Still lonely the pale child moved about;
Hard she tried her sobs to smother,
But could never love this stranger mother.
This stranger mother!

VIII.

And wildly tossed on a dangerous coast,
The little bark was well nigh lost;
But above the roaring of the sea
A gentle murmur comes back to me.
Comes back to me!

IX.

'Tis the sound of a dying mother's prayer:
"Lord, take beneath thy guardian care!"
And a strong hand stretched o'er the boiling wave,
Snatching the bark from a yawning grave.
A yawning grave!

X.

And now there down the golden days,
Love's light dispelling the misty haze,
And the heart is at rest in "Home, Sweet Home,"
And the bark is moored—no more to roam.
No more to roam!

XI.

I close again the rusty door,
My gaze is turned to the golden shore;
Our God is faithful; He hears the prayer;
He accords the orphan His guardian care.
His guardian care!

XII.

A calm came o'er me like a spell;
I slept, but when I could not tell;
But I'll never lose faith in a mother's prayer,
Who commits her child to God's guardian care,
God's guardian care!

—Mrs. H. G. Bailey, Dublin, Ireland.
November 27th, 1888.

BISHOP PIERCE.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GEORGE F. PIERCE—By Rev. G. G. Smith.

The biography of a leader of men is the history of a multitude with the commonplaces left out. He largely moulds the thoughts of his following and his views are impressed upon a school of thought or a generation.

This was true of Bishop Pierce as it had been true of Jesse Mercer. Both of these pioneer preachers impressed deeply upon the people of their day their ideas of religion, their lofty views of life and their devotion to duty.

There is something heroic in the pioneers—in the men who tilled their fields with a perpetual watch for Indians—and there is something particularly heroic in the life of a young preacher who goes out as Bishop Pierce went, without money and with only the prospect of a pitiful income to preach the gospel among strangers.

It certainly must have required a good deal of courage for a poor preacher to ask a young lady to become his wife. It was almost like inviting her to help him starve.

But the men of those times were equal to the emergency. Bishop Pierce drew a gloomy picture of his life as a young preacher, and then asked Miss Waldron if she would share it with him. She said she would go, and here is his description of their starting out:

"In a few days a letter from the bishop ordered me to Charleston. It was necessary for me to look into my financial condition. This was short work. I overhauled my assets and found that I owed no man anything and that I had a free cash capital of eleven dollars. I said: 'Ann, how much money have you?' She answered: 'Five dollars.' Eleven and five make sixteen, and this was our outfit for a pilgrimage of a half a century. We landed at Charleston, strangers in a strange city, all expenses paid and an unexpended surplus of two dollars and fifty cents. The rain was falling heavily, the streets were empty, not a carriage to be found, and, getting a dray to carry our baggage, we footed it through a drenching shower two miles to the parsonage. A more forlorn and bedraggled pair as to our outward seeming it would have been hard to find. But our hopes did not decline nor our love grow cold. This was the first and darkest shadow on our pathway—and the last."

In this speech at his golden wedding, the bishop said of his wife:

"She was no heiress and I was no fortune hunter. I used to tell my mother and sisters that when I found an orphan girl with few or no kin, and no more property than I, if she suited in other respects, I would marry. I was poor, but proud and independent, and was firmly resolved that I would never wed a wealthy girl. I was afraid she might, in some of the irritations of life, taunt me with the fact that I was living on her money; that she supported me; had lifted me from the ashes and given me position in the world. Anything like this from the lips of the woman I loved I felt would be an irredical wound. I did not mean to risk it. I intended my wife should depend on me, and that we would rise or sink together. Miss Waldron filled the bill, but the young lady was shy—I had to court her."

The bishop went to school in Greenesboro when he was six years old.

The high school was taught by Mr. Archibald Scott, a Scotch Presbyterian and the father of Rev. W. J. Scott, of Atlanta.

First the child was taught by Mrs. Scott and afterwards by her husband. The bishop says of Mr. Scott's teaching:

"He was one of the most famous teachers of his day. One of his peculiarities was this: the pupil was at perfect liberty to do whatever he pleased, but he had to have his lesson. When the lesson was not perfect Mr. Scott had a good supply of hickory and the muscle to use it. As a result the lessons were generally perfect."

Mr. Smith says of the boy bishop:

"He was full of life, well grown, wiry and with a healthy appetite; a capital shot with a rifle, an enthusiastic angler, fond of his pony and a daring rider. His playmates called him "Bulger" and Bulger led the boys and the bishop afterwards led men.

It is said that he always led his class at school without being over studious, and that he was popular—one of the boys in other words—without being a bad boy.

Though some of his ideas, like that of separating a man from his wife in church, seem very straight-laced to this generation, Bishop Pierce as a young man was independent of the straighter notions of those times and with his blue broadcloth and brass buttons greatly offended an iron-clad preacher named Collinsworth. Young Pierce had applied for license to preach when he had this interview with the old preacher.

"George," said the old man, affectionately but decidedly, "these people want you to be recommended for license, but if you get the recommendation you must take this coat off. No man can be licensed to preach in such a coat as this."

"Well, but uncle Collinsworth, I have no other Sunday coat but this and it would not be right to throw it away and ask pa to get another one."

"I tell you, my son. this coat must come off."

"Well, if they are going to license my coat and not me, I will change it; but I don't expect to change it until I am obliged to get another."

The church meeting was called and his application was laid before the society. They were some time on his case, but the preacher was in a decided minority and George and his swallow-tailed coat held the field.

"George," said brother Collinsworth, "Why do you wear your hair as you do? All the rest of the preachers wear theirs like Bishop Asbury did, brushed down, and you brush yours up."

"But, uncle Collinsworth, I have a cowlick. God made my hair to grow up and I can't make it grow down."

"Oh, George, you are too airy."

"Indeed he was airy, as that word was generolly understood. His bright eyes flashed like diamonds, his step was as springy as a deer's, he weighed one hundred and thirty pounds, His face and form were faultless and he bore himself like a prince, A smile, which was witchery itself, flashed like a sunbeam over a complexion as fair as a girl's."

Some years after when a fierce war against round-breasted coats was waged in the columns of the "Advocate," Mr. Pierce signing himself "Epaphras," wrote a letter on the subject. Among other things he said:

"Some of our good brethren are afflicted with a monomanie on this subject. In their estimation a church is worldly minded unless it is disfigured by round-breasted coats of the oldest pattern. The subject is intruded everywhere, at private houses, everywhere the changes and the charges are rung upon it. * * Nor is there any sense in such arrangement of dress, nor is there any religion in it. Some men do not understand the difference between humbling themselves and humbling their religion."

As an illustration of Mr. Pierce's wonderful activity as an itinerant preacher it is stated that in the year 1845 he traveled 6,085 miles and preached 153 sermons.

Several of his discourses are given. His speech before the American Bible society in New York, in 1844, his address to the Georgia Agricultural society, and his address to the general assembly of Georgia during the dark days of the war, and a partial report of his memorable defense of Bishop Andrew in the general conference of 1844, when it was insisted by some northern delegates that the bishop should be deposed because he had inherited some slaves. In his reply to Mr. Cass, of New Hampshire, he said:

"The difficulties are with the New Englanders. They are making all the difficulty, and may be described in the language of Paul as intermeddlers in other men's matters. I will allow, as it has been affirmed again and again, that there may be secession, societies broken up, conferences split, and immense damage of this sort done within the New England conferences; and I speak soberly, advisedly, when I say I prefer that all New England should secede or be set off, and have her share of church property. I infinitely prefer that they should go, rather than that the general conference should proceed to make this ruthless invasion upon the connectional union and integrity of the church. Let New England go with all my heart. She has been for the last twenty years a thorn in the flesh, a messenger of Satan to buffet us. Let her go, and joy go with her, and peace will stay behind. The southern church has nothing to fear, and she has nothing to ask on this subject."

Of the lofty style of Bishop Pierce's pulpit eloquence there are some good samples in the book and we marvel at the beauty of a speech that flowed with majestic freedom from his lips when we are told that he never preached from notes and often started for the church on Sunday without having selected his text. Those who heard him say that it was like the overflow of a great mind that was always full of well ordered thought. There are middle aged men who have heard Hill and Toombs and all the distinguished orators of their day, who say that Bishop Pierce excelled them all. Certainly there are few speeches without the smell of the lamp that are so beautiful in print.

Bishop Pierce, though a pioneer in educational matters and twice a college president, did not agree with the ideas so popular in this day. He is credited as saying:

"An established provision under authority of law for the education of children, corrupts the parents by diluting the sense of responsibility and defrauds the child of a sympathy which none but a parent can feel."

He was of the opinion that education must begin at the top, and said: "Let the state foster her state college, and the denominations rally to their respective institutions."

Though a warm supporter of the colleges of his denomination and of the state, he was unalterably opposed to theological schools, which he thought unfitted a preacher for his work. He thought there should be a biblical chair for all students in the denominational college, but he utterly repudiated the idea that professors who perhaps had little or no experience on the circuit could by their technical training fit a minister for his work. He thought they rather depopularized Methodism. A large part of the book is taken up by the letters of Bishop Pierce to friends and relatives and by his diary during his Episcopal journeys in the west. There is an amusing letter from Judge Longstreet to the bishop, lecturing him severely on his chirography and advising him to refrain from starting a magazine which was contemplated at the time.

The diary is interesting all the way through. The bishop was a close observer and there is scarcely a paragraph which has not some incident or fact that illustrates in a sprightly way the manners and the life of the people among whom he traveled.

In the Indian Territory he met Chili McIntosh, an Indian chief, he had seen in Georgia in the days of "Troup and the treaty."

"In conversation, I found that he remembered every incident both public and private in his visit to Greensboro. Among the rest I reminded him of a question proposed to him by my father, and told him how, as a boy, I was impressed by his answer. The question was: "Is there any word in the Greek language for blaspheming the name of God?" The answer was "there is not." He remembered the conversation and re-affirmed his answer, appealing to his countrymen for its correctness. They all agreed that he was right and with one voice declared that "if an Indian wanted to say bad words, he must talk English."

The bishop was much struck with the way the Indians get religion. He says, "with them there is no long agony of repentance, no such struggles as our civilized and refined sinner pass through. The argument is short, overwhelming, conclusive: the Christian religion is from God; I ought to have it; I must have it; I will have it."

Through all these records runs that profound common sense which flavors the good things of life and gives a piquancy even to hardship. Speaking of a night he spent at an humble but well-kept house by the roadside he stops to say:

"I have noticed many things in traveling and some indications, small in themselves, decide me very often in choosing a resting place. The house may be very humble, but if the yard is clean, well kept, rose bushes and shrubbery about, a vine over the door, a flower pot on the window sill, get down and walk in, if they will let you, and they generally will; you may be sure that everything will be neat and clean. But a white house on the roadside with everything around out of fix, avoid as you would the smallpox. No comfort there—dirt, dirt—on the floor, in the bed, the table cloth, the butter, the biscuit—everywhere and everything."

In Texas he was very much annoyed by a circus which followed him from town to town, but he records with satisfaction that he got the larger half of the crowd when they held forth in the same town at the same time.

In his sermon before the general assembly of Georgia on the 27th of March, 1863, Bishop Pierce said:

"In praying for such a government I feel that the way to the mercy seat is open. My faith is unembarrassed. My hope is buoyant. I feel that I have access to Him who rules in righteousness. The attitude of our country is sublime. With her feet planted on right and her trust in God, undismayed by numbers and armaments and navies, without the sympathy of the world, shut in, cut off, alone, she has battled through two long weary years, gallantly, heroically, triumphantly and today is stronger in men, resources, faith, hope, than when Fort Sumter's proud flag was lowered to her maiden arms. It is the Lord's doings and it is marvelous in our eyes. Standing, then, upon the justice of our cause and the righteousness of our aim and encouraged by the experience of the past let us lift up our humble, thankful hearts to the God of all our mercies and with emboldened faith commit our destiny into His hand whom winds and seas obey, who ruleth the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of earth."

In 1874 the bishop visited Salt Lake City, visited the temple and called on Brigham Young. He gives the following mottoes which he saw in the gallery in the temple:

"Obedience is better than sacrifice."
"Brigham, our leader and friend."
"The Kingdom of God or nothing."
"Honor thy father and mother."
"Utah's best crop—children."
"Our crucified Savior."
"Our martyred prophets."

"We called on Brigham Young," he says, "and were courteously received. He is a nice, clean, good looking, well dressed man seventy-four years of age. He looked fresh and strong, erect and active. He lives in royal style as to the forms and etiquette with which he surrounds himself. He has his hours and his porter and his reception room, and is approached through many formalities. Once in his presence, however, he is affable, easy in manner, intelligent in conversation. I take him to be a man of moderate mind, pretty well posted by reading and contact with strangers and in the current facts of state and of the churches. His position is largely an accident and his influence the sequence of the ignorance and superstition of his people, investing him with a sacred character. He has been shrewd enough to make a good thing financially out of his prophetic office.

"He has forty acres enclosed by a high stone wall (concrete) and within he has his printing office and apartments for himself and his employes, and several private residences, orchards and vineyards—a right royal domain. On the opposite side of the street he is erecting an elegant mansion for his favorite wife. The story is that the house and outfit are to exceed any private arrangement on the continent. Such a retreat will be very pleasant for an old man burdened with nineteen wives and forty-nine children, especially as the intended occupant will stand to him in closer celestial affinity than any houri of all the harem."

"In walking the streets it is easy to identify the Mormons, both men and women, especially the latter. They all have a sad, downcast, hopeless look about them. Their gait, dress and manners indicate dependence, servitude, oppression. The heart is dead, or suffering an agony which none but a woman can know or feel All effort is prompted by physical want or goaded on by the exacting selfishness of a human brute who calls himself a husband. It is doubtless some relief to those poor women, called wives, that they are not doomed to live together. If the husband is able he furnishes a home to each far apart if in town, or some in different portions of the city and some in the country, one on this ranch and another on that. They never mingle. Many of these scoundrel saints multiply their wives to increase their income accumulated by the wages of these women, hired and compelled to menial service."

The introduction by Dr. A. G. Haygood is an affectionate tribute to Bishop Pierce and his father, and the reader cannot help regretting that the man who knew them so intimately did not have a larger share in the preparation of the biography.

Victoria Woodhull.

From the London Globe.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, now Mrs. Martin, "the once famous candidate for the United States presidency," is coming to Paris. She intends to take up her residence in the French capital, and is said to have spent 2,000,000 francs on a house which is to be made an establishment for the gratuitous education of women. Why cannot the once famous candidate let the French women alone? We have just had it on the authority of M. Jules Simon that French women, as they are, are the salvation of France. Are they likely to be any better for a gratuitous course of education in trans-Atlantic "notions?"

DRY GOODS.

D. H. Dougherty & Co.,

The Disorganizers of High Prices,

39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

We wish you a Merry Christmas, but we feel how little a wish is, unless it is seconded by actions; so, for this week, we will prove our wish by giving some rousing presents in the way of bargains. Come to our store this week and we will not only wish but help you to A Merry Christmas.

D. H. Dougherty & Co,
Atlanta, Ga.

FURNITURE.

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

DAZZLING DISPLAY
—OF—
One - Thousand - Handsome - Household - Articles

On Monday morning, December 24th. Over 500 elegant easy chairs and rockers spread out on my first floor anxious to change owners. If you will take a walk through my warerooms you will have no trouble in making a selection.

What more useful Christmas present could you make than one of my beautiful Glass Door Wardrobes, elegant Antique Sideboards, Table or Leather Chairs, Book Case or Mantel Glass, Turkish Lounge and Rocker, lovely Desk or Cabinet, Handsome Parlor Suit or Bedroom Suit, easy chair for the husband, or Fancy Rocker for the wife or sweetheart?

These are the things I can show you in endless variety and price, and these are the useful things that will gladden the heart and brighten the hearth. On Monday ONLY this entire stock, embracing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be marked down to ridiculously low prices, and on that day I will offer ten Plush Parlor Suits for $29.50 each, and 20 Plush Carpet Folding Lounges, $10; 10 Antique Oak Suits for $22.50 each. All other goods proportionately low for Monday, December 24th, ONLY.

P. - H. - SNOOK.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE ORPHANS.

The Trustees of the Orphans' Home to Give the Children a Christmas Tree.

The trustees and friends of the Orphans' Home will give the little ones a Christmas tree some day this week. While those who are blessed with happy homes and the comforts of life are enjoying themselves it is hoped they will not forget the little orphans, and that they will show such consideration as their means and opportunities will allow.

To give a good Christmas tree will require a considerable outlay, and it is suggested that all who feel an interest in this work will aid in some way. You may send money and donations of any kind to W. A. Gregg, George Muse and R. A. Hemphill. These gentlemen have the matter in hand and will personally see that your contributions are well placed. Send in the early part of the week.

Aphorisms From the Study.

Xenos Clark in Century.

Some one should preach a sermon on the bad taste of pursuing good taste too exclusively.

The philosopher's trouble is that while he can give fifty years to evaluating life impartially, life has spent several thousand years in shaping his prejudices.

In moments of decision there is danger of mistaking the exhaustion of long spiritual struggle for resignation to fate.

We talk of immortality, but we even do not know yet what time is. Perhaps time has possibilities that dwarf immortality, and we are fooling ourselves with the poorer choice. Let us have the very best.

If heaven should grant one more gift to this country, the mistake would not be great were it a more sacred observance of parentage.

Faith, like any virtue, must have its test, and probably the reason for inexplicable evil.

An optimist is an unreflective individual with nerves at concert pitch,

THE EGG FIEND.

How He Swallowed Five Dozen Eggs Shells and All.

BALTIMORE, Md., December 18.—A boiler-maker named Howe astonished the epicures at Shaeffer & Kerlinger's restaurant last night by offering to bet $5 that he could eat, without intermission, five dozen raw eggs, shells and all. A doubting Thomas accepted the offer and the freshest chicken fruit obtainable was placed before the boiler maker. The latter, a hale and lusty mechanic, unbuttoned his vest and prepared for business. The first two dozen disappeared within half an hour, the eater apparently enjoying his meal. He was not so fresh getting away with the third dozen, and took more time, still swallowing the fourth. He kept at work, however, and finally succeeded in dispatching the last twelve, though not without an effort. His method was a peculiar one. He took up one egg after the other, and after sucking it dry tossed the shell into his mouth, and after crunching it into powder, swallowed that also. When he had finished his job he drew from his pocket a beer bottle filled with alcohol, used in a spirit lamp, and drank down the fluid. Turning to the astonished spectators, he offered to eat seven dozen more without the shell, but no one took him up. Howe did not seem any the worse for wear this morning. He says he is ready to repeat the dose for the same amount of money.

A Wise Step.

From the Chicago Herald.

Mr. Clarkson says he has no intention whatever of accepting a place in the cabinet. This will gratify baseball people. Mr. Clarkson would bury talents in the cabinet which shine resplendently in the pitcher's box.

"Three Rooms and a Cat."

From the Liverpool Courier.

A new phrase was invented by Lord Compton, a liberal in politics and heir to a marquisate who was recently a parliamentary candidate in London. "Three rooms and a cat" was, he said, the existing standard of comfort for the working classes.